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العنوان	"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في مسقط لسنة ١٨٨٠-١٨٨١"
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المؤسسة المالكة	المكتبة البريطانية: أوراق خاصة وسجلات من مكتب الهند
حق النشر	<u>رخصة حكومة مفتوحة</u>

### حول هذا السجل

تقرير إداري عن المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي ومسقط عن الفترة ١٨٨٠-١٨٨١، نشرته السلطة في مطبعة وزارة الخارجية في الهند (كلكتا)، حيث يشكل جزءاً من مجموعة مختارة من سجلات حكومة الهند، وزارة الخارجية (رقم ١٨١) وبناءً على تقارير مرسله إلى الحكومة من المقدم إدوارد تشارلز روس، المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي. التقرير مسبوق بنسخة من رسالة أرسلها روس إلى السير ألفريد كومين ليال، سكرتير حكومة الهند، بتاريخ ١٤ يوليو ١٨٨١، والذي تضمن تقديم التقارير الأصلية إلى حكومة الهند (الورقة ٦٩).

التقرير مُقسّم إلى عددٍ من الأجزاء على النحو التالي:

- ٧٠ تاقرولا (سور مدعاً، ماء ريرقت. ١-٨٢)، وهو مقسم إلى عددٍ من التقارير الصغيرة، منظمة حسب المنطقة والموضوع، وفقاً لما يلي: ١. عُمان أو دولة مقسط؛ ٢. ساحل القرصان؛ ٣. جزر البحرين؛ ٥. رطقو ءاسدلاًو دجن. ٤. جنوب بلاد فارس، مع عناوين فرعية لعربستان، فارس، بوشهر، لنجة،

وبلوشستان الفارسية؛ ٦. باسيدور؛ البحرية؛ تجارة الرقيق؛ المرصد الفلكي في بوشهر؛ شراء البغال في بلاد فارس. تحت تقرير المرصد الفلكي (الورقة ٧٤)، توجد ملحوظة مكتوبة بخط اليد بالفلم الرصاص (كاتبها غير معروف) تستفهم عن الكلمة الموضوع تحتها خط "سَمُوم" الوارد في النص، والموصوفة على أنها "رياح شمالية عاتية". يتبع التقرير ثلاثة ملاحق: يتكون الملحق "أ" من بيانات أرصاد جوية مجدولة من المرصد الفلكي في بوشهر؛ بينما يحتوي الملحق "ب" على مقتطفات من تقرير كتبه النقيب إدوارد دوراند، مساعد المقيم السابق، حول رجال فارس والشؤون السياسية الداخلية لها؛ أما الملحق "ج" فهو عبارة عن جدول أنساب يوضح جزءاً من أسرة القاجار الملكية في بلاد فارس، ويحدد المناصب الرسمية الحالية لهم.

١٨٧٩ قر تفلان ع طقسمة في تيمسايسلا تلاكولا ن ع ي راد إ رير ق ت . ٢-١٨٨٠ أعده المقدم صمويل باريت مايلز، الوكيل السياسي والقنصل البريطاني لصاحبة الجلالة في مسقط (الورقات ٨٣-٩٨)، ويتناول بشكل رئيسي الشؤون السياسية الداخلية، مع تقارير إضافية قصيرة عن التغييرات في المسؤولين البريطانيين وتجارة الرقيق. يلي التقرير ملحقان: أ. مذكرة عن قبائل عُمان، بقلم مايلز، مع بيانات مجدولة عن السكان، والمنطقة، والتبعية السياسية للقبائل، كما توجد أقسام مستقلة مخصصة لكل قبيلة رئيسية، حيث تقدم بيانات تفصيلية بشأن موقعها الجغرافي وشخصيتها وتنظيمها الداخلي. يتضمن الملحق "أ" أيضاً جدولين بالأنساب، بعنوان "سيف بن محمد بن سعيد بن محمد بن عبد الله آل بو سعيد" (الورقة ٩٢) و"خلفان بن محمد بن عبد الله الوكيل آل بو سعيد" (الورقة ٩٣). الورقة ٩٤ عبارة عن ملحوظة أدرجت في المجلد لاحقاً، بتاريخ غير محدد، تشير إلى أنه قد تم إزالة خريطة أو مخطط أو خريطة مبدئية بشكل مؤقت من المجلد. الملحق "ب" عبارة عن ملحوظة، أعدها روس، بشأن مذهب الإباضية في عُمان، مع ترجمة الفصل ٢٩ من "كشف الغمة الجامع لأخبار الأمة" للشيخ سرحان بن سعيد الأزكوي العُماني.

١٨٨٠ تمس في فراجتلا ن ع رير ق ت . ٣ أعده روس (الورقات ٩٨-١٧٥)، ويتضمن ملخصاً عن التجارة والحصاد جنوبي فارس، والواردات والصادرات. يلي التقرير ملحقان: الملحق "أ" عبارة عن مذكرة بشأن الصيد في البحر في الخليج العربي، بقلم الملازم إ. ماكيفور، مساعد المقيم السياسي في الخليج العربي، والتي تتضمن تفاصيل خاصة بمناطق الصيد الرئيسية؛ أوقات الصيد في البحر على مدار العام؛ القوارب المستخدمة في الصيد؛ طرق الصيد؛ معالجة الأسماك وإعدادها؛ أهمية السلاحف؛ الأنواع المختلفة للأسماك الموجودة في الخليج العربي ومسقط، مع قائمة مجدولة بالأسماك، مع أسمائها بالعربية والفارسية (مكتوبة بحروف إنجليزية حسب نطقها بلغتها الأم)؛ عدد القوارب والرجال الذين يعملون بالصيد؛ كميات الأسماك التي جرى اصطيادها في الخليج ومسقط. يحتوي الملحق "ب" على إحصائيات تجارية مجدولة، تشير إلى كميات وقيم الواردات والصادرات في المنطقة، وقوائم السلع التجارية؛ وجنسية السفن التجارية ووزن حمولتها بالطن.

٢٧ خيراتب، زليام داد عاطقسمة في فراجتلا . ٤ مايو ١٨٨١ (الورقات ١٧٦-١٨٥)، وتتضمن نظرة عامة على التجارة، يتبعه عددٌ من الملاحق التي تشتمل على إحصاءات مجدولة بشأن معدل الحمولات بالطن بالنسبة للسفن التي تدخل مسقط وتغادرها، والواردات والصادرات، وقيمة البضائع ووصفها.

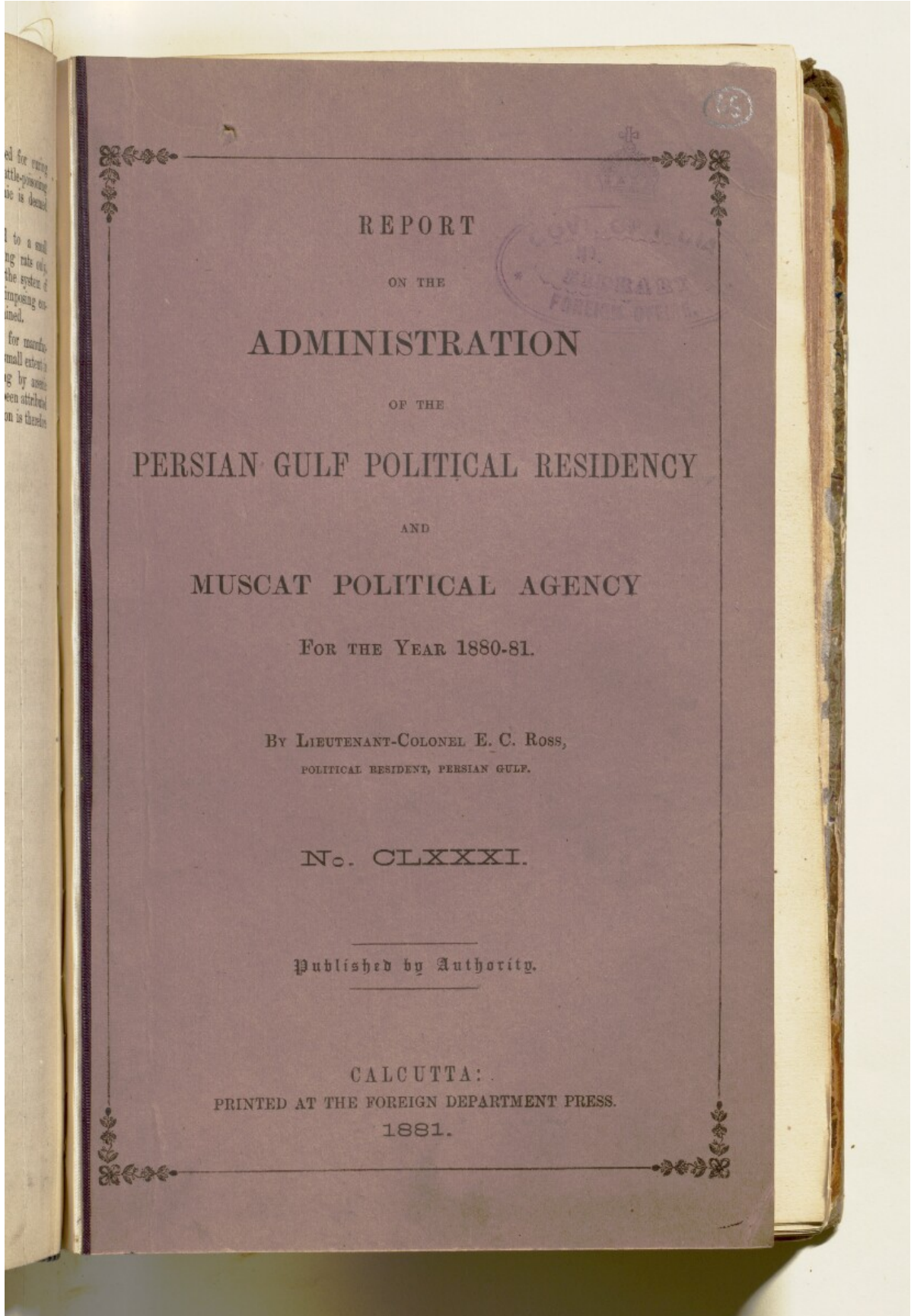


"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
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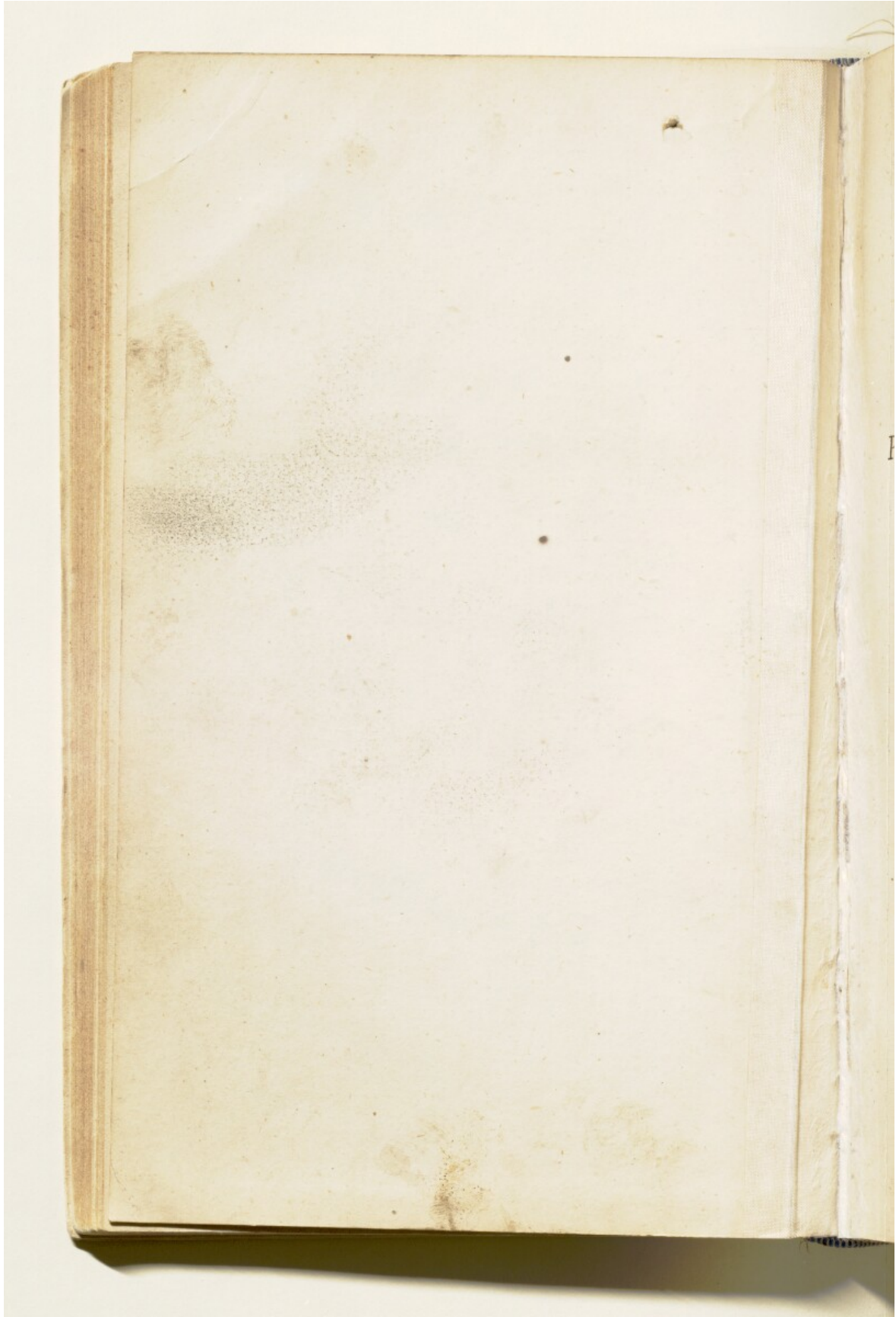


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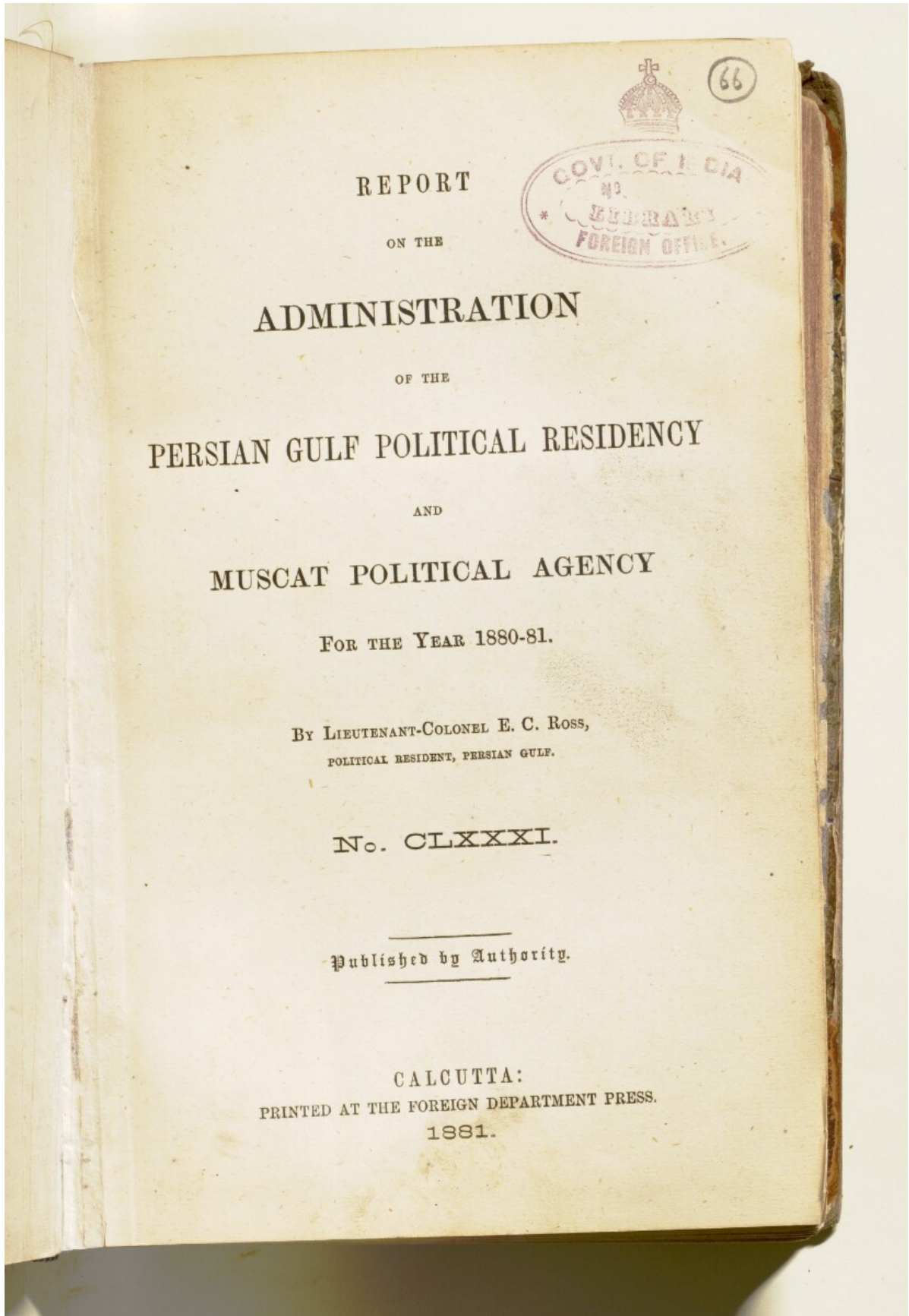


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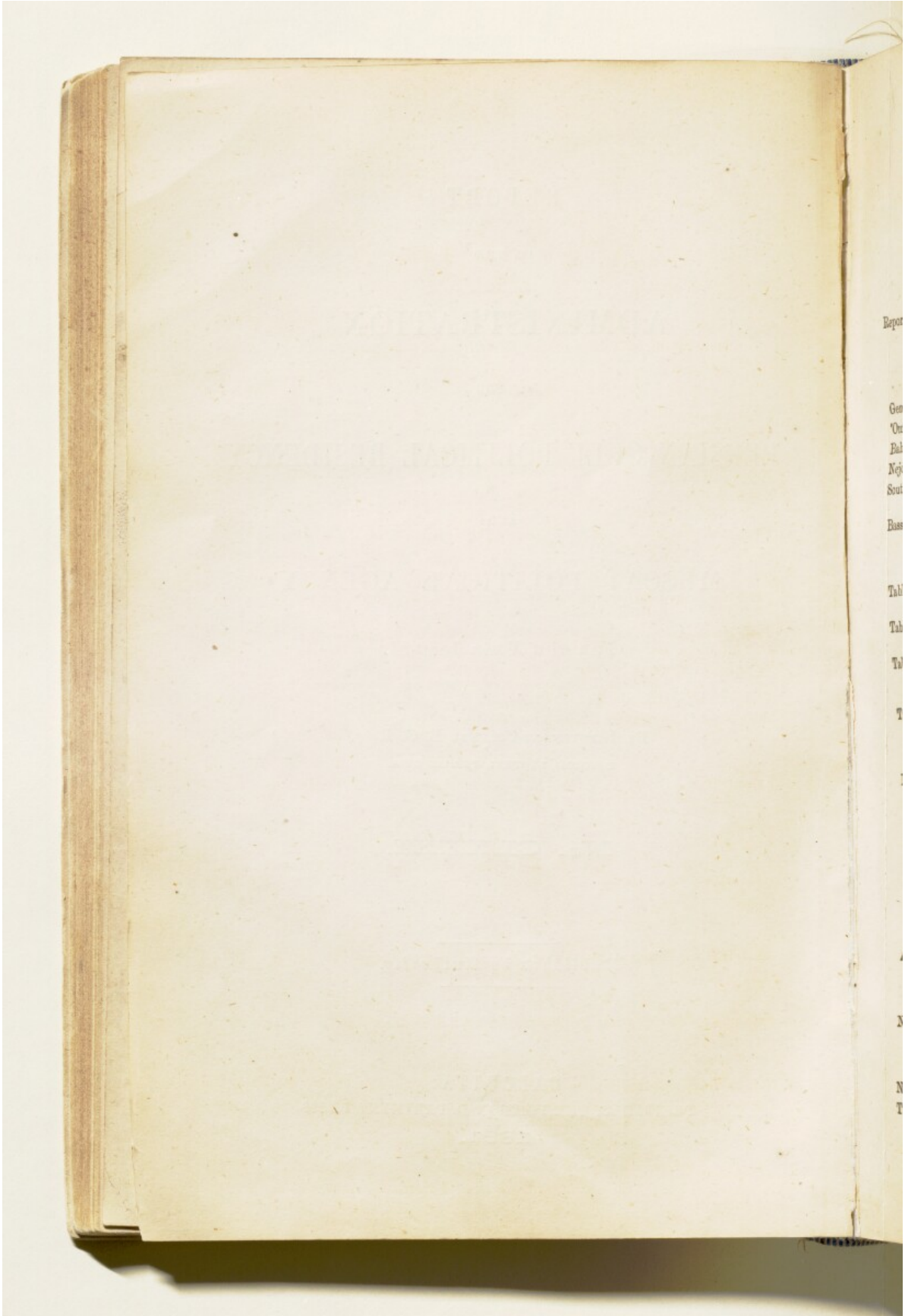


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في مسقط لسنة ١٨٨٠-١٨٨١" [٦٦ ظ] (٥/٢٤٤)





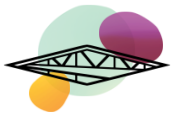
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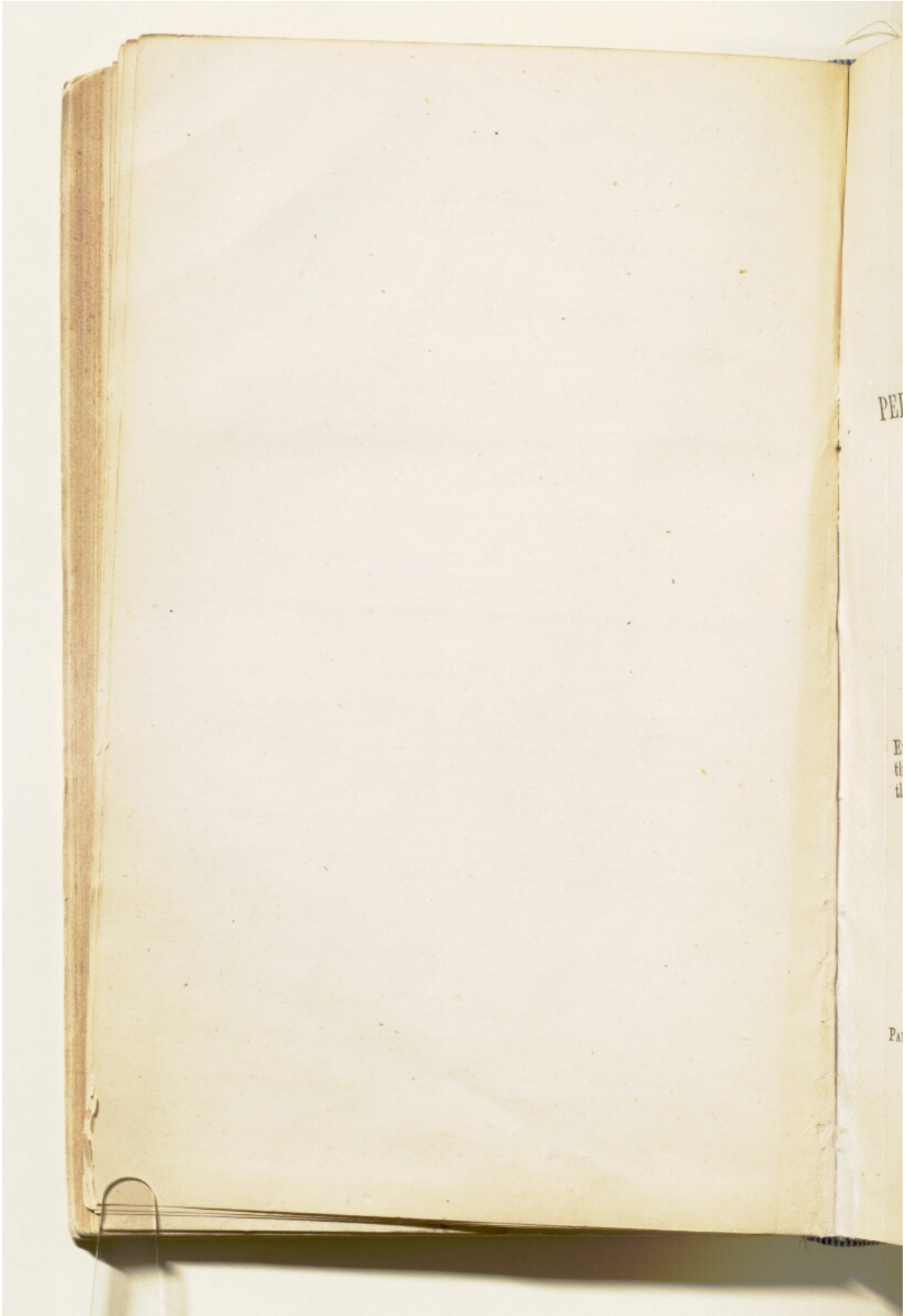
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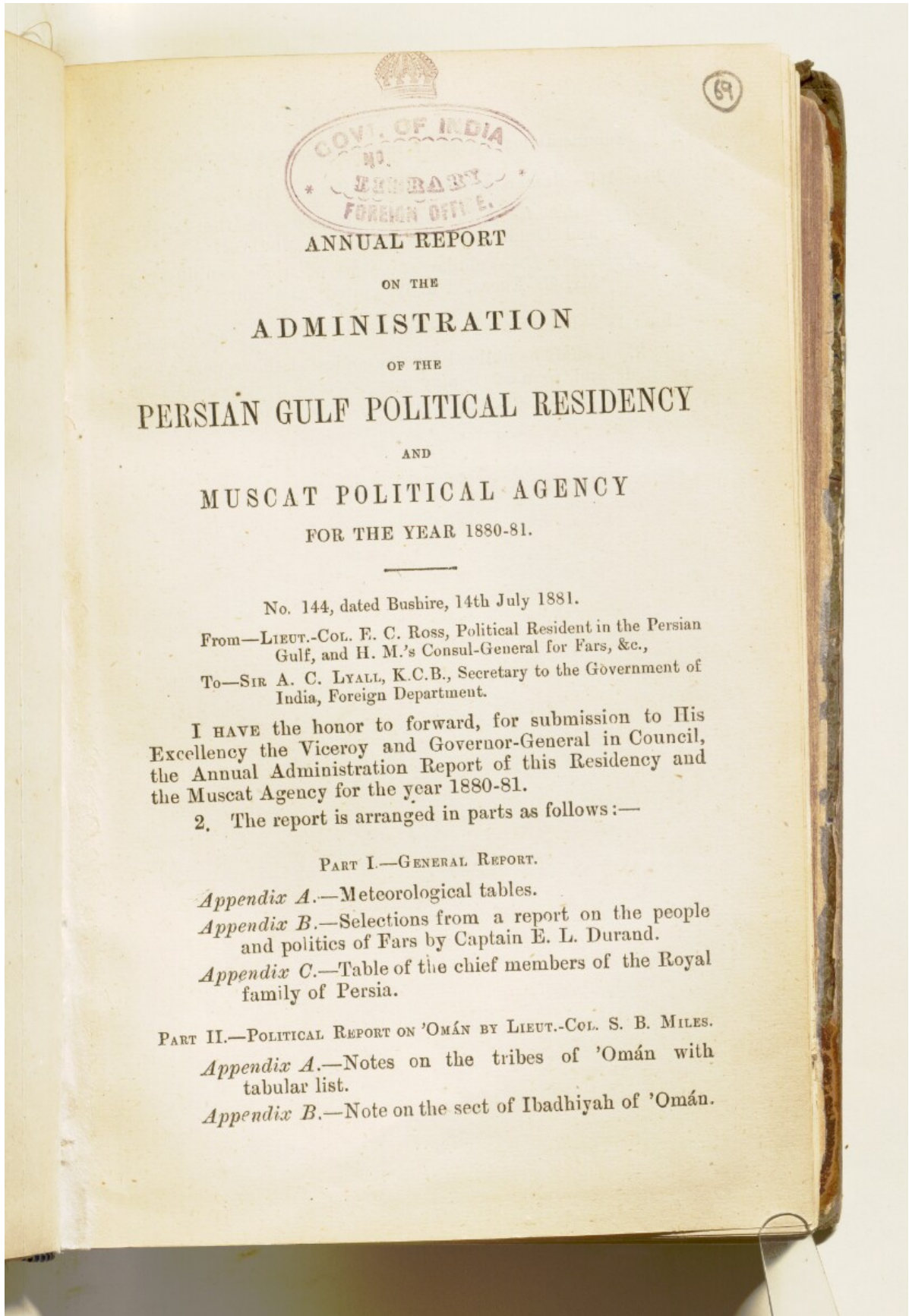


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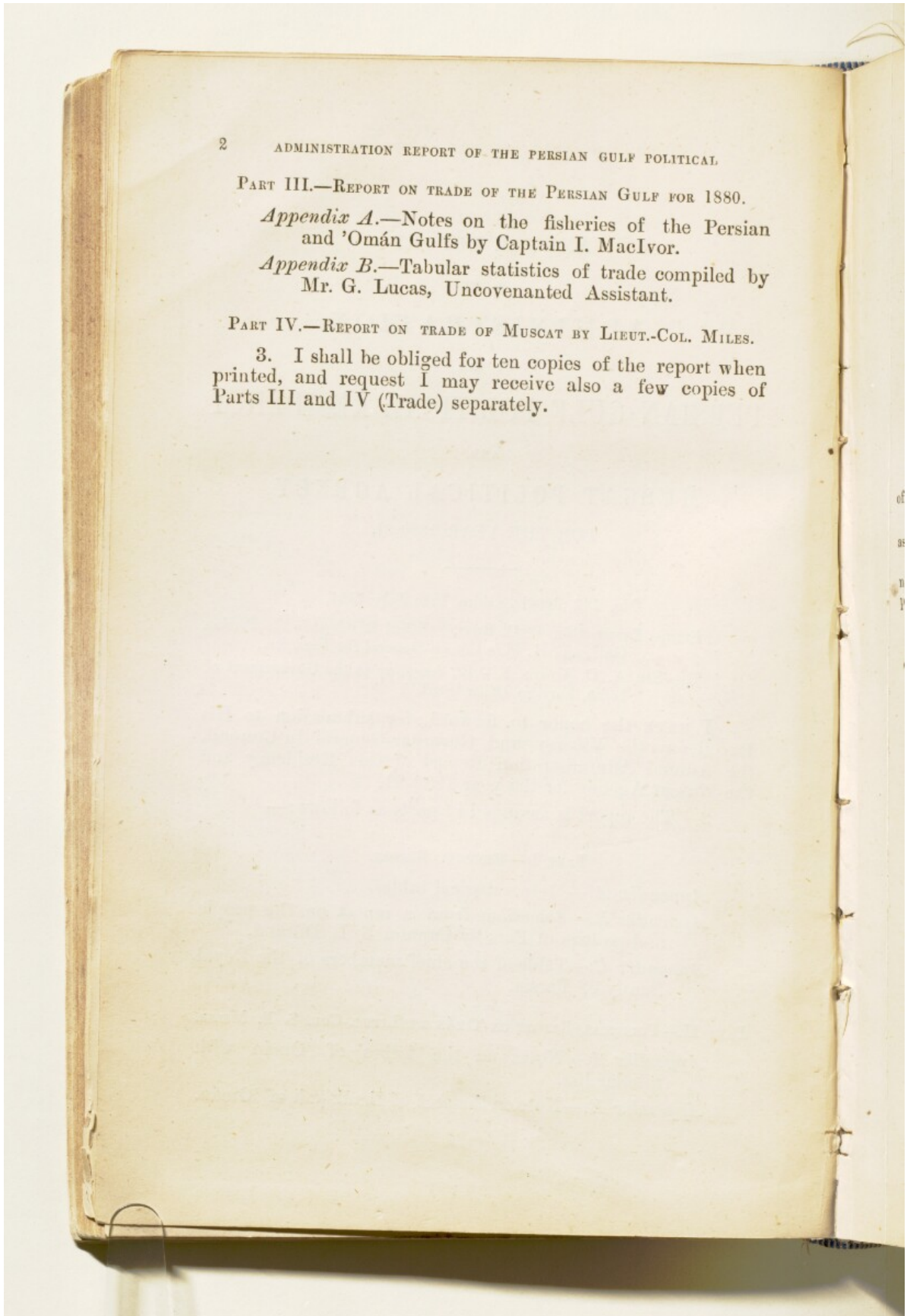


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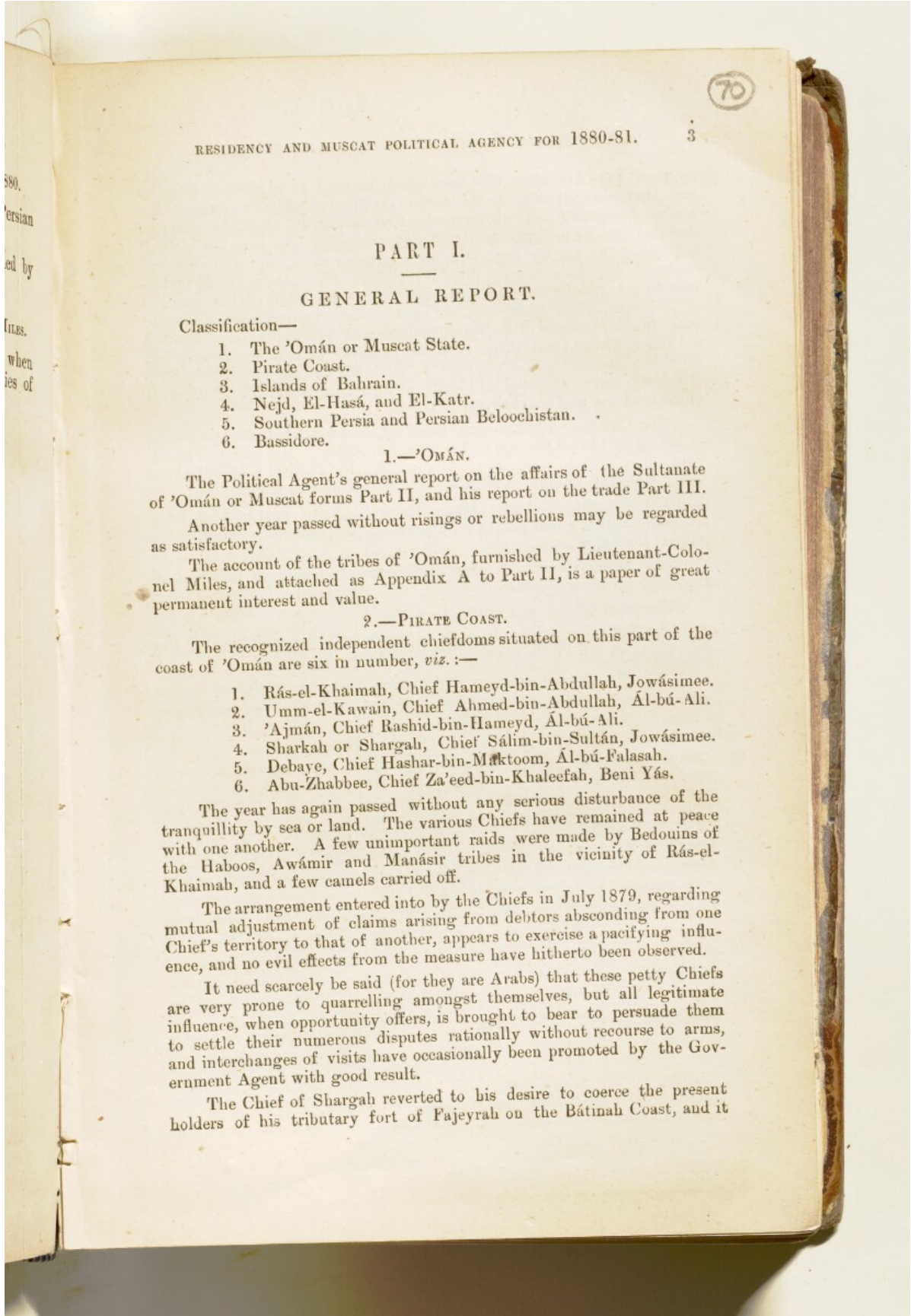


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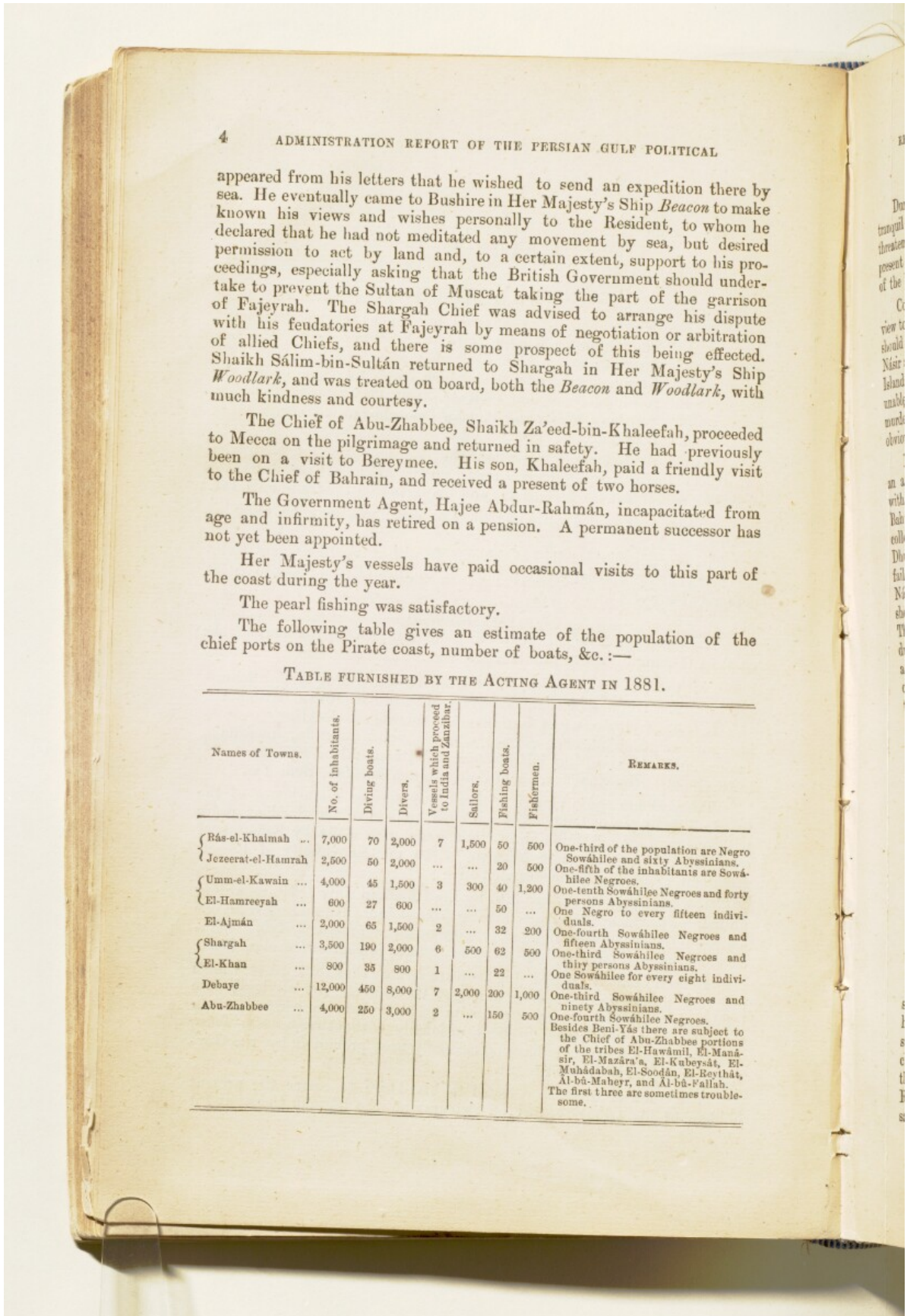


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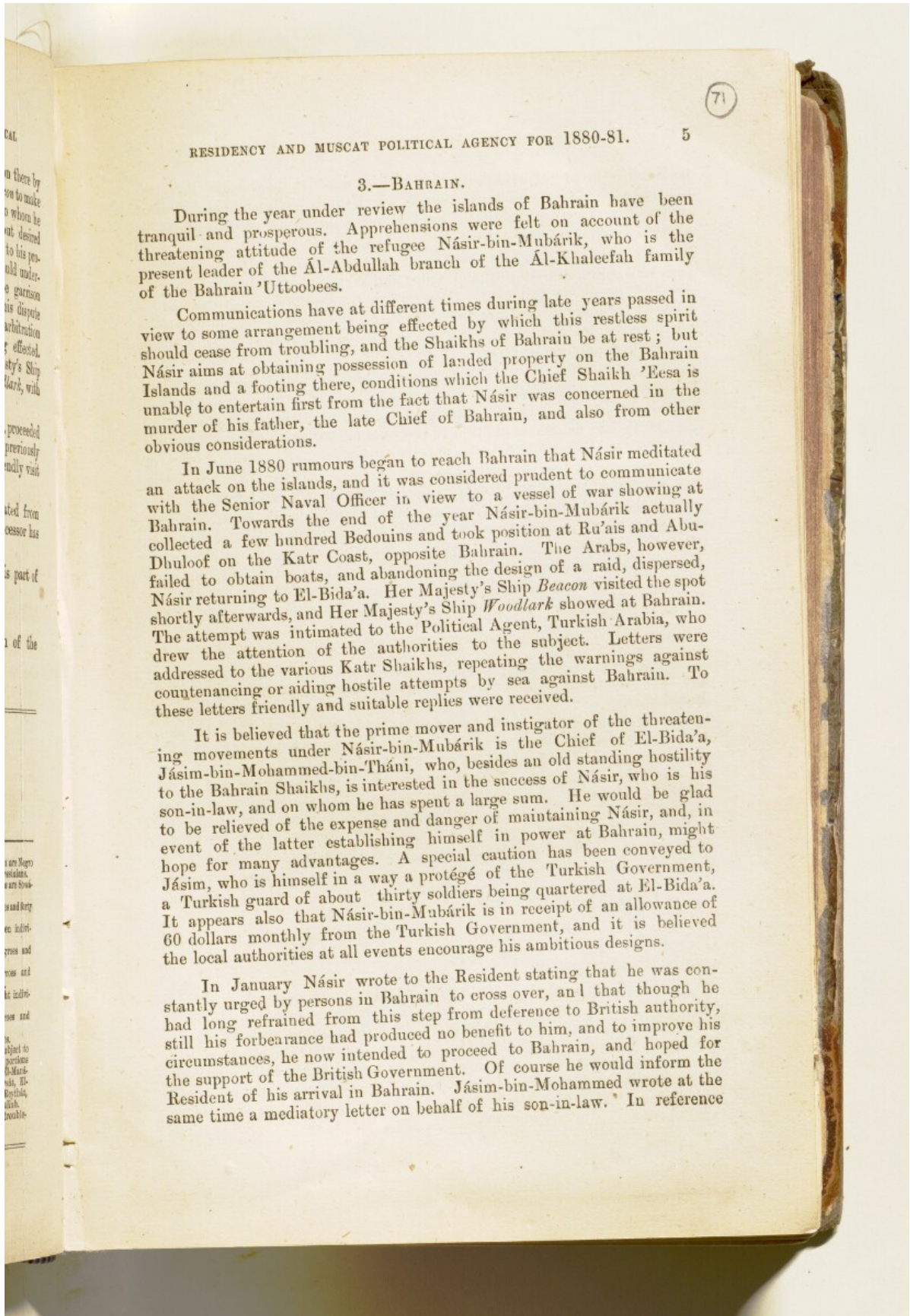


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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81.

5

3.—BAHRAIN.

During the year under review the islands of Bahrain have been tranquil and prosperous. Apprehensions were felt on account of the threatening attitude of the refugee Násir-bin-Mubárik, who is the present leader of the Ál-Abdullah branch of the Ál-Khaleefah family of the Bahrain 'Uttoobees.

Communications have at different times during late years passed in view to some arrangement being effected by which this restless spirit should cease from troubling, and the Shaikhs of Bahrain be at rest; but Násir aims at obtaining possession of landed property on the Bahrain Islands and a footing there, conditions which the Chief Shaikh 'Eesa is unable to entertain first from the fact that Násir was concerned in the murder of his father, the late Chief of Bahrain, and also from other obvious considerations.

In June 1880 rumours began to reach Bahrain that Násir meditated an attack on the islands, and it was considered prudent to communicate with the Senior Naval Officer in view to a vessel of war showing at Bahrain. Towards the end of the year Násir-bin-Mubárik actually collected a few hundred Bedouins and took position at Ru'ais and Abu-Dhuloo on the Katr Coast, opposite Bahrain. The Arabs, however, failed to obtain boats, and abandoning the design of a raid, dispersed, Násir returning to El-Bida'a. Her Majesty's Ship *Beacon* visited the spot shortly afterwards, and Her Majesty's Ship *Woodlark* showed at Bahrain. The attempt was intimated to the Political Agent, Turkish Arabia, who drew the attention of the authorities to the subject. Letters were addressed to the various Katr Shaikhs, repeating the warnings against countenancing or aiding hostile attempts by sea against Bahrain. To these letters friendly and suitable replies were received.

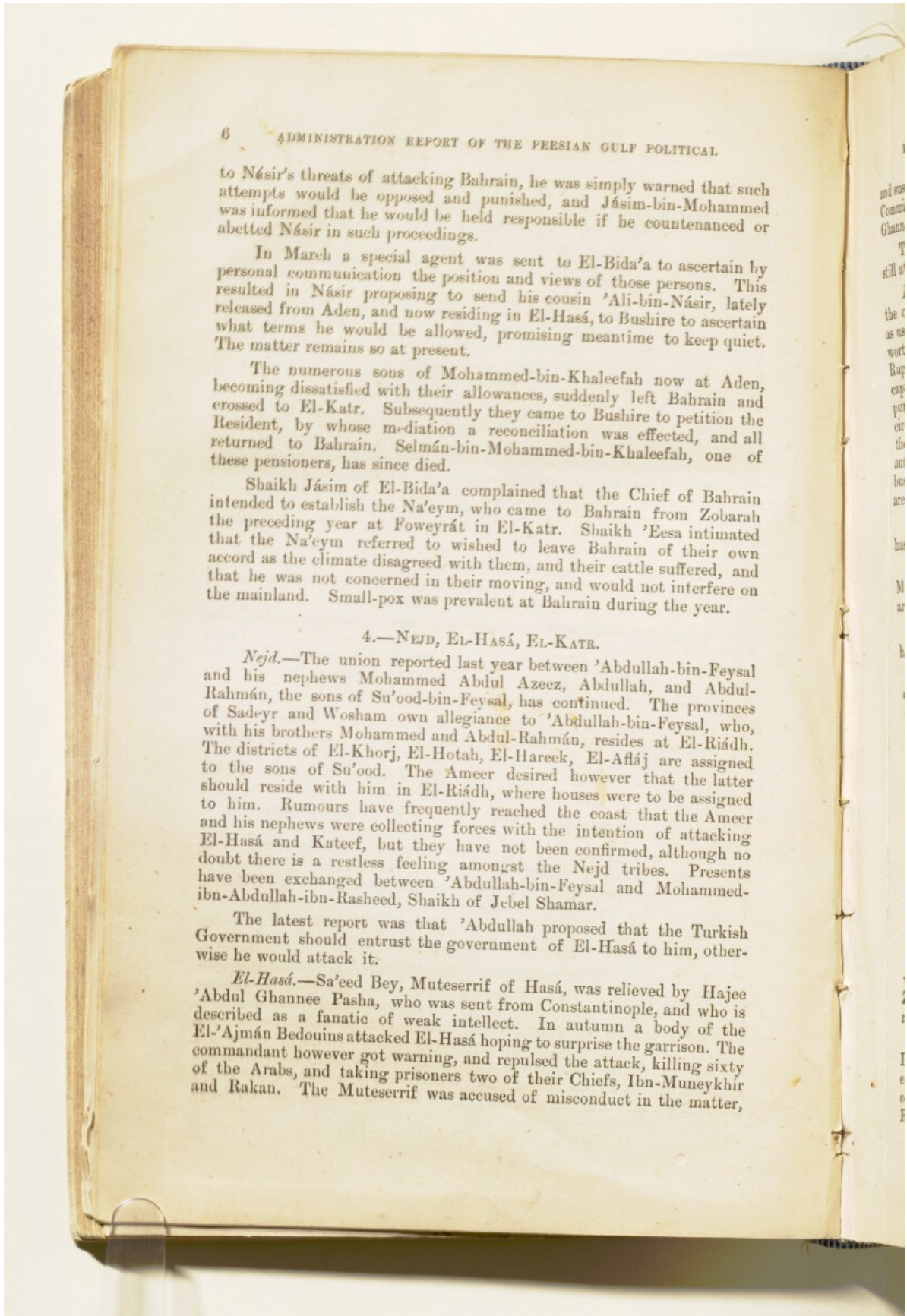
It is believed that the prime mover and instigator of the threatening movements under Násir-bin-Mubárik is the Chief of El-Bida'a, Jásim-bin-Mohammed-bin-Tháni, who, besides an old standing hostility to the Bahrain Shaikhs, is interested in the success of Násir, who is his son-in-law, and on whom he has spent a large sum. He would be glad to be relieved of the expense and danger of maintaining Násir, and, in event of the latter establishing himself in power at Bahrain, might hope for many advantages. A special caution has been conveyed to Jásim, who is himself in a way a protégé of the Turkish Government, a Turkish guard of about thirty soldiers being quartered at El-Bida'a. It appears also that Násir-bin-Mubárik is in receipt of an allowance of 60 dollars monthly from the Turkish Government, and it is believed the local authorities at all events encourage his ambitious designs.

In January Násir wrote to the Resident stating that he was constantly urged by persons in Bahrain to cross over, and that though he had long refrained from this step from deference to British authority, still his forbearance had produced no benefit to him, and to improve his circumstances, he now intended to proceed to Bahrain, and hoped for the support of the British Government. Of course he would inform the Resident of his arrival in Bahrain. Jásim-bin-Mohammed wrote at the same time a mediatory letter on behalf of his son-in-law. In reference





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to Násir's threats of attacking Bahrain, he was simply warned that such attempts would be opposed and punished, and Jásim-bin-Mohammed was informed that he would be held responsible if he countenanced or abetted Násir in such proceedings.

In March a special agent was sent to El-Bida'a to ascertain by personal communication the position and views of those persons. This resulted in Násir proposing to send his cousin 'Ali-bin-Násir, lately released from Aden, and now residing in El-Hasá, to Bushire to ascertain what terms he would be allowed, promising meantime to keep quiet. The matter remains so at present.

The numerous sons of Mohammed-bin-Khaleefah now at Aden, becoming dissatisfied with their allowances, suddenly left Bahrain and crossed to El-Katr. Subsequently they came to Bushire to petition the Resident, by whose mediation a reconciliation was effected, and all returned to Bahrain. Selmán-bin-Mohammed-bin-Khaleefah, one of these pensioners, has since died.

Shaikh Jásim of El-Bida'a complained that the Chief of Bahrain intended to establish the Na'eym, who came to Bahrain from Zobarah the preceding year at Foweyrát in El-Katr. Shaikh 'Eesa intimated that the Na'eym referred to wished to leave Bahrain of their own accord as the climate disagreed with them, and their cattle suffered, and that he was not concerned in their moving, and would not interfere on the mainland. Small-pox was prevalent at Bahrain during the year.

4.—NEJD, EL-HASÁ, EL-KATR.

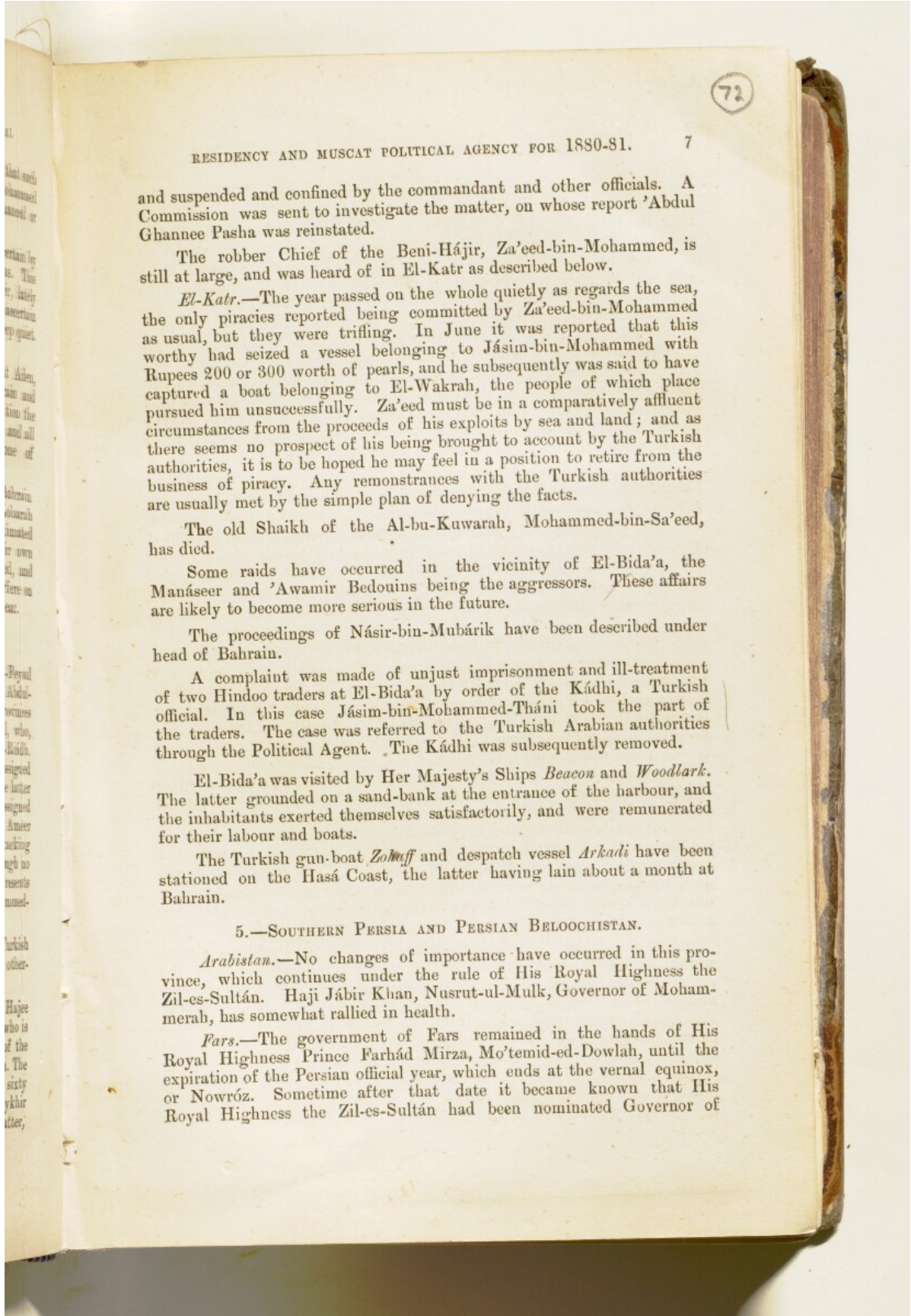
*Nejd.*—The union reported last year between 'Abdullah-bin-Feysal and his nephews Mohammed Abdul Azeez, Abdullah, and Abdul-Rahmán, the sons of Su'ood-bin-Feysal, has continued. The provinces of Sadeyr and Wosham own allegiance to 'Abdullah-bin-Feysal, who, with his brothers Mohammed and Abdul-Rahmán, resides at El-Riádh. The districts of El-Khorj, El-Hotah, El-Hareek, El-Affáj are assigned to the sons of Su'ood. The Ameer desired however that the latter should reside with him in El-Riádh, where houses were to be assigned to him. Rumours have frequently reached the coast that the Ameer and his nephews were collecting forces with the intention of attacking El-Hasá and Kateef, but they have not been confirmed, although no doubt there is a restless feeling amongst the Nejd tribes. Presents have been exchanged between 'Abdullah-bin-Feysal and Mohammed-ibn-Abdullah-ibn-Rasheed, Shaikh of Jebel Shamar.

The latest report was that 'Abdullah proposed that the Turkish Government should entrust the government of El-Hasá to him, otherwise he would attack it.

*El-Hasá.*—Sa'eed Bey, Muteserrif of Hasá, was relieved by Hajee 'Abdul Ghannee Pasha, who was sent from Constantinople, and who is described as a fanatic of weak intellect. In autumn a body of the El-'Ajmán Bedouins attacked El-Hasá hoping to surprise the garrison. The commandant however got warning, and repulsed the attack, killing sixty of the Arabs, and taking prisoners two of their Chiefs, Ibn-Muneykhir and Rakan. The Muteserrif was accused of misconduct in the matter,



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and suspended and confined by the commandant and other officials. A Commission was sent to investigate the matter, on whose report 'Abdul Ghannee Pasha was reinstated.

The robber Chief of the Beni-Hájir, Za'eed-bin-Mohammed, is still at large, and was heard of in El-Katr as described below.

*El-Katr.*—The year passed on the whole quietly as regards the sea, the only piracies reported being committed by Za'eed-bin-Mohammed as usual, but they were trifling. In June it was reported that this worthy had seized a vessel belonging to Jásim-bin-Mohammed with Rupees 200 or 300 worth of pearls, and he subsequently was said to have captured a boat belonging to El-Wakrah, the people of which place pursued him unsuccessfully. Za'eed must be in a comparatively affluent circumstances from the proceeds of his exploits by sea and land; and as there seems no prospect of his being brought to account by the Turkish authorities, it is to be hoped he may feel in a position to retire from the business of piracy. Any remonstrances with the Turkish authorities are usually met by the simple plan of denying the facts.

The old Shaikh of the Al-bu-Kuwarah, Mohammed-bin-Sa'eed, has died.

Some raids have occurred in the vicinity of El-Bida'a, the Manáseer and 'Awamir Bedouins being the aggressors. These affairs are likely to become more serious in the future.

The proceedings of Násir-bin-Mubárik have been described under head of Bahrain.

A complaint was made of unjust imprisonment and ill-treatment of two Hindoo traders at El-Bida'a by order of the Kádhi, a Turkish official. In this case Jásim-bin-Mohammed-Tháni took the part of the traders. The case was referred to the Turkish Arabian authorities through the Political Agent. The Kádhi was subsequently removed.

El-Bida'a was visited by Her Majesty's Ships *Beacon* and *Woodlark*. The latter grounded on a sand-bank at the entrance of the harbour, and the inhabitants exerted themselves satisfactorily, and were remunerated for their labour and boats.

The Turkish gun-boat *Zoluff* and despatch vessel *Arkadi* have been stationed on the Hasá Coast, the latter having lain about a month at Bahrain.

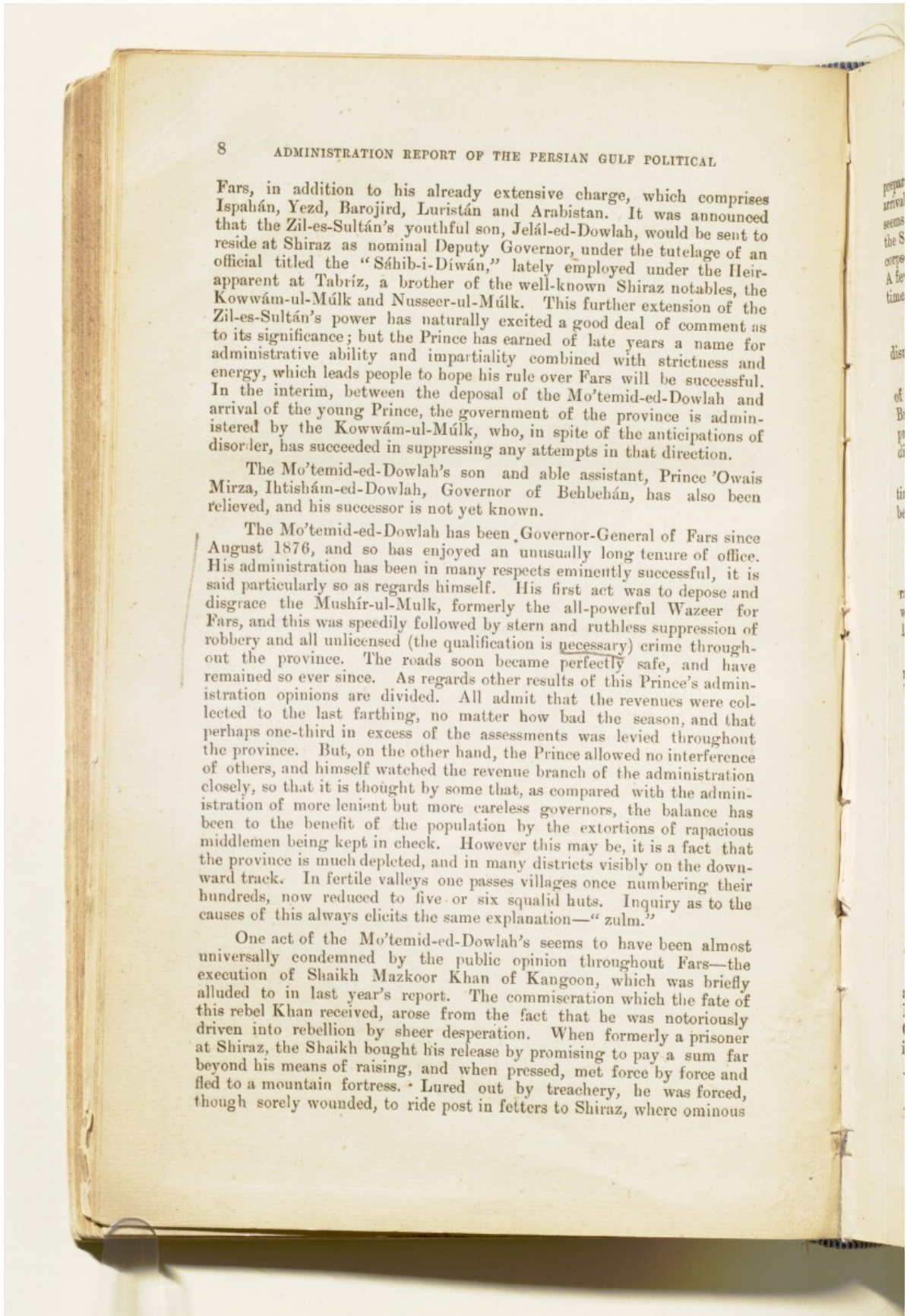
5.—SOUTHERN PERSIA AND PERSIAN BELOOCHISTAN.

*Arabistan.*—No changes of importance have occurred in this province, which continues under the rule of His Royal Highness the Zil-es-Sultán. Haji Jábir Khan, Nusrut-ul-Mulk, Governor of Mohammerah, has somewhat rallied in health.

*Fars.*—The government of Fars remained in the hands of His Royal Highness Prince Farhád Mirza, Mo'temid-ed-Dowlah, until the expiration of the Persian official year, which ends at the vernal equinox, or Nowrúz. Sometime after that date it became known that His Royal Highness the Zil-es-Sultán had been nominated Governor of



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Fars, in addition to his already extensive charge, which comprises Ispahán, Yezd, Barojird, Luristán and Arabistan. It was announced that the Zil-es-Sultán's youthful son, Jelál-ed-Dowlah, would be sent to reside at Shiraz as nominal Deputy Governor, under the tutelage of an official titled the "Sáhib-i-Diwán," lately employed under the Heir-apparent at Tabríz, a brother of the well-known Shiraz notables, the Kowwám-ul-Múlk and Nusseer-ul-Múlk. This further extension of the Zil-es-Sultán's power has naturally excited a good deal of comment as to its significance; but the Prince has earned of late years a name for administrative ability and impartiality combined with strictness and energy, which leads people to hope his rule over Fars will be successful. In the interim, between the deposal of the Mo'temid-ed-Dowlah and arrival of the young Prince, the government of the province is administered by the Kowwám-ul-Múlk, who, in spite of the anticipations of disorder, has succeeded in suppressing any attempts in that direction.

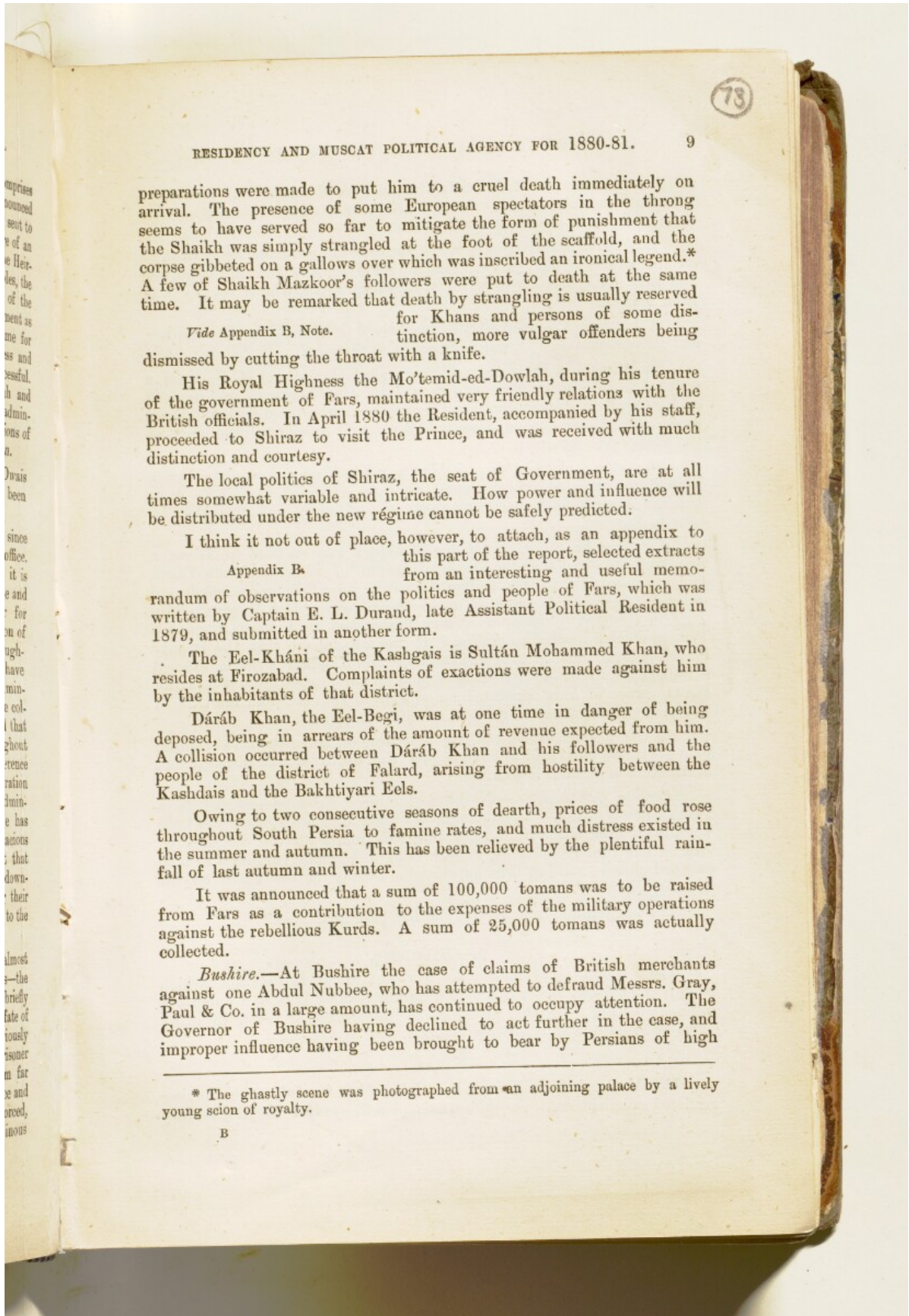
The Mo'temid-ed-Dowlah's son and able assistant, Prince 'Owais Mirza, Ihtishám-ed-Dowlah, Governor of Behbehán, has also been relieved, and his successor is not yet known.

The Mo'temid-ed-Dowlah has been Governor-General of Fars since August 1876, and so has enjoyed an unusually long tenure of office. His administration has been in many respects eminently successful, it is said particularly so as regards himself. His first act was to depose and disgrace the Mushír-ul-Mulk, formerly the all-powerful Wazeer for Fars, and this was speedily followed by stern and ruthless suppression of robbery and all unlicensed (the qualification is necessary) crime throughout the province. The roads soon became perfectly safe, and have remained so ever since. As regards other results of this Prince's administration opinions are divided. All admit that the revenues were collected to the last farthing, no matter how bad the season, and that perhaps one-third in excess of the assessments was levied throughout the province. But, on the other hand, the Prince allowed no interference of others, and himself watched the revenue branch of the administration closely, so that it is thought by some that, as compared with the administration of more lenient but more careless governors, the balance has been to the benefit of the population by the extortions of rapacious middlemen being kept in check. However this may be, it is a fact that the province is much depleted, and in many districts visibly on the downward track. In fertile valleys one passes villages once numbering their hundreds, now reduced to five or six squalid huts. Inquiry as to the causes of this always elicits the same explanation—"zulm."

One act of the Mo'temid-ed-Dowlah's seems to have been almost universally condemned by the public opinion throughout Fars—the execution of Shaikh Mazkoor Khan of Kangoon, which was briefly alluded to in last year's report. The commiseration which the fate of this rebel Khan received, arose from the fact that he was notoriously driven into rebellion by sheer desperation. When formerly a prisoner at Shiraz, the Shaikh bought his release by promising to pay a sum far beyond his means of raising, and when pressed, met force by force and fled to a mountain fortress. Lured out by treachery, he was forced, though sorely wounded, to ride post in fetters to Shiraz, where ominous



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preparations were made to put him to a cruel death immediately on arrival. The presence of some European spectators in the throng seems to have served so far to mitigate the form of punishment that the Shaikh was simply strangled at the foot of the scaffold, and the corpse gibbeted on a gallows over which was inscribed an ironical legend.\* A few of Shaikh Mazkoor's followers were put to death at the same time. It may be remarked that death by strangling is usually reserved

for Khans and persons of some distinction, more vulgar offenders being dismissed by cutting the throat with a knife.

His Royal Highness the Mo'temid-ed-Dowlah, during his tenure of the government of Fars, maintained very friendly relations with the British officials. In April 1880 the Resident, accompanied by his staff, proceeded to Shiraz to visit the Prince, and was received with much distinction and courtesy.

The local politics of Shiraz, the seat of Government, are at all times somewhat variable and intricate. How power and influence will be distributed under the new régime cannot be safely predicted.

I think it not out of place, however, to attach, as an appendix to this part of the report, selected extracts from an interesting and useful memorandum of observations on the politics and people of Fars, which was written by Captain E. L. Durand, late Assistant Political Resident in 1879, and submitted in another form.

The Eel-Kháni of the Kashgais is Sultán Mohammed Khan, who resides at Firozabad. Complaints of exactions were made against him by the inhabitants of that district.

Daráb Khan, the Eel-Begi, was at one time in danger of being deposed, being in arrears of the amount of revenue expected from him. A collision occurred between Daráb Khan and his followers and the people of the district of Falard, arising from hostility between the Kashdais and the Bakhtiyari Eels.

Owing to two consecutive seasons of dearth, prices of food rose throughout South Persia to famine rates, and much distress existed in the summer and autumn. This has been relieved by the plentiful rainfall of last autumn and winter.

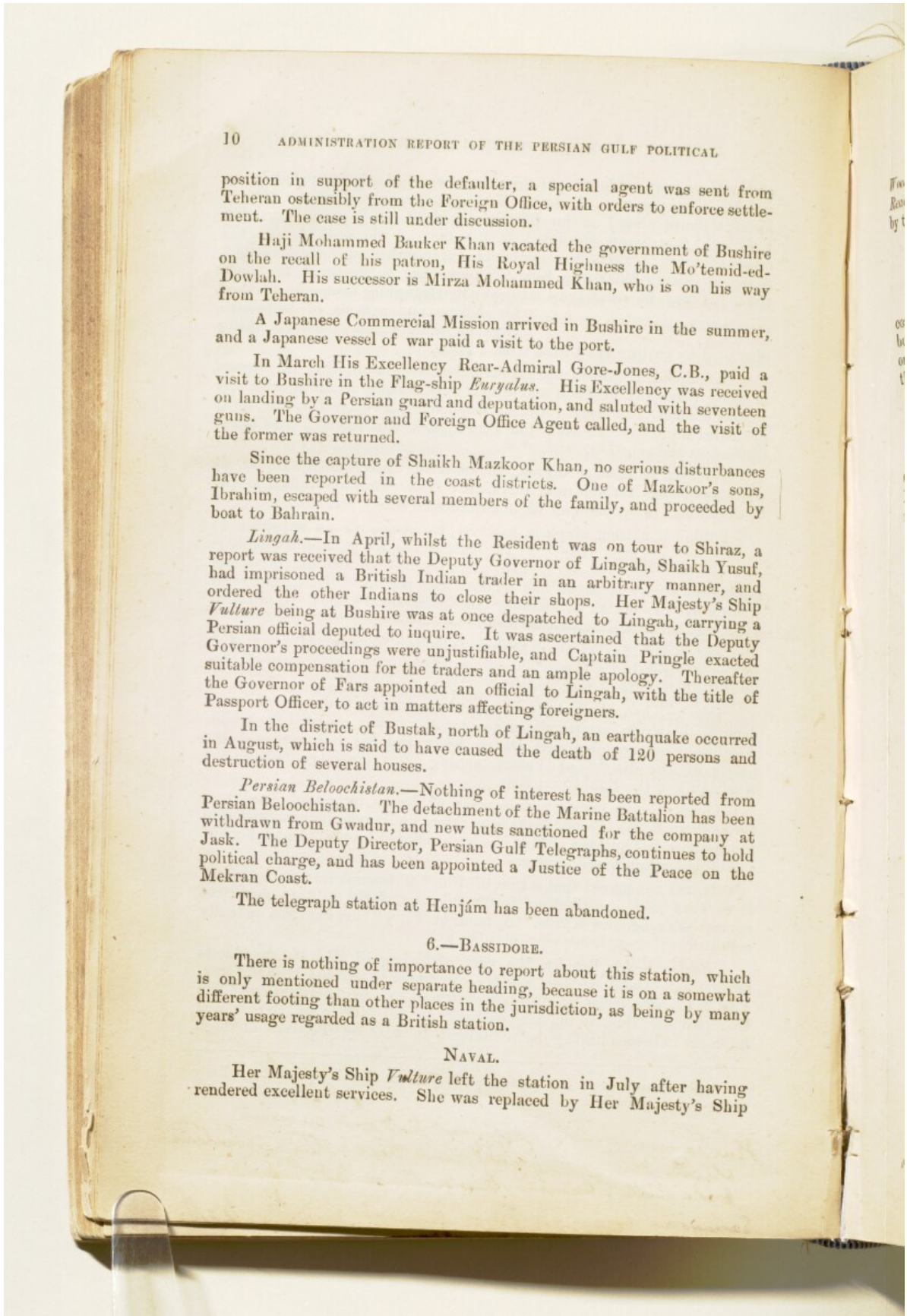
It was announced that a sum of 100,000 tomans was to be raised from Fars as a contribution to the expenses of the military operations against the rebellious Kurds. A sum of 25,000 tomans was actually collected.

*Bushire.*—At Bushire the case of claims of British merchants against one Abdul Nubbee, who has attempted to defraud Messrs. Gray, Paul & Co. in a large amount, has continued to occupy attention. The Governor of Bushire having declined to act further in the case, and improper influence having been brought to bear by Persians of high

\* The ghastly scene was photographed from an adjoining palace by a lively young scion of royalty.



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position in support of the defaulter, a special agent was sent from Teheran ostensibly from the Foreign Office, with orders to enforce settlement. The case is still under discussion.

Haji Mohammed Bauker Khan vacated the government of Bushire on the recall of his patron, His Royal Highness the Mo'temid-ed-Dowlah. His successor is Mirza Mohammed Khan, who is on his way from Teheran.

A Japanese Commercial Mission arrived in Bushire in the summer, and a Japanese vessel of war paid a visit to the port.

In March His Excellency Rear-Admiral Gore-Jones, C.B., paid a visit to Bushire in the Flag-ship *Euryalus*. His Excellency was received on landing by a Persian guard and deputation, and saluted with seventeen guns. The Governor and Foreign Office Agent called, and the visit of the former was returned.

Since the capture of Shaikh Mazkoor Khan, no serious disturbances have been reported in the coast districts. One of Mazkoor's sons, Ibrahim, escaped with several members of the family, and proceeded by boat to Bahrain.

*Lingah.*—In April, whilst the Resident was on tour to Shiraz, a report was received that the Deputy Governor of Lingah, Shaikh Yusuf, had imprisoned a British Indian trader in an arbitrary manner, and ordered the other Indians to close their shops. Her Majesty's Ship *Vulture* being at Bushire was at once despatched to Lingah, carrying a Persian official deputed to inquire. It was ascertained that the Deputy Governor's proceedings were unjustifiable, and Captain Pringle exacted suitable compensation for the traders and an ample apology. Thereafter the Governor of Fars appointed an official to Lingah, with the title of Passport Officer, to act in matters affecting foreigners.

In the district of Bustak, north of Lingah, an earthquake occurred in August, which is said to have caused the death of 120 persons and destruction of several houses.

*Persian Beloochistan.*—Nothing of interest has been reported from Persian Beloochistan. The detachment of the Marine Battalion has been withdrawn from Gwadur, and new huts sanctioned for the company at Jask. The Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs, continues to hold political charge, and has been appointed a Justice of the Peace on the Mekran Coast.

The telegraph station at Henjám has been abandoned.

6.—BASSIDORE.

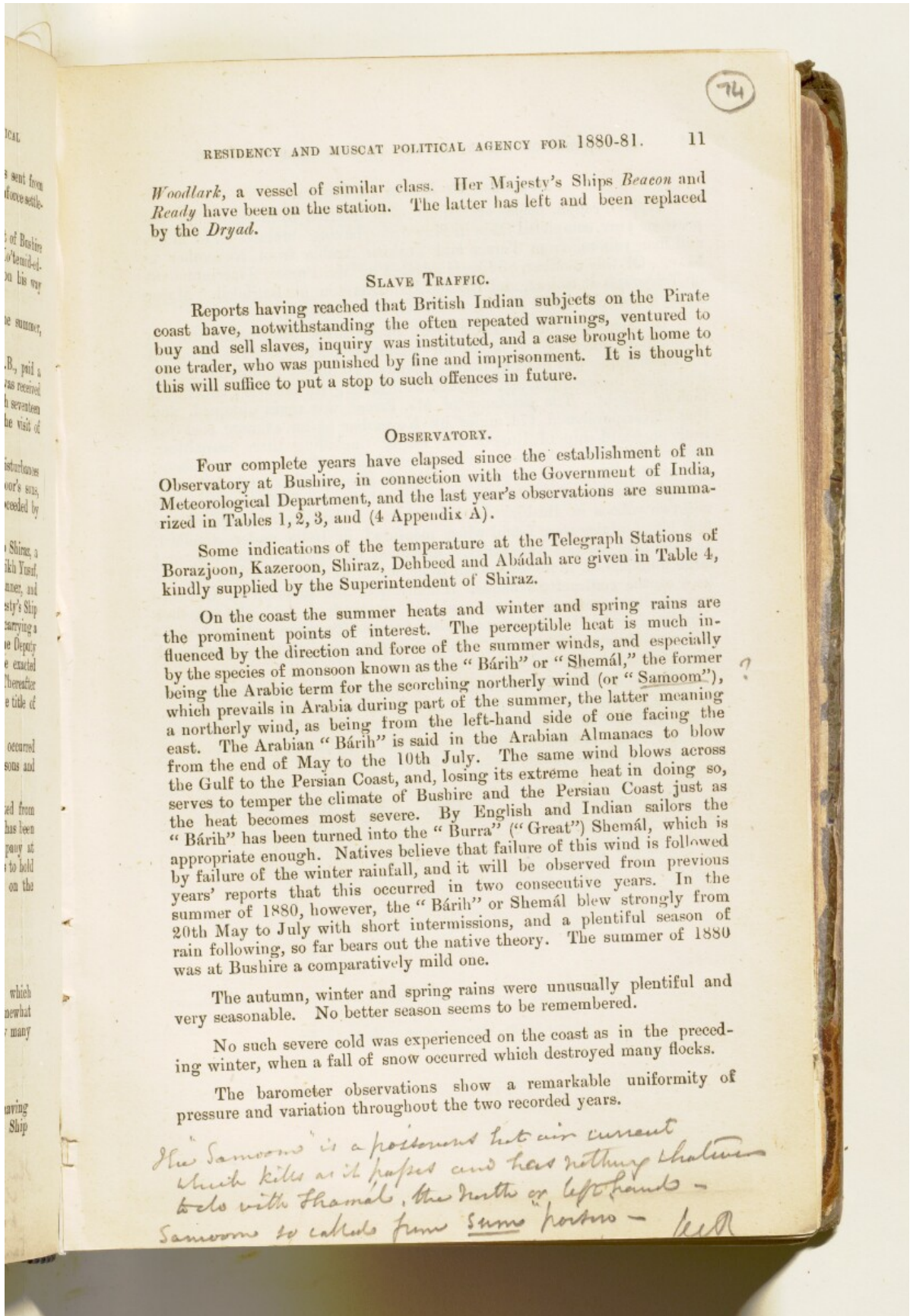
There is nothing of importance to report about this station, which is only mentioned under separate heading, because it is on a somewhat different footing than other places in the jurisdiction, as being by many years' usage regarded as a British station.

NAVAL.

Her Majesty's Ship *Vulture* left the station in July after having rendered excellent services. She was replaced by Her Majesty's Ship

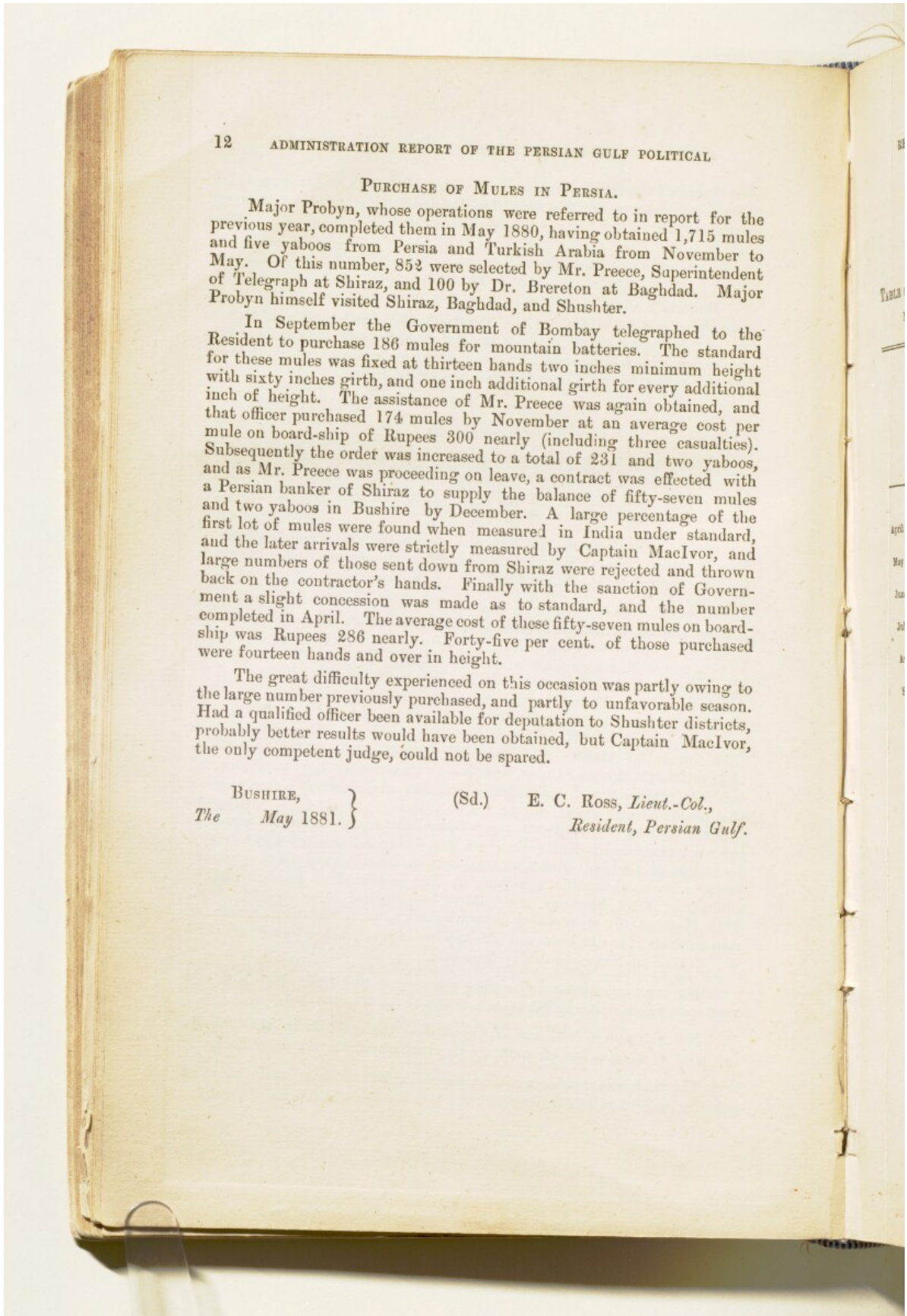


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PURCHASE OF MULES IN PERSIA.

Major Probyn, whose operations were referred to in report for the previous year, completed them in May 1880, having obtained 1,715 mules and five yaboos from Persia and Turkish Arabia from November to May. Of this number, 852 were selected by Mr. Preece, Superintendent of Telegraph at Shiraz, and 100 by Dr. Brereton at Baghdad. Major Probyn himself visited Shiraz, Baghdad, and Shushter.

In September the Government of Bombay telegraphed to the Resident to purchase 186 mules for mountain batteries. The standard for these mules was fixed at thirteen hands two inches minimum height with sixty inches girth, and one inch additional girth for every additional inch of height. The assistance of Mr. Preece was again obtained, and that officer purchased 174 mules by November at an average cost per mule on board-ship of Rupees 300 nearly (including three casualties). Subsequently the order was increased to a total of 231 and two yaboos, and as Mr. Preece was proceeding on leave, a contract was effected with a Persian banker of Shiraz to supply the balance of fifty-seven mules and two yaboos in Bushire by December. A large percentage of the first lot of mules were found when measured in India under standard, and the later arrivals were strictly measured by Captain MacIvor, and large numbers of those sent down from Shiraz were rejected and thrown back on the contractor's hands. Finally with the sanction of Government a slight concession was made as to standard, and the number completed in April. The average cost of these fifty-seven mules on board-ship was Rupees 286 nearly. Forty-five per cent. of those purchased were fourteen hands and over in height.

The great difficulty experienced on this occasion was partly owing to the large number previously purchased, and partly to unfavorable season. Had a qualified officer been available for deputation to Shushter districts, probably better results would have been obtained, but Captain MacIvor, the only competent judge, could not be spared.

BUSHIRE, }  
The May 1881. }

(Sd.) E. C. Ross, Lieut.-Col.,  
Resident, Persian Gulf.



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APPENDIX A TO PART I.

TABLE No. 1.

TABLE SHOWING THE FORCE AND PREVAILING DIRECTIONS OF WINDS AND RECORDED RAINFALL AT BUSHIRE FOR THE YEAR 1880-81.

MONTH.	Mean daily movements in miles.	PERCENTAGE OF EACH DIRECTION FORENOON AND AFTERNOON.									RAIN.
		North.	Between North and West.	West.	Between West and South.	South.	Between South and East.	East.	Between East and North.	Calm.	
1880.											I. Cts.
April	242	5	52	7	3	3	20	...	10	...	15
May	223	3	52	24	11	2	...	...	8	...	...
June	282	...	64	13	20	...	3	...	...	...	...
July	171	8	49	32	8	...	...	...	3	...	...
August	148	7	33	28	21	2	3	3	3	...	...
September	165	5	57	13	...	...	3	5	17	...	...
October	156	10	42	14	2	2	5	3	22	...	...
November	129	8	34	8	5	5	12	5	23	...	135
December	165	13	18	...	3	2	26	6	32	...	1267
1881.											
January	164	13	36	3	6	2	14	10	16	...	13
February	169	4	37	4	7	5	20	12	11	...	454
March	210	8	54	6	5	8	6	2	11	...	97
For the year	186	7	44	13	7	3	9	4	13	...	1081

Rainfall during cultivation season of 1877-78 = 15'41.

" " " " 1878-79 = 5'16.

" " " " 1879-80 = 6'34.

" " " " 1880 81 = 10'88.





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TABLE No. 2.  
ABSTRACT TABLE OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1881, TAKEN AT THE  
RESIDENCY OBSERVATORY, BUSHIRE.

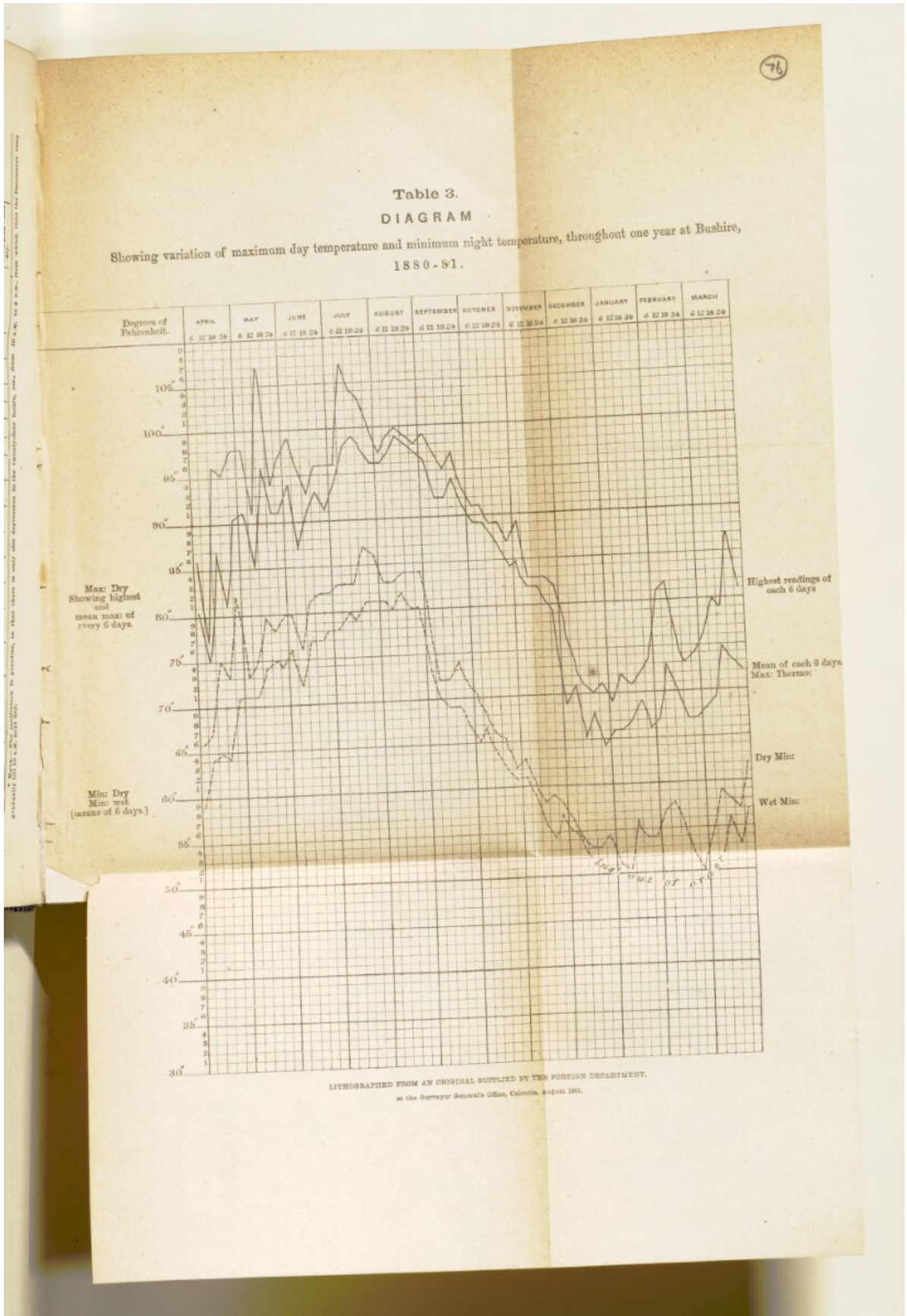
MONTH.	READINGS OF BAROMETER.				FORENOON TEMPERATURE.		AFTERNOON TEMPERATURE.		SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.						Days on which highest temperature of air reached.	Days on which lowest temperature of air reached.	Days on which highest temperature of Sun's rays.		
	Forenoon [10 A.M.]		Afternoon [4 P.M.]		Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Maximum		Minimum.		Maximum Sun in vacuo.						
	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.					Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Dry.					Wet.	
					Mean.	Highest.	Mean.	Lowest.					Mean.	Lowest.					
April	29.984	29.988	29.983	29.987	78	65	78	67	83	98	65	50	59	48	147	165	30th.	2nd.	22nd.
May	29.871	29.875	29.815	29.835	86	74	87	75	91	107	74	69	69	64	154	177	14th.	3rd.	14th.
June	29.681	29.681	29.643	29.638	87	76	88	78	92	99	76	69	72	65	153	158	3rd.	4th.	11th, 21st, and 24th.
July	29.643	29.669	29.601	29.598	93	81	94	83	97	107	80	74	75	68	167	163	11th.	13th and 15th.	11th.
August	29.735	29.644	29.683	29.589	94	83	95	85	98	100	81	76	78	72	167	162	17th.	10th and 20th.	6th.
September	29.886	29.870	29.832	29.810	90	78	91	80	94	99	74	68	70	64	155	159	3rd.	7th.	3rd and 4th.
October	30.087	30.066	30.027	30.015	83	71	86	74	88	91	67	59	64	57	148	155	1st and 12th.	2nd.	25th.
November	30.203	30.087	30.142	30.126	77	66	78	59	82	89	60	55	58	35	143	151	23rd.	23rd.	11th.
December	30.199	30.208	30.139	30.119	62	59	65	61	66	77	55	45	...	...	130	139	1st.	1st.	1st.
January	30.250	30.212	30.191	30.144	61	57	64	60	67	74	54	48	...	...	130	140	26th.	9th and 10th.	14th and 15th.
February	30.121	30.194	30.051	30.128	64	58	68	63	72	82	55	46	...	...	138	146	11th.	27th.	4th and 11th.
March	30.128	30.077	30.058	30.010	66	59	68	61	72	87	55	48	55	47	138	160	19th.	21st and 22nd.	19th.
Means for 1880-81	29.983	...	29.926	...	78	69	80	71	84	93	66	59	...	...	146	156	14th May and 11th July.	23rd November.	22nd April.
Do. 1879-80	...	29.973	...	29.912	78	68	80	71	84	92	67	58	63	53	149	155	14th July and 20th September.	1st January.	20th and 30th July, 15th and 27th August, and 21st September.
Do. 1878-79	...	...	...	*	78	68	81	71	85	94	68	60	61	51	150	160	7th September.	30th December.	13th August and 5th September.
Do. 1877-78	{ Diurnal variation =		{ .057		} 77	68	79	70	82	91	68	58	61	54	151	163	13th July.	25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th January.	30th August.
	{ Previous year =		{ .061																

\* NOTE.—The oscillation is peculiar, in that there is only one depression in the twenty-four hours, viz., from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., from which time the Barometer rises gradually till 10 A.M. next day.

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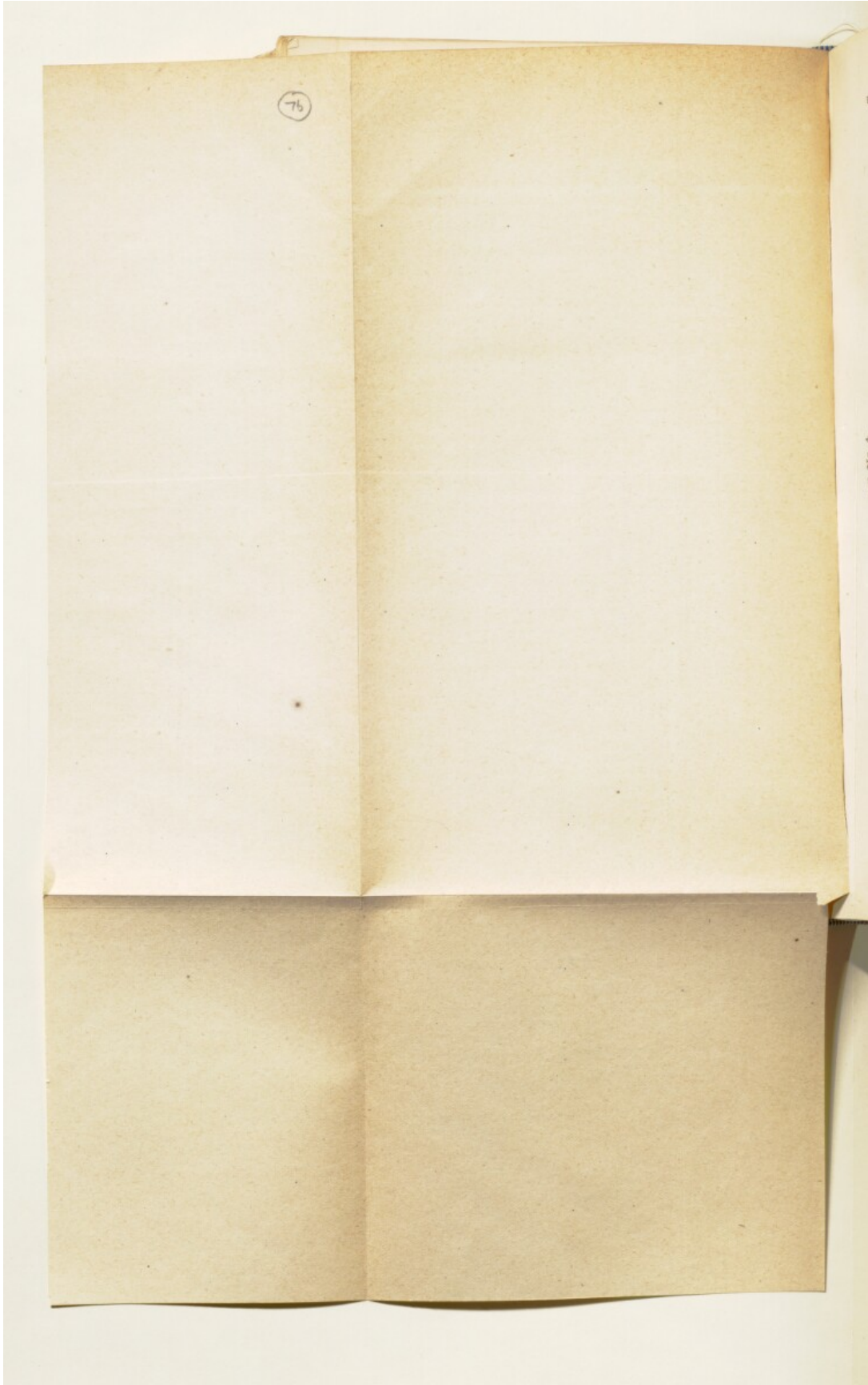


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TABLE No. 4.  
THERMOMETER READINGS FOR 1880-81.

MONTH.	BORAZJOON.			KAZEROON.			SHIRAZ.			DEHBEED.			ABÁDAH.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
April 1880 ...	99°	73°	86°	86°	65°	74°	92°	61°	82°	61°	39°	53°	66°	49°	59°
May " ...	114	89	102	99	80	91	104	77	94	77	54	68	75	60	68
June " ...	115	95	104	102	87	94	106	91	103	81	63	73	80	61	73
July " ...	116	102	110	104	95	99	106	94	102	77	66	72	79	71	75
August " ...	109	101	105	102	93	95	106	99	101	76	68	71	78	69	74
September " ...	104	96	101	97	87	92	101	88	96	73	58	65	75	62	69
October " ...	95	83	88	89	78	83	101	80	91	62	52	57	67	54	61
November " ...	85	69	79	82	64	73	90	63	78	54	37	45	60	46	51
December " ...	73	60	65	65	52	58	69	46	52	39	10	31	47	27	38
January 1881 ...	67	53	63	63	52	58	65	43	56	32	7	20	33	55	37
February " ...	73	59	66	67	51	60	65	45	57	40	20	33	55	39	43
March " ...	77	60	68	69	52	61	73	48	61	50	23	37	55	39	43

N.B.—Maximum highest reading for month at 2-30 P.M.  
Minimum lowest ditto ditto.  
Mean average ditto ditto.  
All readings taken at 2-30 P.M., except those at Dehbeed, which were taken at 9 A.M.  
Furnished by Mr. J. J. Fahie, Superintendent, Shiraz Telegraph.

RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81.

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APPENDIX B TO PART I.

EXTRACTS FROM A REPORT BY CAPTAIN E. L. DURAND, LATELY ASSISTANT RESIDENT, ON MEN AND INTERNAL POLITICS OF FARS.

The population of Fars may be resolved into two distinct elements, the settled and the nomad. The first known as the "Dehátí," or "Deh-nishín" (the dwellers in villages), quiet, cowardly, and inoffensive. The second known as the Eeliyát, or Chádar-nishín, the tribes [from the Mongol] or dwellers in tents, who form a most characteristic and most interesting part of the population, which from its character, turbulent spirit, recklessness, and intestine quarrelling, modifies or determines to a great extent the policy of the local Government. It is true that Government itself often favors these intestine brawls to serve its own ends, but the spirit of lawlessness is too strong to be easily kept down.

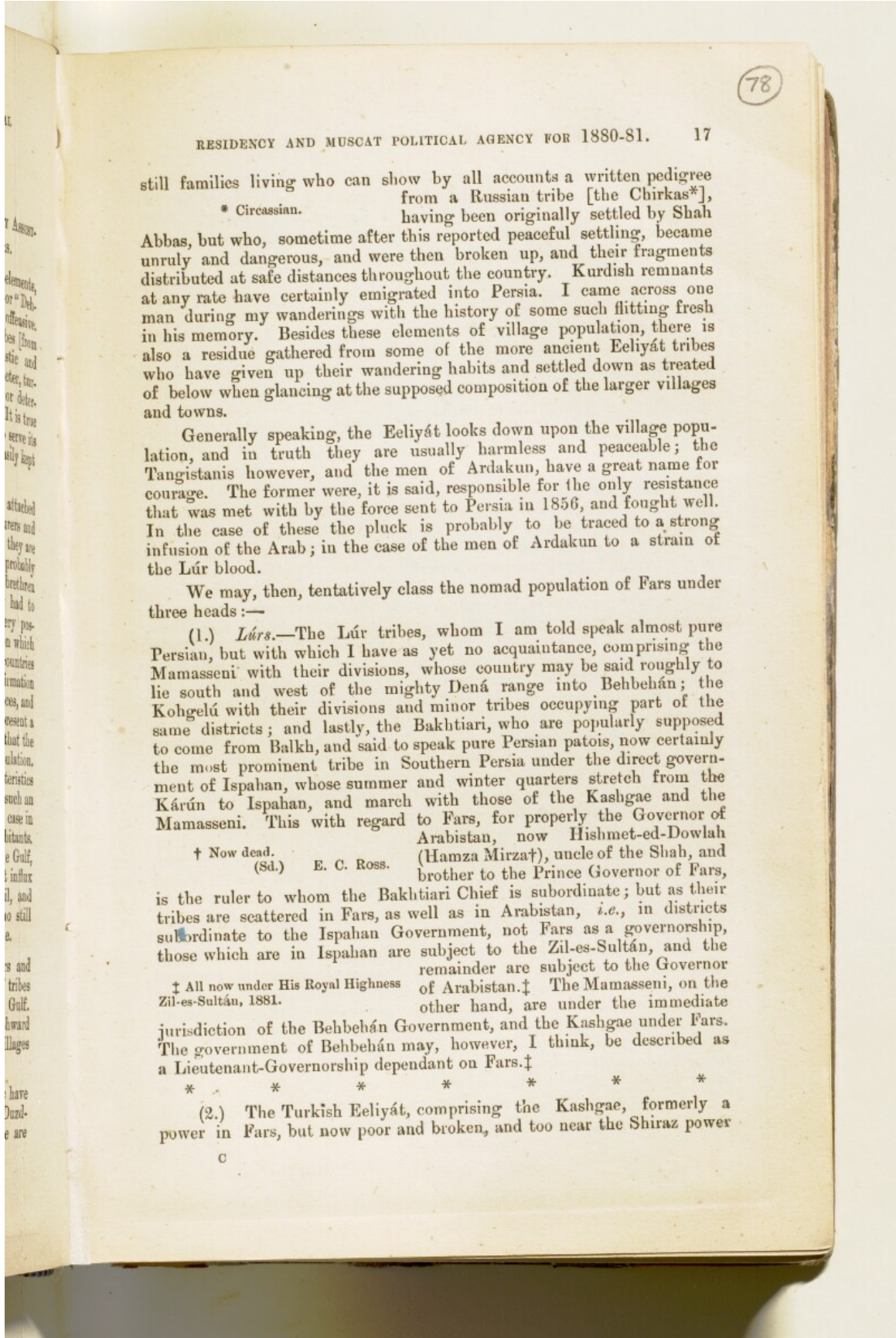
The Dehátí, or Deh-nishín, would appear to have been attached from time immemorial to the soil, and forms the class of labourers and agriculturists. I am told that it is an open question whether they are not the descendants of an ancient aboriginal race which was probably subdued when the Iranian tribe separating from their Aryan brethren in India invaded Persia, and which from that time probably had to adapt themselves to the language of their conquerors. It is very possible that physiological facts may lead up to such a conclusion which would be quite analogous to what has been observed in other countries now occupied by other branches of the Aryan race. As a confirmation of this view, it is urged that the shape of the skull of these races, and the shape of those of the pure Arab and Turkish tribes, present a marked difference in size and direction of development, and that the peculiar Aryan shape is most marked in some of these village population. To an ordinary observer or traveller, however, the general characteristics of the race do not differ from the surrounding populations to such an extent as to call immediate attention to its peculiarity as is the case in India with Bhils, Gonds, and such like, probably aboriginal inhabitants. However this may be, it is very certain that on the shores of the Gulf, for at any rate some thousand years, there has been a constant influx of Arab blood, and there are villages, such as Chakutah, Abutavil, and others between Bushire and Borasgun, inhabited by Arabs who still speak with, I believe, small variations, their original mother tongue.

The Arabs came first as conquerors, afterwards as settlers and traders, and no doubt otherwise Arab tribes or broken remnants of tribes have, at various times, drifted into Iran from the head of the Gulf. Arab blood would seem also to be very noticeable to the southward towards Lingah and Bunder Abbass, where a part of the villages (Persian) are Sunnis.

Towards the north and interior again the village populations have received contingents from Khorassan and even from Russia. At Duzd-i-Kurd [a corruption of Diz-i-Kurd, the fort of the Kurds] there are



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still families living who can show by all accounts a written pedigree from a Russian tribe [the Chirkas\*], having been originally settled by Shah

Abbas, but who, sometime after this reported peaceful settling, became unruly and dangerous, and were then broken up, and their fragments distributed at safe distances throughout the country. Kurdish remnants at any rate have certainly emigrated into Persia. I came across one man during my wanderings with the history of some such flitting fresh in his memory. Besides these elements of village population, there is also a residue gathered from some of the more ancient Eeliyát tribes who have given up their wandering habits and settled down as treated of below when glancing at the supposed composition of the larger villages and towns.

Generally speaking, the Eeliyát looks down upon the village population, and in truth they are usually harmless and peaceable; the Tangistanis however, and the men of Ardakun, have a great name for courage. The former were, it is said, responsible for the only resistance that was met with by the force sent to Persia in 1856, and fought well. In the case of these the pluck is probably to be traced to a strong infusion of the Arab; in the case of the men of Ardakun to a strain of the Lúr blood.

We may, then, tentatively class the nomad population of Fars under three heads:—

(1.) *Lúrs*.—The Lúr tribes, whom I am told speak almost pure Persian, but with which I have as yet no acquaintance, comprising the Mamasseni with their divisions, whose country may be said roughly to lie south and west of the mighty Dená range into Behbehán; the Kohgelú with their divisions and minor tribes occupying part of the same districts; and lastly, the Bakhtiari, who are popularly supposed to come from Balkh, and said to speak pure Persian patois, now certainly the most prominent tribe in Southern Persia under the direct government of Ispahan, whose summer and winter quarters stretch from the Kárún to Ispahan, and march with those of the Kashgae and the Mamasseni. This with regard to Fars, for properly the Governor of Arabistan, now Hishmet-ed-Dowlah

† Now dead.  
(Sd.) E. C. Ross.

(Hamza Mirza†), uncle of the Shah, and brother to the Prince Governor of Fars,

is the ruler to whom the Bakhtiari Chief is subordinate; but as their tribes are scattered in Fars, as well as in Arabistan, *i.e.*, in districts subordinate to the Ispahan Government, not Fars as a governorship, those which are in Ispahan are subject to the Zil-es-Sultán, and the remainder are subject to the Governor of Arabistan.† The Mamasseni, on the other hand, are under the immediate jurisdiction of the Behbehán Government, and the Kashgae under Fars. The government of Behbehán may, however, I think, be described as a Lieutenant-Governorship dependant on Fars.†

† All now under His Royal Highness Zil-es-Sultán, 1881.

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(2.) The Turkish Eeliyát, comprising the Kashgae, formerly a power in Fars, but now poor and broken, and too near the Shiraz power



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to have much chance of regaining their former status and wealth. Those known as the Eel-i-Khamesh, of which I am informed there is also an Arab tribe, and a number of smaller tribes brought down forcibly, or attracted at various times, from the northern parts of Persia, and the Caucasian provinces of Russia.

(3.) The Arab Eeliyáts who emigrated some centuries ago, and still speak an Arab patois. With these I have as yet no personal acquaintance; they are generally held to be a very troublesome and dangerous element amongst the populations, being nomadic and turbulent in the extreme. Those lying within the bounds of the Government of Fars would seem to be principally wandering in countries, as yet unexplored by Europeans, between Yezd and Shiraz, having summer quarters in the hills of Báónát and other places.

There is still, however, another element in the population, *viz.*, the inhabitants of the big towns, who would seem to be a mixture of the Persian original and the scum of the stranger; such Turkish Eeliyáts and others who, from the breaking up of their whole tribes, severe pressure of taxation, or other causes, have become disintegrated, and clung in small parties to the nearest rock of shelter, such asylum being in most cases a large town as being presumably able to afford them protection, and at any rate a present refuge from the attacks of stronger nomad brethren with whom they would in their broken state be unable to cope, and near whose grazing grounds they could not venture. As an example, I would mention the fate of the once powerful Lák tribes, who, it is said, came down during the reign of Nádír Shah and Karím Khan Zend from their own country round Kirmanshah. These having lost sight of their tribal duties have no longer a name amongst the Eels, but have been gradually and completely absorbed into the town populations.

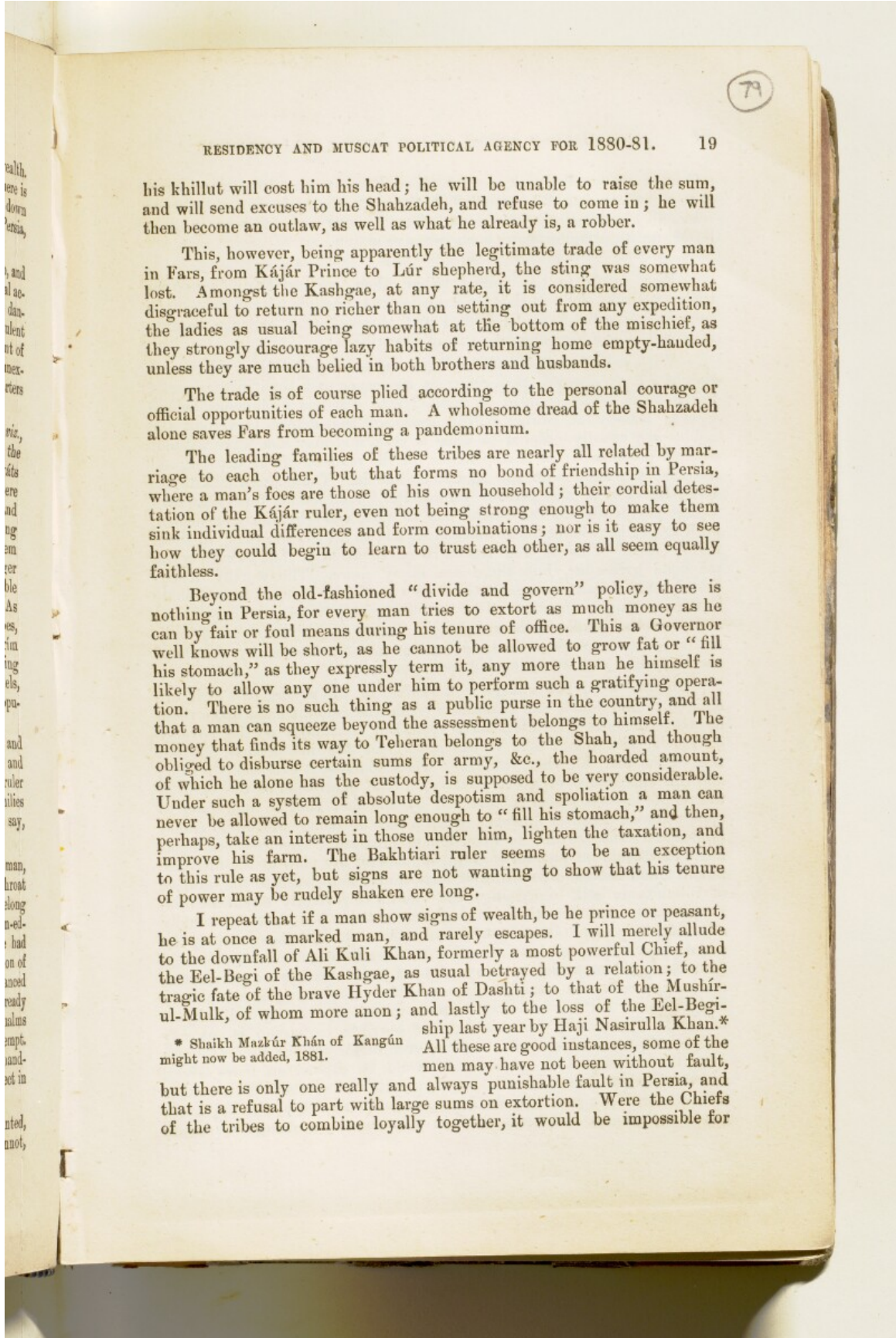
The heads or the rulers of nomad tribes, usually styled Eel-Khani and Eel-Begi, are, I believe, invariably chosen from amongst themselves, and apparently in an arbitrary manner, every year, if necessary, by the ruler for the time being, although, naturally enough, from the leading families in wealth or power; the former attribute, it is almost needless to say, depending very generally on the latter.

The present Eel-Begi of the Kashgaes, though a well known man, being the brother of a better known Zohrab Khan, who had his throat cut by the orders of the Prince Motamid-ed-Dowlah, does not belong to the best families apparently, but is the creature of Ihtishám-ed-Dowlah, who saved him from death when the hangman's noose had already begun to tighten. He received his khillut to the exclusion of Nasirulla Khan, the late Eel-Begi, on a promise of paying an enhanced revenue of 6,000 tomans. This he will have to wring from the already impoverished brethren of his tribes, and, to do him justice, no qualms of conscience are likely to stand in his way when making the attempt. A hard man and fanatical. If the stories about him and his own handsome hard countenance are to be believed, he will go for the object in view with cynical determination.

I asked Haji Nasirulla Khan, the man whom he had supplanted, how it was possible for him to do this. The reply was, he cannot,



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his khillut will cost him his head; he will be unable to raise the sum, and will send excuses to the Shahzadeh, and refuse to come in; he will then become an outlaw, as well as what he already is, a robber.

This, however, being apparently the legitimate trade of every man in Fars, from Kájár Prince to Lúr shepherd, the sting was somewhat lost. Amongst the Kashgae, at any rate, it is considered somewhat disgraceful to return no richer than on setting out from any expedition, the ladies as usual being somewhat at the bottom of the mischief, as they strongly discourage lazy habits of returning home empty-handed, unless they are much belied in both brothers and husbands.

The trade is of course plied according to the personal courage or official opportunities of each man. A wholesome dread of the Shahzadeh alone saves Fars from becoming a pandemonium.

The leading families of these tribes are nearly all related by marriage to each other, but that forms no bond of friendship in Persia, where a man's foes are those of his own household; their cordial detestation of the Kájár ruler, even not being strong enough to make them sink individual differences and form combinations; nor is it easy to see how they could begin to learn to trust each other, as all seem equally faithless.

Beyond the old-fashioned "divide and govern" policy, there is nothing in Persia, for every man tries to extort as much money as he can by fair or foul means during his tenure of office. This a Governor well knows will be short, as he cannot be allowed to grow fat or "fill his stomach," as they expressly term it, any more than he himself is likely to allow any one under him to perform such a gratifying operation. There is no such thing as a public purse in the country, and all that a man can squeeze beyond the assessment belongs to himself. The money that finds its way to Teheran belongs to the Shah, and though obliged to disburse certain sums for army, &c., the hoarded amount, of which he alone has the custody, is supposed to be very considerable. Under such a system of absolute despotism and spoliation a man can never be allowed to remain long enough to "fill his stomach," and then, perhaps, take an interest in those under him, lighten the taxation, and improve his farm. The Bakhtiari ruler seems to be an exception to this rule as yet, but signs are not wanting to show that his tenure of power may be rudely shaken ere long.

I repeat that if a man show signs of wealth, be he prince or peasant, he is at once a marked man, and rarely escapes. I will merely allude to the downfall of Ali Kuli Khan, formerly a most powerful Chief, and the Eel-Begi of the Kashgae, as usual betrayed by a relation; to the tragic fate of the brave Hyder Khan of Dashti; to that of the Mushir-ul-Mulk, of whom more anon; and lastly to the loss of the Eel-Beg-

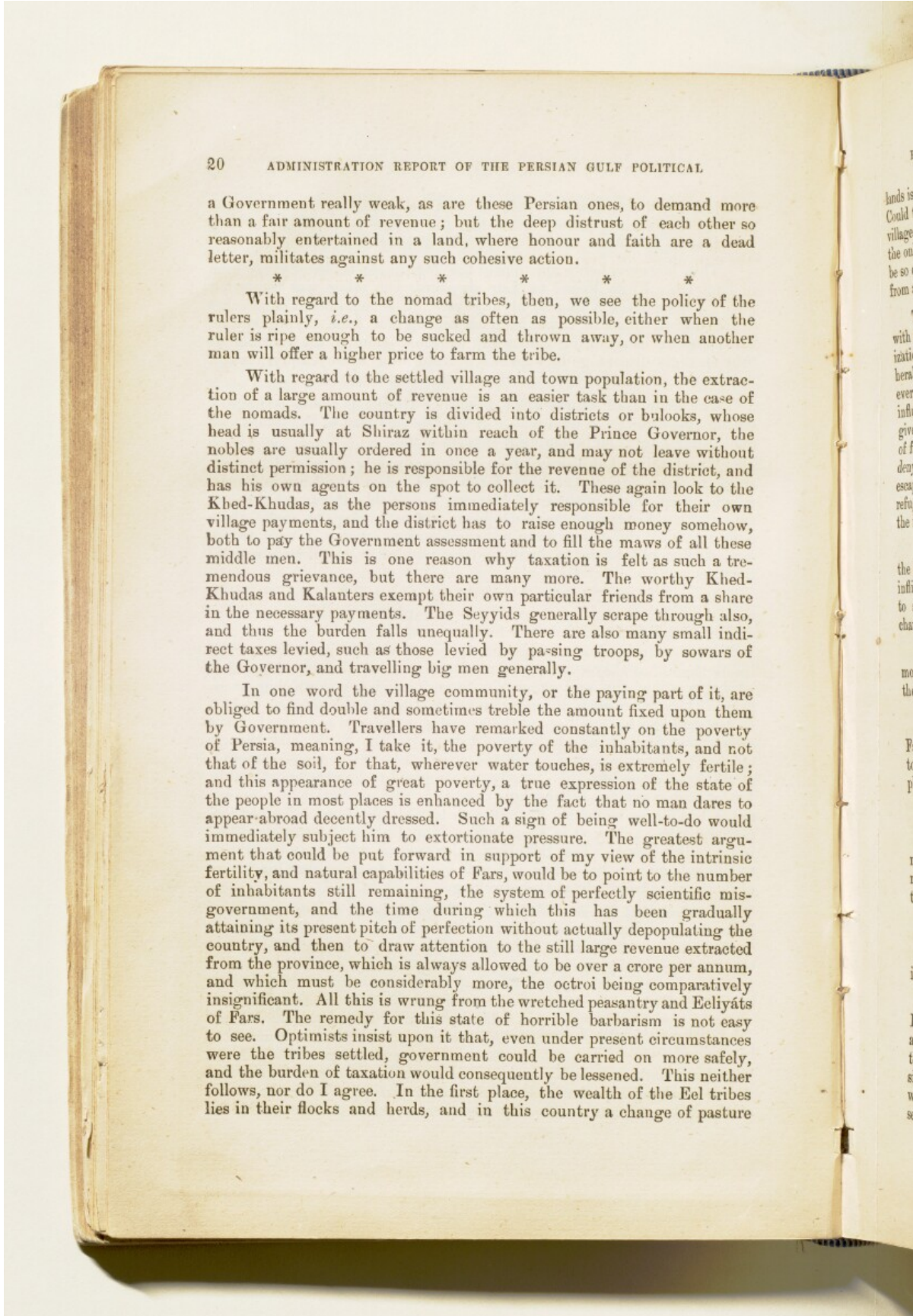
ship last year by Haji Nasirulla Khan.\*  
\* Shaikh Mazkúr Khán of Kangún All these are good instances, some of the men may have not been without fault, might now be added, 1881.

but there is only one really and always punishable fault in Persia, and that is a refusal to part with large sums on extortion. Were the Chiefs of the tribes to combine loyally together, it would be impossible for





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a Government really weak, as are these Persian ones, to demand more than a fair amount of revenue; but the deep distrust of each other so reasonably entertained in a land, where honour and faith are a dead letter, militates against any such cohesive action.

\* \* \* \* \*

With regard to the nomad tribes, then, we see the policy of the rulers plainly, *i.e.*, a change as often as possible, either when the ruler is ripe enough to be sucked and thrown away, or when another man will offer a higher price to farm the tribe.

With regard to the settled village and town population, the extraction of a large amount of revenue is an easier task than in the case of the nomads. The country is divided into districts or bulooks, whose head is usually at Shiraz within reach of the Prince Governor, the nobles are usually ordered in once a year, and may not leave without distinct permission; he is responsible for the revenue of the district, and has his own agents on the spot to collect it. These again look to the Khed-Khudas, as the persons immediately responsible for their own village payments, and the district has to raise enough money somehow, both to pay the Government assessment and to fill the maws of all these middle men. This is one reason why taxation is felt as such a tremendous grievance, but there are many more. The worthy Khed-Khudas and Kalanters exempt their own particular friends from a share in the necessary payments. The Seyyids generally scrape through also, and thus the burden falls unequally. There are also many small indirect taxes levied, such as those levied by passing troops, by sowars of the Governor, and travelling big men generally.

In one word the village community, or the paying part of it, are obliged to find double and sometimes treble the amount fixed upon them by Government. Travellers have remarked constantly on the poverty of Persia, meaning, I take it, the poverty of the inhabitants, and not that of the soil, for that, wherever water touches, is extremely fertile; and this appearance of great poverty, a true expression of the state of the people in most places is enhanced by the fact that no man dares to appear abroad decently dressed. Such a sign of being well-to-do would immediately subject him to extortionate pressure. The greatest argument that could be put forward in support of my view of the intrinsic fertility, and natural capabilities of Fars, would be to point to the number of inhabitants still remaining, the system of perfectly scientific misgovernment, and the time during which this has been gradually attaining its present pitch of perfection without actually depopulating the country, and then to draw attention to the still large revenue extracted from the province, which is always allowed to be over a crore per annum, and which must be considerably more, the octroi being comparatively insignificant. All this is wrung from the wretched peasantry and Eeliyáts of Fars. The remedy for this state of horrible barbarism is not easy to see. Optimists insist upon it that, even under present circumstances were the tribes settled, government could be carried on more safely, and the burden of taxation would consequently be lessened. This neither follows, nor do I agree. In the first place, the wealth of the Eel tribes lies in their flocks and herds, and in this country a change of pasture



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lands is absolutely necessary in accordance with the changing of seasons. Could this even be obviated and the tribes settled and forced to dwell in villages, Government might fatten for a year or two, for this indeed is the only object of every Persian Government; but the country would be so completely at its mercy that population would inevitably decrease from actual want.

The only remedy I see for unhappy Persia lies in some contact with the outside world, and thence in the chance of some dawn of civilization. But rulers and moollahs know too well that such dawn would herald the downfall of their privileges and power, and both will offer every objection, and strain every nerve to keep outside knowledge and influence where it now is. The system of taxation, as sketched above, gives rise to a custom that prevails to some extent of a certain number of families of a tribe, or even of a village population, bolting, and then denying their obligations both towards the Government they have escaped from, and the Government in whose territory they have taken refuge. This also becomes another minor cause of the inequality in the incidence of taxation.

In the towns themselves the taxation is said to be imposed through the heads of the different guilds who are told off to realise the amount inflicted. Besides this, the towns are divided into muhallehs, or quarters, to simplify the extractive process, each quarter having an officer in charge of the collections.

The outlying, and consequently less get-at-able districts are often more than lax in sending in their share, and this necessitates a tour on the part of some trusted Government official for the collection of the taxes. Prince Ihtishám-ed-Dowlah, the son of Firhad Mirza, Governor of Fars, is of great assistance to his father in this way, and makes a yearly tour with great advantage to himself, and no doubt to his father's complete satisfaction.

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That the population of Fars is made up of many and different races, none will deny, but the hank is in great confusion, and it will require a man of special linguistical and scientific power to separate and classify the threads.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Politics of Fars.*—I must here call attention to a few facts which it is necessary to keep in mind whilst reading what follows:—

It is impossible to give an idea of the state of politics in Fars; and I doubt not in the whole of Persia also, without saying once for all and distinctly that it hinges absolutely on the one word "Mudakhil," so thoroughly understood in Southern Persia. "Mudakhil" is a commission that which a man gets for himself out of a trust reposed on him, whether the organized robbery of a prince, or the peculations of a servant.



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All belief in high aims, in desire to promote the welfare of country or people on the part of the rulers, must be at once eliminated, and the fact boldly grasped that there is one sole aim and object in all Persian policy to keep power for yourself in order to be able to extract money. This definition applies from the highest in rank to the Deputy Executioner, or the Ferrash, which latter gentleman indeed often draws a considerable sum of money whilst laying on the bastinadoe.

The obvious rider to this policy of personal interest is that you should never allow another man to become too powerful or rich, when such power may be fraught with danger to yourself, and when a scheme against him, resulting in his downfall, will probably give you a share in the spoliation of him.

Having said thus much plainly, I will give an account of Prince Firhad Mirza's accession to power as gathered from different relations to myself. In order to do this, I must present the Mushir-ul-Mulk to notice. He is a grey-bearded keen-eyed old man, tall, and courtly, carrying his seventy odd summers very lightly, and known for his courtesy to Europeans. Some three years ago he was a power of no mean order in Fars, and indeed from his still enormous wealth and stubborn enmity is yet to be feared by the Prince Governor, as he will never leave a stone unturned to obtain revenge. In the time I speak of Yahia Khan was Governor of Fars, but he was apparently a weak ruler. Hence it was the policy of the all powerful Mushir to keep the province in a state of ferment for his own advantage. Several powerful Chiefs enjoyed his support and protection, and in return he obtained a large mudakhil out of the proceeds of their robberies. I have seen almost the same system covertly carried on by the smaller, and even by big Chiefs in Rajpootana only a few years ago. The end of this state of things was the recall of Yahia Khan as being unable to keep the province in order, and it was then offered to the Hishmet-ed-Dowlah, brother to the present ruler. The three brothers, uncles of the Shah, had all bound themselves to refuse, and the Hishmet refused at once. Mo'temid-ed-Dowlah was, however, tempted by his greed of gold, unable to refuse, and whilst swearing he would never consent, consented. This breach of convention led to an estrangement between the brothers, and the difficulty was not bridged over until Mo'temid-ed-Dowlah had promised to disgrace the Mushir-ul-Mulk, on which a return of friendship was assured. At the very first levée held by the Prince, he taxed the Mushir with some of his many peccadilloes, no difficult task, and gradually warming to his work, finally cried out "to the sticks with him." He was beaten most savagely, being then an old man of over seventy years, and the pithy telegram to his brother from the Mo'temid would appear to have been—"Are you satisfied now?" Incautious letters written by the Mushir-ul-Mulk to a robber Chief, who had been taken, were found upon the latter, and supplied the immediate excuse wanted, and evidence that could not be controverted. From that day the Mushir has been a ruined man, but his wealth is still enormous. Our sympathies however fail to follow him, not on account of his implication with robber Chiefs, for that may almost be looked at in the light of a custom of the country, but from calling to remembrance the share he had in helping the late Eel-



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Khani in his scheme for the treacherous apprehension and ruin of their joint friend, Ali Kuli Khan, late Eel-Begi of the Kashgaes, in spite of oaths and protestations of friendship. The old man still lives to tell the tale, and his sons to take a not improbable revenge at some future date; though the power of the family is indeed gone, and the power of the clan broken, this latter having been further weakened by losses during the famine of 1870. This punishment of the Mushir-ul-Mulk, the biggest man in Fars, was thus the inaugural address of Prince Firhad Mirza to his nobles on taking up the reins, a better example of what he was, and how he intended to rule, could scarcely have been given. But even such an example as this has not proved enough in many cases.

I may sum up the characteristics of Prince Firhad Mirza's rule by saying that it is one of blood and gold; both he must have somehow or other, though the latter will, I believe, in rare cases, buy back the former.

I have spoken above of Prince Ihtishám-ed-Dowlah, son of the Mo'temid. He holds the position of Governor of Behbehán, and in addition to this is employed by his father to make a regular yearly tour for the purpose of extracting money from the districts that lie at some little distance from the central power.

As an instance of the ups and downs of Persian life, I cannot do better than quote a passage from this Prince's history:—

He was Governor of Behbehán, a sub-government under Shiraz or Fars, before his father's accession to the province. The country had been unquiet, and he had been unable to collect enough money to pay up his assessed revenue. With considerable exertion, however, he managed to collect a large herd of animals of all sorts, and forwarded them to Shiraz to be sold, the proceeds being destined to the treasury of the Central Government. The Mushir then in the zenith of his power, heard of the coming cattle, and quietly arranged for the robbery of them. This took place near Shiraz, and the Ihtishám-ed-Dowlah, now pressed and helpless, had to pack up his tents, and with a few followers, beat an immediate retreat to the mountain. Whilst thus in the actual flight a telegram reached him announcing his father's accession to Fars. The hasty retreat was immediately turned into a triumphal march back towards the capital, and it is hard to believe the received theory that he did not know what was in store for the Mushir in open Durbar a few hours after his arrival, for he is thoroughly trusted by his father. What is certain, however, is that he remained in apparently friendly intercourse with him to the last—to within an hour of his deep disgrace.

*The Kawám.*—The Kawám-ul-Mulk comes next to notice. He is the great enemy of the Mushir, and I had almost said the confidential adviser of the Governor; but the term "trusted subordinate" will convey his position better with regard to the Prince. He is pleasant and straightforward without the usual defect of attempting a false excess of courtesy in his manner to strangers; he is lame owing to a fall from his horse, when his gun went off and the ball through his foot.



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Of the Kashgae Chiefs I have already given some account in my narrative of travel.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Nasirullah Khan.*—Of Nasirullah Khan, last year's Chief of the Kashgae, I gave some account before. He is decidedly one of the best Persians I have come across. Though he has never had the chance of leaving Persia, and has therefore had only the ordinary Persian education, he has evidently thought deeply on many subjects, and holds views on religion and politics which would make the moollahs and governors of Persia open their eyes. He also is related to Ali Kuli Khan by marriage.

*Daráb Khan.*—Daráb Khan, the present Chief, is a handsome man of rather an Afghan cast of countenance; was formerly, it is said, one of the boldest robbers in Persia, a "bon vivant," and troubled with no religious scruples. The murder of his brother, and his own narrow escape from a brutal death, sobered whilst it hardened him. He is now, or pretends to be, a rigidly orthodox Mussulman, a stern task-master, and more feared than liked by everybody who comes across him. He holds the E-1-Begiship of the Kashgae this year, having obtained the title by promise of paying 6,000 tomans above the last year's tribal assessment, a promise that nothing but a most iniquitous pressure on the tribe will enable him to act up to. His summer quarters, when with the tribe, march with those of Hussein Kuli Khan, Chief of the Bakhtiari, by all accounts the most powerful tribe in Persia.

*Hussein Kuli Khan, Bakhtiari.*—This Chief is said to be very well disposed, a friend to all Europeans, and to all progress generally. He is known to be greatly in favor of throwing open the Karun river to trade, having a keener eye to his own interests than is apparently possessed by any one at Teheran. I met his son the other day at Bussorah, a pleasant manly boy enough, and received an invitation to visit the tribe. He was then on his way to Mecca, where he arrived safely some time since. Hussein Kuli Khan owes immediate allegiance to the Governor in Arabistan for that part of the tribe which grazes in Ispahan territory.

*Note on punishments in Persia.*—In Persia there are no Courts organized to deal with criminal offences, and no provision for the systematic trial and punishment of crime. Governors of the great provinces have power of life and death, and, in absence of any Code of Laws, mete out punishments in accordance with their individual whims and fancies. Death is usually inflicted by the cord when the offender is a person of good social standing, by the knife, in the primitive fashion of the shambles, in the case of common malefactors. The latter are, however, liable to variations in the mode of their exit according to idiosyncrasy of the sentencing authority, his passing fancy, or possession of a fine sense of humour. In the early years of the rule of the late Governor-General of Fars a very common



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punishment of robbers was building them up head downwards, the feet only being left visible. This death is less revolting than others which are inflicted.

The most common form of punishment, in fact quite a national institution of Persia, is "sticks," that is "bastinado," the soles of the feet being beaten until a certain number of sticks have been broken over them.\*

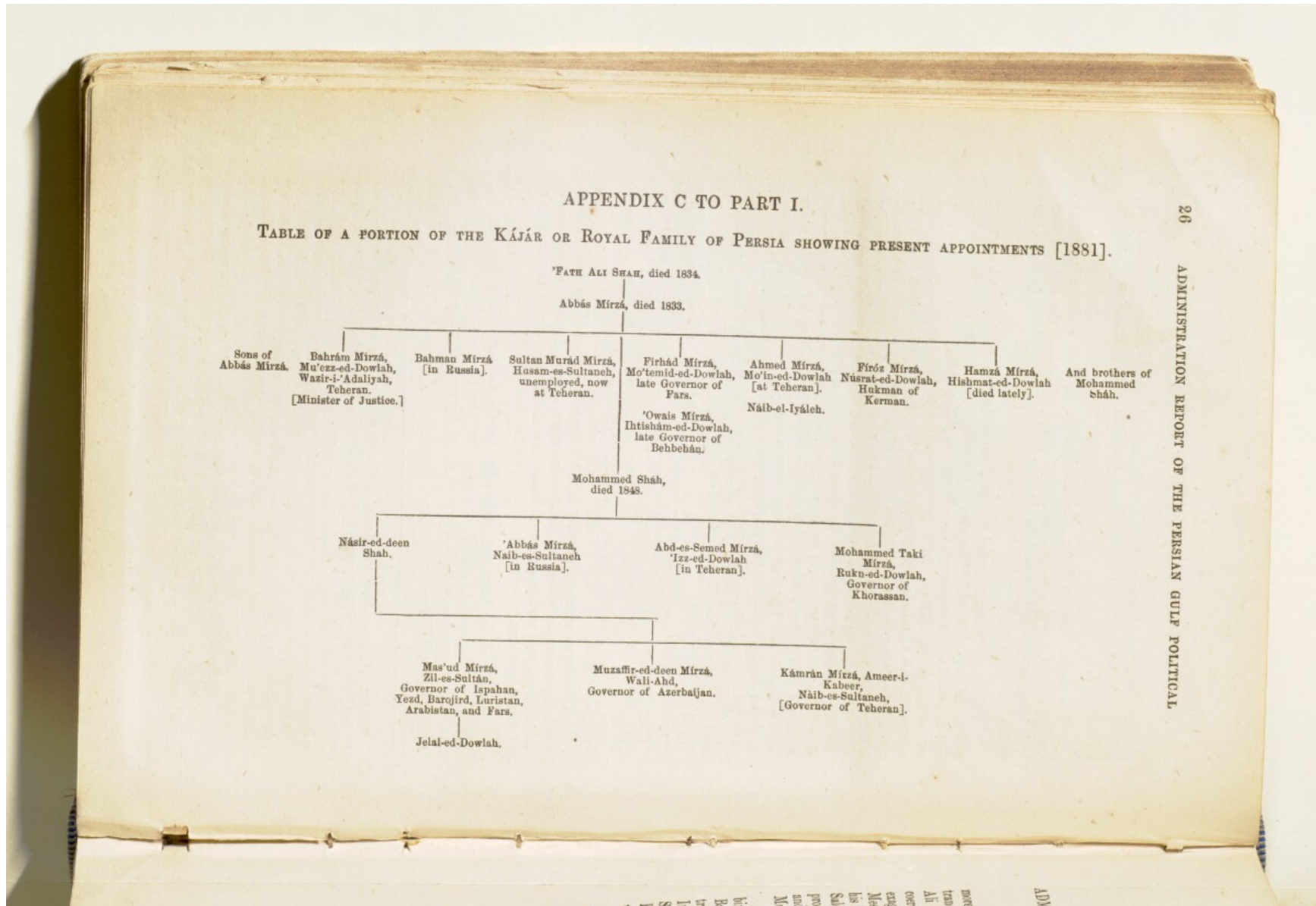
Torture is much resorted to both to extort confessions (or bribes) and as a punishment. The clever versatile Persian mind displays peculiar ingenuity in the pursuit of evil, and the list of tortures in vogue is as varied as revolting. Within the immediate influence of the capital, no doubt this is now much checked, and the higher officials would not, as a rule, tolerate the barbarities which are known to occur. It is fortunate for the people of Persia that their nervous sensibility is usually dull, for they are liable to agonizing torments on very small pretence. It is a common expression to hear that such a prisoner has been "annoyed" by his guards, and on inquiring the precise form of "annoyance," you are told perhaps that sharp wedges have been driven under the nails of his hands and feet, or he has been kept from sleeping for several nights running by constant pricking with sharp instruments.

Besides the ordinary forms of capital punishment, there are some said to be occasionally employed which constitute death by torture. Such as impalement, hanging by the legs, and cutting with a sword (called shagh gha), crucifixion—"nezapeech," which is the term for death inflicted by placing the victim in the centre of a circle of soldiers, who stab him with their spears or bayonets from whatever direction he turns his face to, until death ensues—mortaring up alive; death by gagging and by boiling; by fire and by stoning.

The list of minor (?) tortures is a long one—all are horrible. Some rendered more diabolical by their indecency; and in some cases the operation is carried out as a sort of theatrical exhibition amidst the laughter of the spectators.

Money if forthcoming ordinarily avails to save altogether, or to mitigate punishment, and it sometimes happen that a stalwart handsome malefactor escapes a well deserved death by entering the service of the disposer of his fate.

\* NOTE.—Large landowners and persons of rank usually claim and exercise the privilege of punishing their tenants and retainers, and a "Zanjirkhana" (chain-room) is often attached to the establishment.





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PART II.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE POLITICAL AGENCY,  
MUSCAT, FOR YEAR 1879-80.

*Political.*—The official year 1879-80 ended peacefully, and nothing more than the usual intertribal quarrels had occurred to disturb the tranquillity of the country. In May a body of 200 of the Beni-boo-Ali arrived at Muscat from Soor by sea, with the object apparently of coercing His Highness Seyyid Toorkee, the tribe having been misled by exaggerated rumours regarding the detention of Esa-bin-Rashid, El Meskeree, who had been prevented landing in 'Omán from suspicion of his having brought supplies of money and arms from Zanzibar to assist Saleh-bin-Ali in a projected rising against His Highness. The suspicion proving groundless, Esa-bin-Rashid was allowed to proceed to his home, and on the way met another party of the Beni-boo-Ali *en route* to Muscat, whom he turned back.

In August disquieting rumours reached His Highness that Hamood-bin-Said, El Jahafee, intended marching on Muscat and raiding the Batinah, but it soon appeared that his object was to attack the Awamir tribe, which he did near Kuriateyn with a loss of six killed on each side. In the same month Seyyid Feysal-bin-Toorkee was appointed Wali of Semail, and Seyyid Fahd, his younger brother, Wali of Burka. His Highness Seyyid Toorkee also proceeded to Burka for a change, and thence visited Semail, returning to Muscat on the 10th September.

Shaikh Hamood shortly after again attacked the Awamir; this time with a slight loss to himself and none to his enemy. His following then dispersed. In September a feud arose between the Hishim and the Beni-boo-Hassan tribes in Jaalan, owing to the latter having given shelter to a murderer and refused his surrender. In this quarrel the surrounding tribes soon became more or less involved, and it threatened to assume wider proportions. The Beni-boo-Hassan having received a check from the Jenebeh, called on their allies, the Harth and Hejriyeen, for assistance, but this proceeding was met by a warning from the Gháffirees that any coalition of the Hináwis would lead to general hostilities, and the Beni-boo-Hassan therefore refrained. The mediation of Shaikh Salehbin-Ali was suggested, but does not appear to have had any result.

The indemnity, amounting to 10,000 dollars for losses sustained by British traders at Muttrah in 1877, and which had been demanded rateably from Shaikh Saleh and the offending tribes, by notification in the previous January, was to have been levied in September, and the Sultan had begun to take measures accordingly, but in October His Highness received a proposal from the tribes to pay an increased tax of one dollar per bahr on all dates exported until the amount was made up. This His Highness accepted, and the arrangement was ultimately sanctioned by Government.

In November Seyyid Feysal was appointed Wali of Nezwa in supersession of Seyyid Hamad-bin-Seif, Al-boo-Saidee, who had held the post for many years. Opposition on the part of Hamad was fully expected,





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but it was anticipated that, with the promised help of Shaikh Hilal of the Beni-Hinah, the occupation would be accomplished without much difficulty. Seyyid Feysal reached Nezwa about the 24th November, and secured the town and suburbs—Hamad retiring to the citadel with some of the Beni-Ruweybeh. After a good deal of negotiation Seyyid Hamad suspected his ally, Mohammad-bin-Nasir of the Beni-Ruweybeh, of treachery, and treated with Shaikh Hilal for the surrender of the citadel to Seyyid Feysal, who thereupon entered on possession. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired at Muscat on this event.

About the same time fresh disputes having arisen between the Jenebeh and Malikh tribes relative to the free use of Khors, Jeramah, and Hejarah by trading vessels, the Sultan despatched his Wazeer Seyyid Said in the *Dar-el-Salaam* to investigate the affair, and bring it to a final conclusion. Commander Cumming, Her Majesty's Ship *Woodlark*, also proceeded thither to watch British interests. The result was satisfactory, the Malikhis having to refund the tolls charged by them, and promised to abstain in future from interference with trading vessels using the creeks for sheltering and watering. The Shaikh of Ras-el-Had, whose rapacity had caused the difficulty, was deposed in favor of his son.

In January the Beni-Kelban and other Ghaffiree tribes who, at the instigation of Shaikh Burghash, were still besieging the fort of Boo Eineni, made an attack on the Belooch garrison, and retired with a loss of seven killed. The struggle had hitherto continued to be entirely among the Ghaffiree tribes, some of whom supported the Belooch, but the latter now called in the aid of the Beni-Ali of Yenkal, and offer to introduce them into the fort. The Beni-Ali, however, did not at once respond to this proposed arrangement. The date groves and aqueducts of Eineni have all been destroyed by the besiegers.

In the following month a collision occurred between the Beni-boo-Ali and the Beni-boo-Hassan, in which the former were defeated with a loss of twenty-two killed, the latter losing about twenty. The Beni-boo-Ali were greatly out numbered, as, not knowing the strength of their enemy, they had turned out in small force. On the news reaching Muscat, His Highness Seyyid Toorkee despatched an officer to mediate between them.

The year has thus passed peacefully, and without any rebellious rising against His Highness Seyyid Toorkee's position, and it closes without any sign of troubles arising in the near future.

During the year Mr. Louis Maguire was appointed Consul at Muscat for the United States of America, and later on the same gentleman was also recognized by the Sultan as Consular Agent for France.

*Official changes.*—In the month of July, Major Grant proceeded on privilege leave, returning to Muscat on the 28th idem, Surgeon-Major Jayakar acting during his absence.

On the 29th October Lieutenant-Colonel Miles returned to Muscat, and resumed charge of the Agency from Major Grant, who then proceeded to India.

*Slave-trade.*—No slave dhows were brought in to the Vice-Admiralty Court during the past year.

MUSCAT, } (Sd.) S. B. MILES, *Lieut.-Col.*,  
The 27th May 1880. } H. B. M.'s *Polll. Agent & Consul, Muscat.*



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APPENDIX A TO PART II.

NOTE ON THE TRIBES OF 'OMÁN BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL S. B.  
MILES.

THE accompanying table includes all the more important Arab tribes in the kingdom, and gives their estimated numbers, distribution, &c., but has no pretensions to be exhaustive. Short notes have been added on some of the larger tribes, and their sub-divisions have been given where known.

Each of these clans is derivable from one or other of the two great stocks known to Arab genealogists as Kahtáni and 'Adnáni. The former being also known as Yemeni, and the latter as Ma'addic and Nizár. The Yemen tribes are believed to have immigrated into 'Omán first. They are still the most numerous and have, modernly, furnished the rulers of the country. In the true semitic spirit these rival races have been in open and continuous antagonism from the time of their first settlement, and, like the famous Yemen and Modhár wars in Syria in old days, the Yemen and Nizár factions in 'Omán have ever kept the country in perpetual turmoil and disruption with their feuds. Since the early part of the 18th century, the names of Yemen and Nizár have been metamorphosed into Hináwi and Gháffiree, respectively, and every tribe, large and small, is now comprised in one or other of these political factions. Let it be noted, however, that these party names do not necessarily denote the descent of a tribe. It has suited the interests of some of them to change sides. The origin of the assumption of the names Hináwi and Gháffiree was first explained by Colonel Ross in his memorandum of tribes published in 1872, which the present list is intended to supplement. Theoretically the sub-division of Arab tribes is very elaborate, extending to ten or more grades, but in practice it is usually very simple.

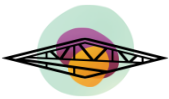
In 'Omán the tribes are divided first into Fakhooth\*, and then each

\* Primary meaning "thighs." The form of plural is post-classical 'Ománi dialect.—E. C. R.

Fakhth is sub-divided into beits or houses. In the notes the word sept has been used to represent Fakhth.

In very few of the 'Omán tribes is there a head Shaikh commanding the obedience of all, but there is considerable diversity in this respect. Generally each Fakhth has its own Shaikh, who considers himself independent of the others—a system which effectually preserves the disunion of the tribes, and causes endless jealousies and quarrels. There are, however, about half a dozen Shaikhs or "Temeemehs" in 'Omán, who possess real power over their subjects and wield it despotically. The Shaikhship is usually hereditary, and is assumed by the eldest male in the family unless he be incapable.

The larger tribes are mostly grouped together in leagues in each district according to politics for the purpose of supporting each other when attacked; while the weaker tribes are compelled to place themselves in cliency to those more powerful. These "clients," however, generally remnants of some ancient tribe, are accustomed to maintain themselves



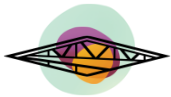
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genealogically distinct, and do not fuse with one to which they have only attached themselves for the purpose of defence and social regulation. Besides the Arabs there are one or two Belooch tribes, which are said to have entered 'Omán about a century and a half ago. They derive from the Hóts of Western Mekran, and are included in the Gháffree faction. There are no means of gauging at all accurately the population of 'Omán. A rough guess may, however, be made from the aggregate numbers of the tribes as given in the table. This gives a total of 600,000. Add to this the foreign element, *viz.*, African, Belooch, Indians, Persians, Byasir, and Gipsies, comprising perhaps 200,000 souls, and we obtain a result of 800,000 souls, which is probably not very far from the truth.

TABLE SHOWING THE TRIBES OF 'OMÁN WITH THEIR NUMBERS AND DISTRIBUTION.

NAME OF TRIBE.	Political faction.	Popula- tion.	Districts and Villages.	REMARKS.	
Beni 'Adf	...	H	1,000	Rosták, Howkeyn.	
Beni 'Alí	...	H	4,500	Yenkal, Jebel Wakbeh.	
Beni-boo 'Alí	...	G	9,000	Soor, Bahr-el-Hardíyeh	Wilad Temán.
Beni 'Arábeh	...	H	4,000	El-Sabal.	
El-'Awamir	...	H	12,000	Kuriateyen, and desert...	Ma'addic. Wilad Amir- bin-Taasa.
El-'Azeez	...	G	150	Dhank.	
Beni 'Azzán	...	G	100	Nakhl.	
Beni Battásh	...	H	8,000	Kuryát, Mezáreh	...
El-Beduah	...	H	1,000	Wad-y Hattá	Wilad Tai.
Yál Bereyk	...	H	1,100	Bátineh, Shirs.	
El-Bidá	...	G	450	Dháhíreh, Doot.	
El-Bowárih	...	H	1,250	'Oteybe	
El-Dahámíneh	...	H	800	Wadi Kor.	
El-Dahámish	...	G	60	Barká.	
El-Derámíkeh	...	H	100	Zikí.	
El-Deroo	...	G	1,600	'Omán, desert	...
El-Dhahaul	...	G	500	Awábi.	Wilad Maálla.
El-Dhowáhir	...	H	4,000	Bereymee.	
Beni Eesa	...	G	2,000	Wádi Alim.	
El-Fezárih	...	H	300	Makheyliif.	
El-Ghafeylát	...	H	250	Boo-Abáli.	
Beni Gháfir	...	G	4,000	Wády-beni-Gháfir, Ghabbi.	Wilad Mfy- áhabe.
El-Ghowárib	...	H	250	Boo Abáli.	
El-Haboos	...	H	20,000	Madheyhi, Semed	...
El-Hádiyeen	...	H	1,800	Wádi-Andam (Andam.)	Wilad Habs.
El-Haddán	...	G	500	Bátineh	...
Beni Hadhárien	...	G	1,000	Nakhl, Semail.	Shepherds.
Yál Hamad	...	H	900	El Ghareefeh.	
Beni Hammád	...	H	2,000	Soor, Hiyán.	
Beni Hameen	...	H	200	Nezwa, Rostak.	



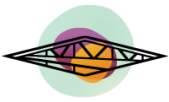
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TABLE SHOWING THE TRIBES OF 'OMÁN WITH THEIR NUMBERS AND DISTRIBUTION—continued.

NAME OF TRIBE.	Political faction.	Popula- tion.	Districts and Villages.	REMARKS.
Beni Harrás	... G	14,000	Nakhl	... Walad Wail.
El-Harth	... H	10,000	Kabil, Ibrá	... Wilad Ya h- Mahdi.
El-Hasreet	... G	5,000	El-Sharkiyye Bahr-el- Hardfyeh.	... Bedouins, Sunni.
Beni Hassan	... H	6,500	Rúf, Boshér.	...
Beni-boo-Hassan	... H	9,000	Ja'alan	... Wilad Shenes.
Beni Haya	... G	300	Dhank.	...
El-Hedádebeh	... H	5,000	Wádi Semail.	...
El-Hejriyeen	... H	13,000	El-Bedfyeh	... Wilad Eesá.
El-Hikmán	... G	4,000	Bahr-el-Hadfyeh.	...
Beni Hilál	... G	1,000	Nezwá, Bahlá.	...
El-Hinádis	... H	1,200	El-Ghaleel.	...
Beni Hináh	... H	1,400	Belád-Seyt, Semáfl	... Wilad Zikri.
El-Hishm	... G	3,500	El-Hameydheh.	...
El-Howájer	... H	2,000	Soor.	...
El-Howásineh	... H	10,000	Khábooreh	... Wilad Hosin.
El-Huyood	... H	1,400	Dhiyán.	...
El-'Ibriyeen	... G	8,000	Hosúreh, Bahlá.	...
Beni Jábir	... G	30,000	El-Hajar	... Wilad Dhobyan.
El-Jabádhim	... H	1,200	Semed	... Wilad Jabdhim.
El-Jenebeh	... G	28,000	Soor Bahr-el-Hardfyeh	... Wilad Jabir.
Yál Jerrád	... H	2,000	Abú Mahbar	... Ibádhijeh.
El-Jiboor	... G	50	Semáfl.	...
Beni Ka'ab	... G	9,000	El-Mahdheh.	...
El-Karáteeb	... H	200	Khor-el-Milt.	...
Al boo Kareyn	... H	3,500	El-Hájeyeh.	...
El-Lateyt	... H	700	El-Bereyk.	...
Beni Kattáb	... G	1,500	Dhank, Afáj	... Wilad Dhab- beh.
Beni Kelbán	... G	3,500	Makinfyah.	...
Beni Khálid	... H	2,000	Bátineh.	...
Al Khamees	... H	4,000	El-Khabbeh.	...
Beni Kharoos	... G	1,500	Rosták, Nakhl.	...
El-Khazam	... H	900	Seh, Hatát.	...
Beni Khazeyr	... G	900	Nakhl.	...
El-Kindeh	... G	500	Semed-el-Kindes	... Ibádhijeh.
Beni Kuleyb	... G	4,000	Wadi Jezzee.	...
El-Kunood	... G	6,000	Nezwá.	...
El-Ma'ásherah	... H	600	Wádi-Meh.	...
El-Ma'áwal	... H	13,000	Wádi-Má'awal.	...
Beni Maháreb	... G	500	Wádi-Semáfl.	...
El-Majániyeh	... H	700	Widam.	...
El-Makábeel	... G	5,000	Wádi-Makábeel.	...
El-Makhárek	... G	3,500	Adam.	...
El-Masháfereh	... H	6,500	Manfash.	...
El-Masháfefeh	... H	1,400	Rafseh.	...
Beni Mejlib	... G	200	Semáfl.	...
El-Menádhereh	... H	250	El-Seleyf.	...
El-Menáwereh	... H	1,300	El-Hadheeb.	...
El-Merázeek	... H	2,500	Soor, Hiyán.	...

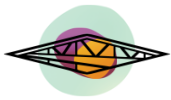


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TABLE SHOWING THE TRIBES OF 'OMÁN WITH THEIR NUMBERS AND DISTRIBUTION—continued.

NAME OF TRIBE.	Political faction.	Popula- tion.	Districts and Villages.	REMARKS.
El-Mesakereh	G	7,000	'Ibrá.	
El-Mesaliheh	G	1,200	Wádi-beni-Khálid.	
Beni Mezroo	G	500	Rosták.	
El-Miyáhebeh	H	5,000	Dereez, Wádi-beni-Gháfir	Ibádhíyeh.
El-Mowálik	H	600	Wádi-beni-Khálid.	
El-Mowálikh	H	4,000	Ras-el-Hadd.	
Beni Mahálhal	G	1,500	Rosták	... Sunni.
El-Na'eem	G	16,000	Dhank, Bereymee.	
Beni Náfi	G	200	Wádi-Dama	... Ibádhíyeh.
El-Natheeriyeen	G	200	O'mán	... Sunni.
Beni Nebhán	G	400	Semáfl.	
El-Nedábiyeen	G	9,000	Wádi-'Akk.	
El-Nizár	G	5,500	Zikki.	
El-Nowáfil	H	2,100	Sheybeh.	
Beni 'Omar	G	13,000	Howásineh.	
Al-'Omeyr	G	500	Mahyoool.	
El-'Omoor	H	50	Saham.	
Al Boo Rasheyd	H	4,000	El-Khadhreh.	
Beni Rásib	G	1,200	El-Wáfi.	
El-Redfmah	H	250	El-'Abbáseh.	
El-Rehbíyeen	G	8,000	Wádi Kahzeh.	
El-Riáiyseh	G	6,000	Fezh.	
Beni Riyám	G	14,000	Jebel-Akhdar.	
Beni Rowáheh	H	11,000	Wádi-beni-Roweyheh ...	Wilad Abs.
El Rennáh	G	500	Rosták	Goldsmiths, &c.
Yál Sa'ad	H	60,000	Malladda.	
Beni Sa'ad	H	1,000	Asrar	... Wilad Sa'ad
Beni Sa'adeh	G	500	Dhoot.	Umm-boo 'Ali.
El-Sa'adiyeen	G	1,000	Wádi-beni-Khálid	... Ibádhíyeh.
Al boo Sa'eed	H	20,000	Omán, Manh. 'Izz.	
El-Selámiyeen	G	250	Nakhl, Rosták	... Ibádhíyeh.
Al Abdel Selaam	H	300	Deyl.	
El-Serífiyeen	H	400	Nakhl.	
El-Sha'abíyeen	H	1,200	Hilm, Kelbah	... Ibádhíyeh.
Beni Shakeyl	G	5,000	Seifán, Bahlá.	
El-Sharkiyeen	G	2,000	Fajeereh.	
El-Shemoos	H	500	Khor-el-Haman.	
El-Shiyádiyeen	H	400	Bátineh.	
El-Shihoooh	H	12,000	Mussendum	... Himyarite,
El-Shfabiyeen	G	6,000	Nafáah	... Sunni.
El-Sowáleh	H	2,200	Soweyk.	... Wilad Mujeeb.
El-Sowáwafeh	H	300	El-Seleyf.	
Beni Subh	G	1,400	Abyadh.	
El-Teywániyeh	H	200	Nezwa	... Ibádhíyeh.
Beni Waheeb	H	6,000	Wadi Meh.	
Al Wahíbeh	H	30,000	Sharkiyeen.	
El-Wahshát	H	1,100	Wádi-Hattá.	
El-Werood	H	1,500	Wádi-Andam.	
El-Ya'akeeb	G	4,000	'Obri.	



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TABLE SHOWING THE TRIBES OF 'OMÁN WITH THEIR NUMBERS AND DISTRIBUTION—concluded.

NAME OF TRIBE.	Political faction.	Popula- tion.	Districts and Villages.	REMARKS.
El-Ya'arebeh	... G	100	Nakhl.	
El-Yaman	... H	5,000	Zikki.	
El-Yahmadee	... H	300	Barka, Nakhl	... Ibádhíyeh.
Beni Zafet	... G	250	Ghabbi	... Sunni.
Beni Zarráf	... G	200	Arbak	... Sunni.
Beni Zeed	... G	600	Fideeh.	
El-Zekáwneh	... H	1,600	Semed.	
El-Zooáb	... H	2,000	Bátineh.	
Total	... ..	592,010		
GRAND TOTAL	... ..	592,010		

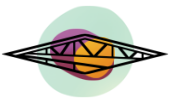
THE BENI 'ALI

Is the leading Hináwi tribe in El-Dháhireh, where it occupies Yenkal in the Wády Fadeeh, Boo 'Einieen and Jebel-Wakbeh in the Wády Alim. They are a settled tribe, cultivating dates and grain, and are not very warlike, but can produce about twelve hundred fighting men. The Beni 'Ali have always been supporters of the present dynasty, and considered their services at the disposal of the Sultan when required. They assisted Seyyid Sáeed-bin-Sultán to repel the efforts of Seyyid Kais to take Muscat in 1803, and also rendered good service to Seyyid Thoweynee, but of late years they have somewhat estranged from Seyyid Toorkee. The "Temeemeh" of the tribe is Shaikh Hilál-bin-Ghassán-bin-Sinán-bin-Sulimán, who has almost unlimited power over his people. Hilál has an elder brother, Amir, who is not recognized as "Temeemeh" on account of his mother being a foreigner. His grandfather Sinán was murdered by the Wahábee Sa'ad-bin-Mutlak at El-Bereynee.

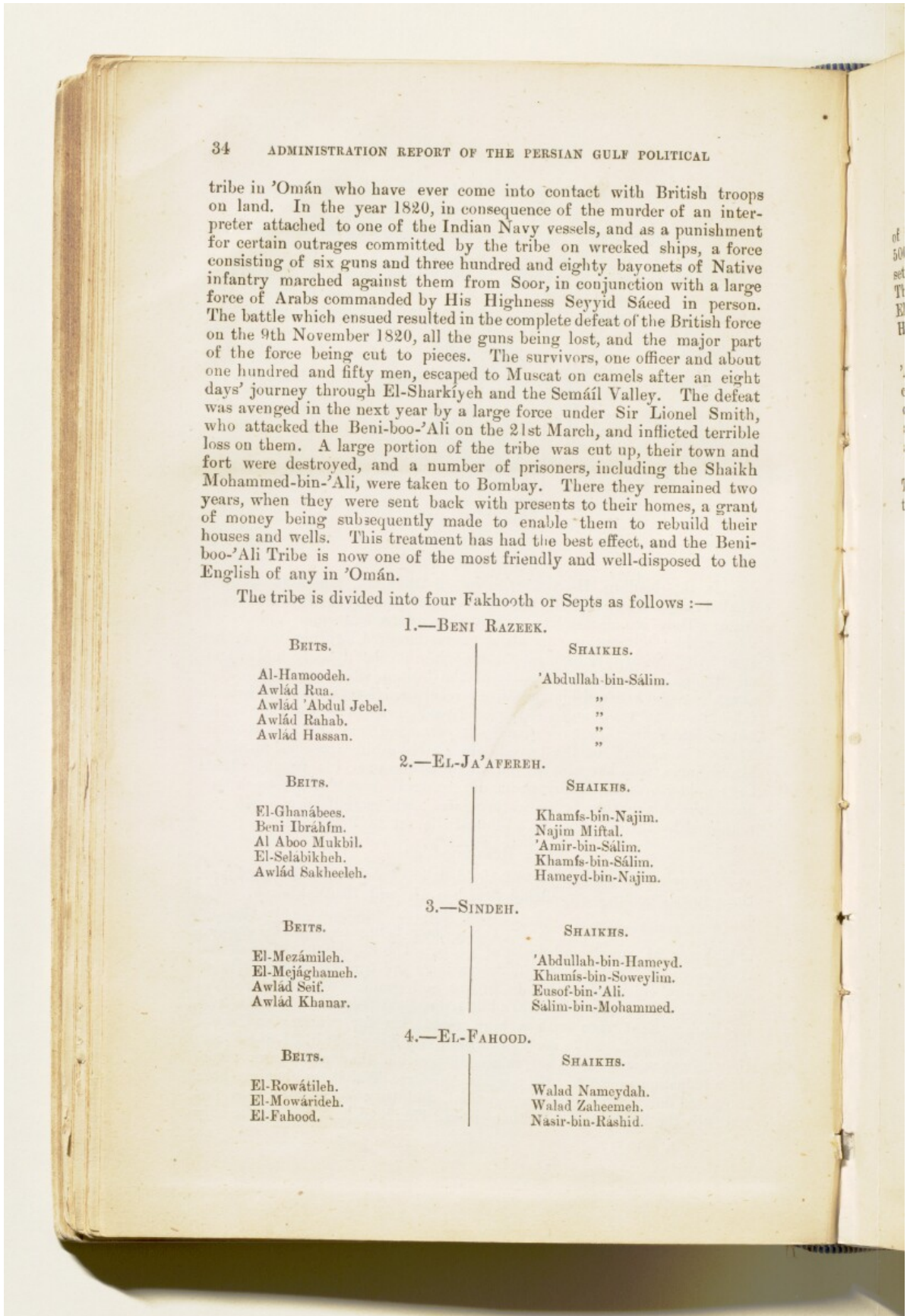
THE BENI-BOO-'ALI

Occupies the eastern part of the district of Ja'alan in El-Sharkíyeh, their towns being Soor, Belád-Beni-boo-Ali and El-Ashkháreh. The tribe comprise both Bedouin and Hadhr,\* the former being owners of considerable herds of camels and flocks of goats. The inhabitants of Soor and Ashkháreh of this tribe are chiefly mariners and traders, while those in Ja'alan are cultivators of date groves and grain. The Beni-boo-'Ali are a branch of the great Ma'addie tribe, Beni Temám, and are a warlike independent race with a high reputation for courage and dash. Though still perhaps the most influential Gháffree tribe in El-Sharkíyeh, they do not now occupy the prominent position that was theirs before their reduction in 1821. By religion they are Wahábees, having been converted during the Nejdian invasion, and they have since been followed by the Beni Rásid and other tribes. The Beni-boo-'Ali are the only

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tribe in 'Omán who have ever come into contact with British troops on land. In the year 1820, in consequence of the murder of an interpreter attached to one of the Indian Navy vessels, and as a punishment for certain outrages committed by the tribe on wrecked ships, a force consisting of six guns and three hundred and eighty bayonets of Native infantry marched against them from Soor, in conjunction with a large force of Arabs commanded by His Highness Seyyid Sáeed in person. The battle which ensued resulted in the complete defeat of the British force on the 9th November 1820, all the guns being lost, and the major part of the force being cut to pieces. The survivors, one officer and about one hundred and fifty men, escaped to Muscat on camels after an eight days' journey through El-Sharkiyeh and the Semáil Valley. The defeat was avenged in the next year by a large force under Sir Lionel Smith, who attacked the Beni-boo-'Ali on the 21st March, and inflicted terrible loss on them. A large portion of the tribe was cut up, their town and fort were destroyed, and a number of prisoners, including the Shaikh Mohammed-bin-'Ali, were taken to Bombay. There they remained two years, when they were sent back with presents to their homes, a grant of money being subsequently made to enable them to rebuild their houses and wells. This treatment has had the best effect, and the Beni-boo-'Ali Tribe is now one of the most friendly and well-disposed to the English of any in 'Omán.

The tribe is divided into four Fakhoth or Septs as follows :—

1.—BENI RAZEEK.

BEITS.	SHAIKHS.
Al-Hamoodeh.	'Abdullah-bin-Sálim.
Awlád Rua.	"
Awlád 'Abdul Jebel.	"
Awlád Rahab.	"
Awlád Hassan.	"

2.—EL-JA'AFEREH.

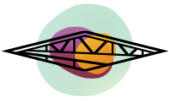
BEITS.	SHAIKHS.
El-Ghanábees.	Khamfs-bin-Najim.
Beni Ibráhm.	Najim Miftal.
Al Aboo Mukbil.	'Amir-bin-Sálim.
El-Selábikbeh.	Khamfs-bin-Sálim.
Awlád Sakheeleh.	Hameyd-bin-Najim.

3.—SINDEH.

BEITS.	SHAIKHS.
El-Mezámileh.	'Abdullah-bin-Hameyd.
El-Mejághameh.	Khamis-bin-Soweylim.
Awlád Seif.	Eusof-bin-'Ali.
Awlád Khanar.	Salim-bin-Mohammed.

4.—EL-FAHOOD.

BEITS.	SHAIKHS.
El-Rowátileh.	Walad Nameydah.
El-Mowárideh.	Walad Zaheemeh.
El-Fahood.	Nasir-bin-Ráshid.



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EL-'AWÁMIR.

The 'Awámir are Bedouins, and are dispersed along the border region of 'Omán and Dháhíreh, where they roam the desert as far as Dhofár, 500 miles from Muscat. A numerous portion of the tribe, however, is settled and occupies a clump of twelve villages in 'Omán near Nezwá. The names of these villages are Kuriatein, El-Hameydah, El-'Ákil, El-Saleebah, El-Haleed, Hamadheeyen, Shafaa, El-Seeah, El-Habl El-Hadeed, El-Kila'a, Sook El-Kadeeri and El-Kharmeh.

The 'Awámir are of the Ma'addic stock, and claim to derive from 'Amir-bin-Sa'asa'a, but they are now ranged in the Hináwi faction. In character they are reputed to be brave and warlike, but crafty, treacherous and predaceous. The more western portion is said to be very wild, and their dialect so different that they would be hardly understood of an 'Ámiri settled in 'Omán.

Their sub-divisions are numerous, and are not all known to me. The following are the septs in 'Omán Proper. The "Temcemeh" of the tribe is Mohammed-bin-Seif, who lives at Kuriatein:—

FAKHOOOTH.

- El-Serábeen.
- Awlád 'Amir.
- Seráhaen-el-Moeyleh.
- Awlád Ahmed.
- Awlád Jafd.
- Awlád Moosá.
- Awlád Sheeráz.
- Awlád 'Ali-bin-Hamad.
- Awlád Sebah.
- El-Rakhhah.
- Awlád 'Ali-bin-Khálf.
- El-Ja'áferah.
- Awlád Seif.
- El-Mohammed.
- Awlád Send.
- El-Khanájerah.
- Awlád Rashid.
- Awlád Sálím.
- El-Harámileh

SHAIKHS.

- Mohammed-bin-Seif.
- Mohammed-bin-Khamfs.
- Sulimán-bin-Sálím.
- Seeaf-bin-Sa'eed.
- 'Ali-bin-Dhagheem.
- Thansee-bin-Said.
- Sulimán-bin-Rashid.
- Sáleh-bin-Háshil.
- Hamdan-bin-Sálím.
- Hamdán-bin-Mussalim.
- Ameyr-bin-Khaleefeen.
- 'Obeyd-bin-Roweey.
- Najim-bin-Sa'eed.
- Khulfán-bin-Hameyd.
- Násir-bin-Thahey.
- Mohammed-bin-Hamid.
- 'Ali-bin-Saleh.
- Seif-bin-Hamad.
- Salcem-bin-Salim.

BENI BATTÁSH.

A large Hináwi tribe inhabiting the Kuryát district and Háilghaf, their chief villages are Mezára-Kuryát and Háil. The Battásh bear a good character and are peaceably disposed. Their occupations are date cultivation and trade, and they used in former times to breed horses for the Indian market, for which the rich pasture grounds near Háil offer considerable facilities.

The Beni Battásh are divided into nine Fakhooth as follow:—

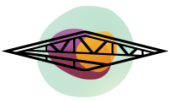
FAKHOOOTH.

- Wilad Fáris.
- Wilad Ward.
- Wilad Salt.
- Wilad Málík.
- Wilad Hazam.
- Beni 'Amir.
- Wilad Jumah.
- Beni Dhakar.
- El-Naab.

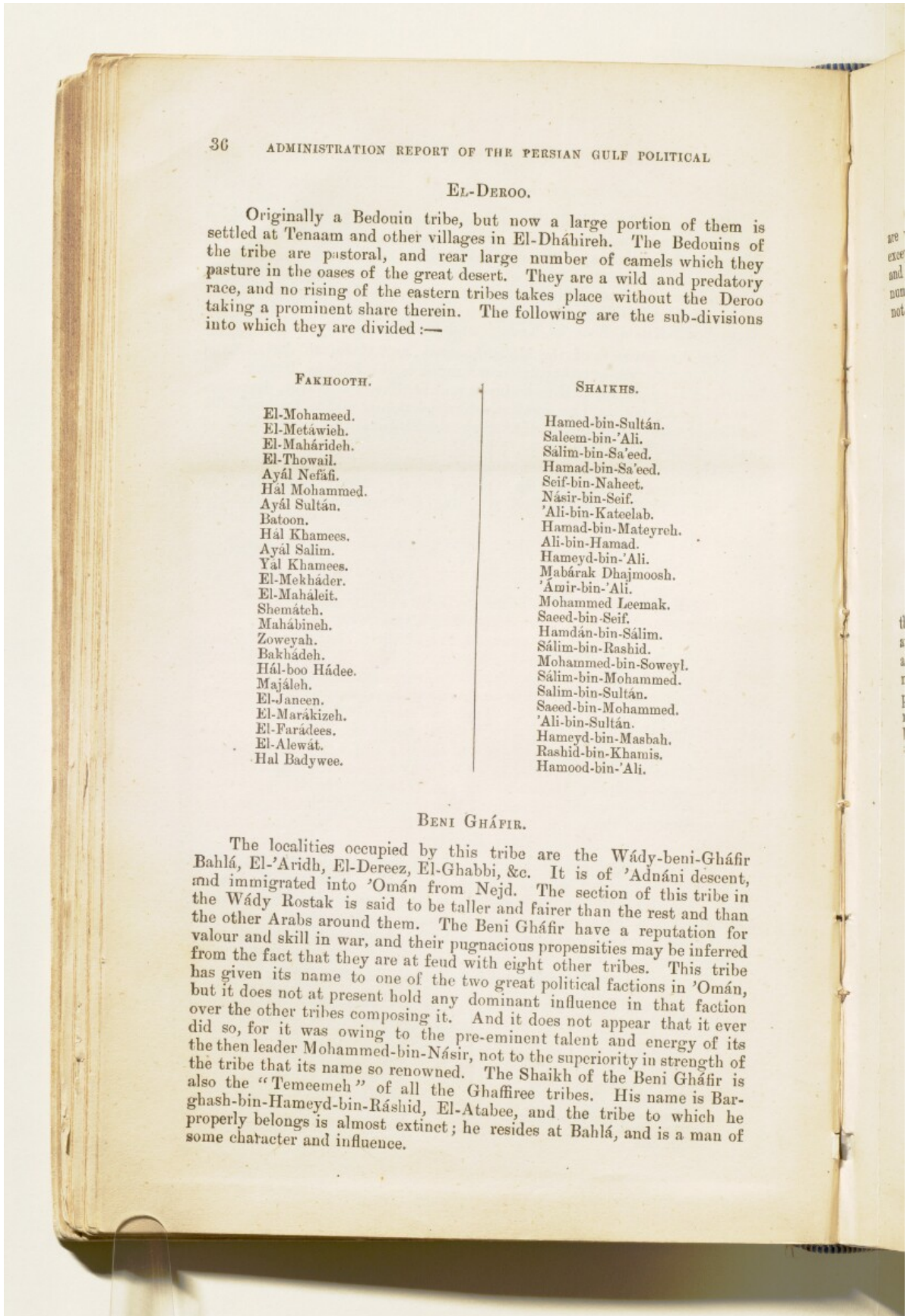
SHAIKHS.

- Shams-bin-Mohammed.
- Mohammed-bin-'Ali.
- Habeeb-bin-Mes'ood.
- Adhi-bin-Málík.
- Abdullah-bin-Rashid.
- Khulfán-bin-Ghassán.
- Seif-bin-Sulimán.
- Hamood-bin-Mooslim.
- Násir-bin-Sálím.





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## EL-DEROO.

Originally a Bedouin tribe, but now a large portion of them is settled at Tenaam and other villages in EL-Dháhireh. The Bedouins of the tribe are pastoral, and rear large number of camels which they pasture in the oases of the great desert. They are a wild and predatory race, and no rising of the eastern tribes takes place without the Deroo taking a prominent share therein. The following are the sub-divisions into which they are divided:—

## FAKHOOTH.

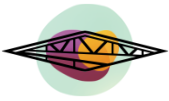
El-Mohameed.  
El-Metáwieh.  
El-Mahárideh.  
El-Thowail.  
Ayál Nefáfi.  
Hál Mohammed.  
Ayál Sultán.  
Batoon.  
Hál Khamees.  
Ayál Salim.  
Yál Khamees.  
El-Mekháder.  
El-Maháleit.  
Shemáteh.  
Mahábineh.  
Zoweyah.  
Bakhádeh.  
Hál-boo Hádee.  
Majáleh.  
El-Janeen.  
El-Marákizeh.  
El-Farádees.  
El-Alewát.  
Hal Badywee.

## SHAIKHS.

Hamed-bin-Sultán.  
Saleem-bin-'Ali.  
Sálim-bin-Sa'eed.  
Hamad-bin-Sa'eed.  
Seif-bin-Naheet.  
Násir-bin-Seif.  
'Ali-bin-Kateelab.  
Hamad-bin-Mateyreh.  
Ali-bin-Hamad.  
Hameyd-bin-'Ali.  
Mabárah Dhajmoosh.  
'Amir-bin-'Ali.  
Mohammed Leemak.  
Saeed-bin-Seif.  
Hamdán-bin-Sálim.  
Sálim-bin-Rashid.  
Mohammed-bin-Soweyl.  
Sálim-bin-Mohammed.  
Salim-bin-Sultán.  
Saeed-bin-Mohammed.  
'Ali-bin-Sultán.  
Hameyd-bin-Masbah.  
Rashid-bin-Khamis.  
Hamood-bin-'Ali.

## BENI GHÁFIR.

The localities occupied by this tribe are the Wády-beni-Gháfir Bahlá, El-'Aridh, El-Dereez, El-Ghabbi, &c. It is of 'Adnání descent, and immigrated into 'Omán from Nejd. The section of this tribe in the Wády Rostak is said to be taller and fairer than the rest and than the other Arabs around them. The Beni Gháfir have a reputation for valour and skill in war, and their pugnacious propensities may be inferred from the fact that they are at feud with eight other tribes. This tribe has given its name to one of the two great political factions in 'Omán, but it does not at present hold any dominant influence in that faction over the other tribes composing it. And it does not appear that it ever did so, for it was owing to the pre-eminent talent and energy of its then leader Mohammed-bin-Násir, not to the superiority in strength of the tribe that its name so renowned. The Shaikh of the Beni Gháfir is also the "Temeemeh" of all the Ghaffiree tribes. His name is Barghash-bin-Hameyd-bin-Ráshid, El-Atabee, and the tribe to which he properly belongs is almost extinct; he resides at Bahlá, and is a man of some character and influence.



EL-HABOOS

Occupy Madheybee and Wády Andam in El-Sharkíyeh, where they are very numerous, being perhaps the largest tribe in that province, except the Al-Waheebah. They are principally engaged in agriculture and date cultivation, but they possess also some herds of camels. Their numbers give them an influence which otherwise their character would not enable them to claim.

FAKHOOTH.

Beni Sa'eed.  
Ayál 'Abdo.  
Ayál Mahra.  
Shemáterah.  
El-Asireh.  
El-Ghasásimeh.  
Beni Thance.  
El-Jowávir.  
Showattimeh.  
Hál Shebeel.  
El-Makádemeh.

SHAIKHS.

Násir-bin-'Amir-bin-Rashid.

Seif-bin-Násir and Hameyd-bin-Násir-bin-'Amir.

EL-HARTH.

The Harth are also to be found in El-Sharkiyeh, where they inhabit the villages of 'Ibri and Dereez and the district of El-Bedíyeh. They are an unwarlike tribe chiefly engaged in cultivation, but many of them are wealthy traders and own bughlas. Numbers of this tribe have migrated to Zanzibar, where they have become men of substance and position. The Harth are said to be 'Adnáni by descent, but are now ranged in the Hináwi faction. Their "Temeemeh" is Shaikh Sáleh-bin-Ali-bin-Násir, El-Simree, who is one of the most remarkable men in 'Omán at the present day. He assisted the late Imám Seyyid 'Azzan in the government of Muscat, and being a fanatical Metowwa' is an inveterate opponent of His Highness Seyyid Toorkee. He has spent most of his property in organizing coalitions of the tribes against Muscat, and still continues on the watch for an opportunity to oppose the present régime.

There are five petty clans in clientship to the Harth, viz., El-Shebool, El-Dooka, El-Mowálik, Al-boo-Rashid and El-Nowáfil.

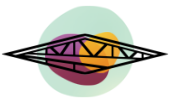
The Harth are divided into seventeen septs as follow:—

FAKHOOTH.

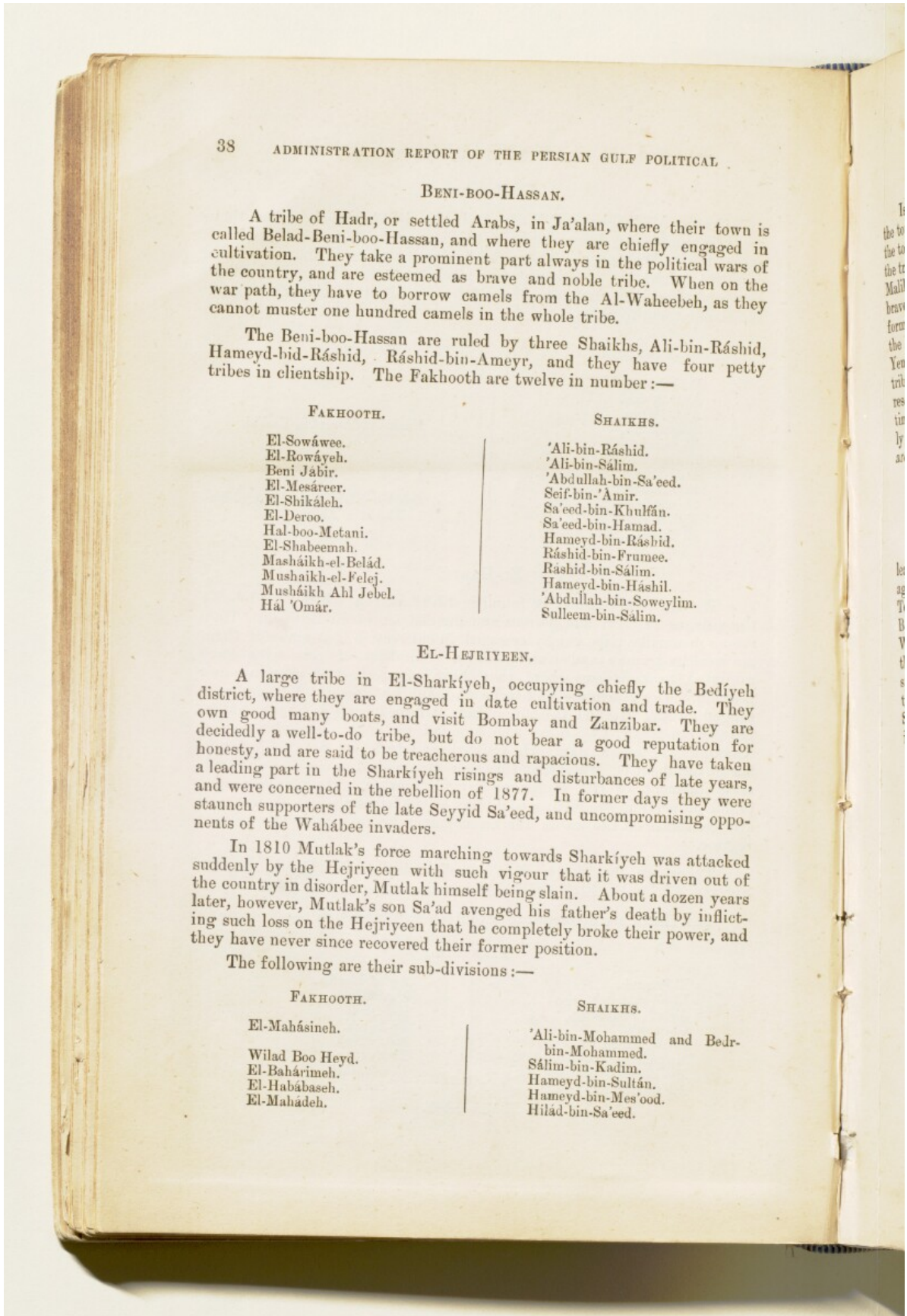
El-Sumrah.  
El-Khanágereh.  
Awlád El-Hadree.  
Gheyooth.  
El-Burwáneh.  
Ma'amir.  
Maráhibeh.  
Awlád Hamad.

Awlád Harfeh.  
Masháhibeh.  
Hál Sináf.  
El-Asireh.  
Metawabeh.  
El-Magháreh.  
Resháshideh.  
El-Sakoor.

El-Makádeheh.



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BENI-BOO-HASSAN.

A tribe of Hadr, or settled Arabs, in Ja'alan, where their town is called Belad-Beni-boo-Hassan, and where they are chiefly engaged in cultivation. They take a prominent part always in the political wars of the country, and are esteemed as brave and noble tribe. When on the war path, they have to borrow camels from the Al-Waheebah, as they cannot muster one hundred camels in the whole tribe.

The Beni-boo-Hassan are ruled by three Shaikhs, Ali-bin-Ráshid, Hameyd-bid-Ráshid, Ráshid-bin-Ameyr, and they have four petty tribes in clientship. The Fakhooth are twelve in number:—

FAKHOOTH.

El-Sowáwee.  
El-Rowáyeah.  
Beni Jabir.  
El-Mesáreer.  
El-Shikáleh.  
El-Deroo.  
Hal-boo-Metani.  
El-Shabeemah.  
Masháikh-el-Belád.  
Musháikh-el-Felej.  
Musháikh Ahl Jebel.  
Hál 'Omár.

SHAIKHS.

'Ali-bin-Ráshid.  
'Ali-bin-Sálim.  
'Abdullah-bin-Sa'eed.  
Seif-bin-'Amir.  
Sa'eed-bin-Khulfán.  
Sa'eed-bin-Hamad.  
Hameyd-bin-Ráshid.  
Ráshid-bin-Frumee.  
Rashid-bin-Sálim.  
Hameyd-bin-Háshil.  
'Abdullah-bin-Soweylim.  
Sulleem-bin-Sálim.

EL-HEJRIYEEEN.

A large tribe in El-Sharkíyeh, occupying chiefly the Bedíyeh district, where they are engaged in date cultivation and trade. They own good many boats, and visit Bombay and Zanzibar. They are decidedly a well-to-do tribe, but do not bear a good reputation for honesty, and are said to be treacherous and rapacious. They have taken a leading part in the Sharkíyeh risings and disturbances of late years, and were concerned in the rebellion of 1877. In former days they were staunch supporters of the late Seyyid Sa'eed, and uncompromising opponents of the Wahábee invaders.

In 1810 Mutlak's force marching towards Sharkíyeh was attacked suddenly by the Hejriyeen with such vigour that it was driven out of the country in disorder, Mutlak himself being slain. About a dozen years later, however, Mutlak's son Sa'ad avenged his father's death by inflicting such loss on the Hejriyeen that he completely broke their power, and they have never since recovered their former position.

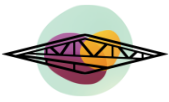
The following are their sub-divisions:—

FAKHOOTH.

El-Mahásineh.  
Wilad Boo Heyd.  
El-Baháriméh.  
El-Habábaseh.  
El-Mahádeh.

SHAIKHS.

'Ali-bin-Mohammed and Bedr-  
bin-Mohammed.  
Sálim-bin-Kadim.  
Hameyd-bin-Sultán.  
Hameyd-bin-Mes'ood.  
Hilád-bin-Sa'eed.



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BENI HINÁH

Is a large and rather widely distributed tribe, inhabiting in 'Omán the towns of Nezwa, Ghumr and Belád-Seyt; and in the Wády Semáil, the towns of Fanja, Bidlid, Khowdth and Seroor. The eponymus of the tribe, Hináh, is said to have been a descendant of Suleymeh-bin-Malik-bin-Fahm El 'Azdi. They bear a good name in the country for bravery, but are not a very warlike tribe. From the prominence of their former leader, Khalf-el-Kuseyr, in the civil wars at the commencement of the 18th century, the Beni Hináh have since given their name to the Yemenite faction. A descendant of Khalf is now the Temeemeh of the tribe. His name is Hilal-bin-Zaheir, and he is noted as one of the most resolute and daring Shaikhs in 'Omán. He distinguished himself in the time of Seyyid Thoweynee, and though he has not come very prominently forward of late years, he has still great influence. The sub-divisions are not known to me.

EL-HISHM

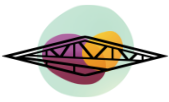
Is a tribe of Ja'alan, mustering about 700 fighting men, and in league with the Beni-boo-'Ali and Beni Rásid. They are all settled and agricultural, and occupy six villages, viz., Kámil, Seif, Hameydbeh, Teyweh, Boweyrid and Sabt. They command the road between El-Bediye and Rafsah, and are strong enough to close it at pleasure. The Wády Beni Khálid is also under their control, and they take taxes from the various petty tribes inhabiting it. These tribes are collectively stronger than the Hishm, but as they are disunited, the Hishm are able to retain their supremacy. The Hishm have always been supporters of Seyyid Toorkee, and were at the capture of Muttrah from Seyyid 'Azaan in 1870.

They are divided into twelve septs:—

Beni 'Omár.	El-Zehumeyeen.
El-Towáye.	El-Serábimeh.
Awlad Naseer.	El-Zeyood.
Beni Ráshid.	El-Kowáshim.
El-Maráhibeh.	El-Hirzeh.
Beni Seif.	El-Hisháshameh.

EL-'IBRIYEN.

A Ghaffree tribe in the province of 'Omán, where they are settled, cultivating date groves and corn. Their towns are Hamreh, Bahlá and Araki. They are generally a well behaved and peaceable tribe. The present Shaikh of the 'Ibriyeen is Sálím-bin-Mohammed-bin-Mohsin, whose father and brother were lately murdered by Hamad-bin-Mohsin with the aid of Shaikh Barghash at Bahlá. For this deed Hamad was expelled by the tribe, and is now a refugee in Muscat, and the 'Ibriyeen have established a feud with Barghash.



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BENI JÁBIR.

A very numerous Ghaffiree clan, inhabiting the valley named after them, and all the hilly district to the eastward as far as Kilhát. El-Tow, El-Jeyhh, Seijeh, Dhibáb, Kilhát and Teywee are some of their towns, and they have numerous smaller hamlets. The Beni Jábir are a warlike race, and boast their descent from the tribe of Dhobyán, a name famous in Arab poetry; they are consequently hereditary enemies of the Abs or Beni Roweyheh.

The following are their septs:—

Awlád Sa'eed.	Beni Mezroo.
Awlád Sálím.	Awlád Ráshid bin 'Ámir.
Beni Faleet.	Awlád Khamees.
Awlád Hameyd.	Beni Kurwash.
Beni Sha'abán.	Beni Sa'ad.
Awlád Ráshid.	Beni Harb.
Beni Ibráhm.	Awlád Sálím Thánee.
Beni Hadhrani.	Awlád Lirhán.
Awlád Wádee.	El-Ma'ámerah.
Awlád Násir.	Beni Fahd.

Beni Salt.

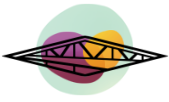
EL-JENEBEH.

The Jenebeh are a Kahtánite Bedouin tribe, though now classed as Ghaffirees. They are the largest sea-faring clan in 'Omán. Their chief town is Soor, and they extend westward along the shores of the Bahr-el-Hadree, nearly as far as the Kooria Mooraa Islands; pasturing immense herds of camels and flocks of goats. These islands, known in ancient times as the "Insulakzenobii," are supposed by some European authors to have derived their name from this tribe. The sea-faring portion of the Jenebeh possesses, besides many fishing boats, about 100 sea-going bughlas, trading to Bombay, Zanzibar, and the Red and Socotran Seas. They are professional slave runners, and as "Soories," the name by which they are generally known in the Arabian Sea, they bear as evil a reputation as any other people I am acquainted with. They are not averse also to a little piracy when occasion offers, and are constantly giving trouble in this respect. The Temeemeh of the tribe is Násir, who holds despotic power over them, and draws a considerable income from his taxations. He resides with a portion of the tribe in 'Omán near Nezwa.

There are four septs of the tribe, each sub-divided into many beits or houses. These septs are El-Jowair, El-Gheyálim, El-Arámech, El-Makhaneh.

EL-NA'EEM.

A large Yemenite tribe of El-Dháhireh and El-Jow, now of the Ghaffiree faction. They inhabit El-Bereymee, Senánech, Hafeet, Dhank, and El-Kabil. They are the dominant Ghaffiree tribe of El-Dháhireh, and are a warlike and predatory race, frequently raiding their more wealthy and pacific neighbours in the Bátineh and the neighbourhood of



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Sohár. The Na'eem are distracted and disunited by internal quarrels, and it is doubtful whether their Shaikh, Mohammed-Ali-bin-Hamood, could command more than 500 fighting men, though the whole tribe could probably muster 4,000. There are several smaller tribes in vicinity to the Na'eem.

BENI RÁSIB.

This clan inhabits Ja'alán, where it possesses one village, El-Wáfee, which lies in a fertile valley, producing dates and other fruits, corn, &c., in abundance. Being Ghaffirees they are in league with the Beni-boo 'Ali and the Hishm, and intermarry with these tribes, but more rarely with the latter than the former. Their founder was 'Abdullah-bin-Wabáb, El-Rásibee, who was a companion of 'Ali-bin-'Ali Tálib, and they were the first tribe in 'Omán to accept the doctrines of the Ibádhíyeh sect, which is now the prevailing religion in the country. They have since become bigoted Wahabees, and the conversion has been bitterly resented by the other 'Ománis, who now detest the Beni Rásib with an intensity exceeding their former respect and affection for them.

SEPTS.

Awlád Fáris.  
El-Merázikeh.  
Awlád Rabee'a.

SHAIKHS.

Sáleh-bin-Yasir.  
Rásid-bin-Hamad.  
Khamees-bin-'Ali.

BENI RIYÁM.

The Beni Riyám, though now Ghaffirees, are of Himyaritic descent, and are said to have been among the earliest immigrants into 'Omán. They occupy the fertile valleys of Jebel Akhdar in the centre of 'Omán, and their chief towns are Shereyzi, Seek, Nezwa, and Zikki. The elevation of Jebel Akhdar does not admit of the production of the date tree, but most of the European fruits thrive there luxuriantly, and it is in the cultivation of these fruits that the Beni Riyám are principally engaged. The Beni Riyám appear to keep aloof from the other Arabs, and do not bear a pleasant reputation. Their eponymus is Riám-bin-Nahkam-bin-Tobba-bin-Zaid, King of Hamdan, the builder of the idol temple on Jebel Atwa in Yemen—a famous resort of pilgrims before the Islam. Their Temecmeh is Násir-bin-Sulimán-bin-Násir, who has unlimited control over his people.

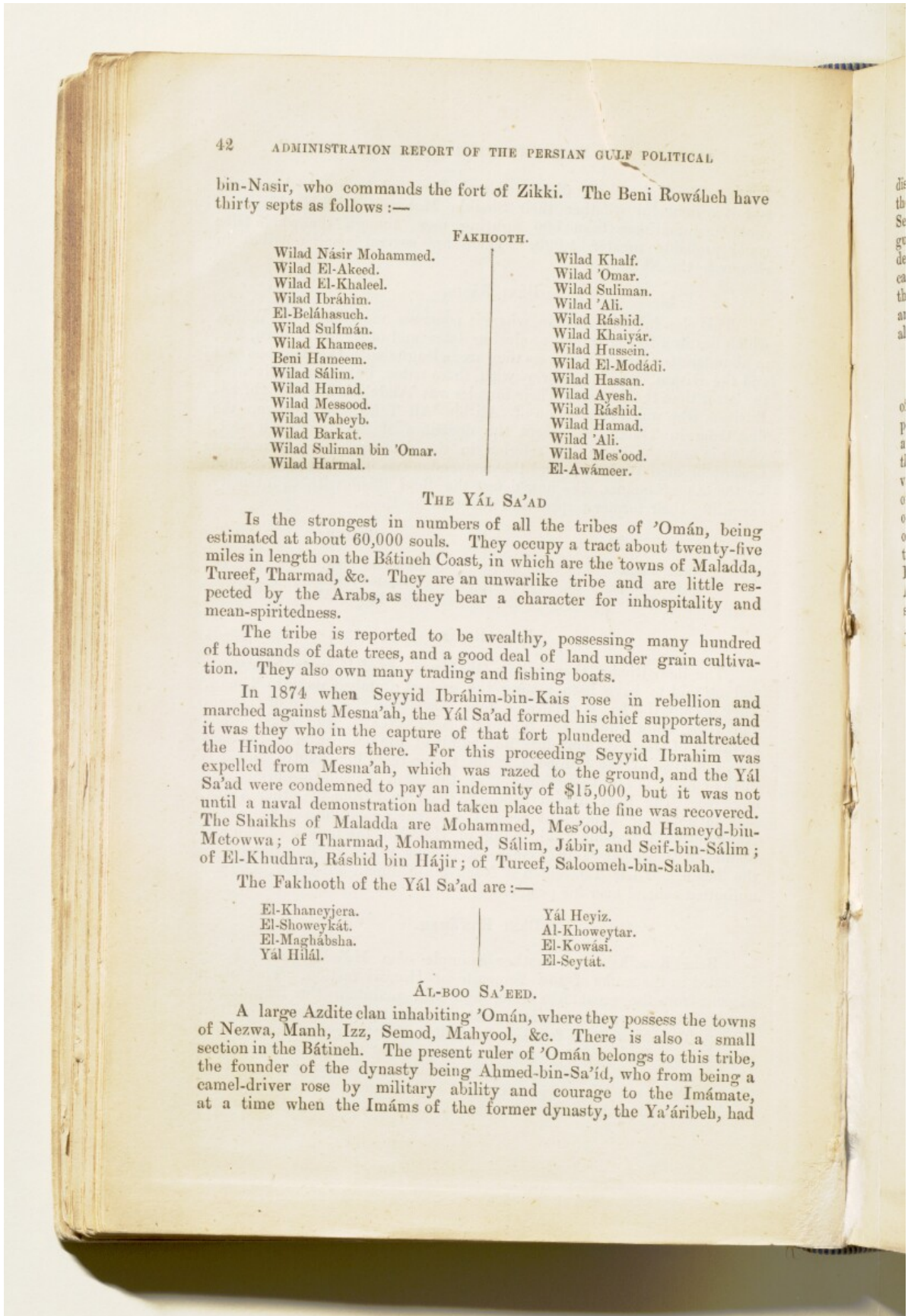
BENI ROWÁHEH.

Beni Rowáheh are another example of a Ma'addic tribe, being included in the ranks of the Yemenite or Hináwi faction. They claim descent from the great Abs tribe, and still maintain the feud begun many centuries ago by their ancestors against the Dhobiyán or Beni Jábir. They inhabit the fertile valley called after their own name, which extends from Zikki to Semáíl, and contains about thirty villages. They are a warlike tribe, and have ever been uncompromising opponents of Seyyid Toorkee. They have no general Temecmeh, but each sept has its own Shaikh; one of the strongest of the Shaikhs being Mohammed-

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bin-Nasir, who commands the fort of Zikki. The Beni Rowáheh have thirty septes as follows :—

FAKHOOOTH.

Wilad Násir Mohammed.	Wilad Khalf.
Wilad El-Akeed.	Wilad 'Omar.
Wilad El-Khaleel.	Wilad Suliman.
Wilad Ibráhim.	Wilad 'Ali.
El-Beláhasuch.	Wilad Ráshid.
Wilad Sulfmán.	Wilad Khaiyár.
Wilad Khamees.	Wilad Hussein.
Beni Hameem.	Wilad El-Modádi.
Wilad Sálím.	Wilad Hassan.
Wilad Hamad.	Wilad Ayeshe.
Wilad Messood.	Wilad Ráshid.
Wilad Waheyb.	Wilad Hamad.
Wilad Barkat.	Wilad 'Ali.
Wilad Suliman bin 'Omar.	Wilad Mes'ood.
Wilad Harmal.	El-Awámeer.

THE YÁL SA'AD

Is the strongest in numbers of all the tribes of 'Omán, being estimated at about 60,000 souls. They occupy a tract about twenty-five miles in length on the Bátineh Coast, in which are the towns of Maladda, Tureef, Tharmad, &c. They are an unwarlike tribe and are little respected by the Arabs, as they bear a character for inhospitality and mean-spiritedness.

The tribe is reported to be wealthy, possessing many hundred of thousands of date trees, and a good deal of land under grain cultivation. They also own many trading and fishing boats.

In 1874 when Seyyid Ibráhim-bin-Kais rose in rebellion and marched against Mesna'ah, the Yál Sa'ad formed his chief supporters, and it was they who in the capture of that fort plundered and maltreated the Hindoo traders there. For this proceeding Seyyid Ibrahim was expelled from Mesna'ah, which was razed to the ground, and the Yál Sa'ad were condemned to pay an indemnity of \$15,000, but it was not until a naval demonstration had taken place that the fine was recovered. The Shaikhs of Maladda are Mohammed, Mes'ood, and Hameyd-bin-Metowwa; of Tharmad, Mohammed, Sálím, Jábír, and Seif-bin-Sálím; of El-Khudhra, Ráshid bin Hájír; of Tureef, Saloomeh-bin-Sabah.

The Fakhooth of the Yál Sa'ad are :—

El-Khanejjera.	Yál Heyiz.
El-Showeykát.	Al-Khoweytar.
El-Maghábsha.	El-Kowási.
Yál Hilál.	El-Seytát.

ÁL-BOO SA'EED.

A large Azdite clan inhabiting 'Omán, where they possess the towns of Nezwa, Manh, Izz, Semod, Mahyool, &c. There is also a small section in the Bátineh. The present ruler of 'Omán belongs to this tribe, the founder of the dynasty being Ahmed-bin-Sa'id, who from being a camel-driver rose by military ability and courage to the Imámate, at a time when the Imáms of the former dynasty, the Ya'áribeh, had



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disgusted by their profligacy and incompetence the whole population of the country. Ahmed's talents brought him to the notice of the Imám Seif-bin-Sultán, and appointed him Wáli of Sohár. Here he distinguished himself in ridding 'Omán of the Persian invaders, and on the death of the Imams Seif-bin-Sultán and Murid, Ahmed's great services caused him to be elected Imám, and the government still continues in the hand of his successors. Two branches of the Imám Ahmed's descendants have furnished rulers, and a table of them is annexed. Tables are also given of two other leading families.

ÁL-WAHEEBEH.

The principal Bedouin tribe of El-Sharkíyeh, occupying the shores of the Bahr El-Hadriyeh, extending almost as far as Dhofár. They are purely pastoral, and subsist on their herds of camels and flocks of sheep and goats. Their breed of camels is generally admitted to be one of the finest in Arabia. They are a warlike people with the usual Bedouin virtues and defects, always ready for a fight when there is a chance of plunder in view. They form a large component part in all coalitions of the eastern tribes, and supply camels to their camelless comrades of the "Hadr" tribes. One of their septs, the Gahafee, to which that troublesome scamp Hamood-bin-Sa'eed belongs, was originally the Bedouin portion of the Ál-boo-Sa'eed tribe. It amalgamated with the Ál-Waheebah a long time back, being induced thereto probably by a similarity in taste for vagabondage. The last great Temeemeh of the Ál-Waheebah was Násir-bin-'Ali, who died at a great age in 1866. The present Shaikhs are Mansoor-bin-Násir, Sa'ad-bin-Sa'eed-bin-Násir, Súltán-bin-Sa'eed-bin-Násir, and Hameyd-bin-Khalifeen-bin-'Ali, all of the Hál-boo Ghafeyleh. They are divided into six septs, the beits of which are as follow:—

BEITS OF SEPT 1.

Hál-Boo Ghafeyleh.  
El-Mowáfíd.  
Wilad El-Jáhámeh.  
Hál Khamees.  
Hál-Boo Hádee.  
Hál Moonis.  
Shelálebeh.  
Beni Na'aman.  
El-Madhákeer.  
Wilad 'Amir.  
Likaneen.  
El-Mabábiseh.  
El-Asúkireh.  
Hál Bara.  
El-Sowáwifeh.  
El-Barátameen.

BEITS OF SEPT 2.

El-Jaháheef.  
Wilad Hamad.  
El-Somán.  
El-Showáleel.  
El-Asáseef.  
El-Moghbeyereh.  
Aál Badr.  
El-Karáhineh.  
El-Sowaid.

El-Beloosh.  
El-Fezáreh.  
Hál-Boo Ma'ámar.

BEITS OF SEPT 3.

Hál Mufánaj.  
El-Madháwíreh.  
Hál Mushin.  
Hál Muharram.  
El-Hatátimeh.

BEITS OF SEPT 4.

Jidáleh.  
Hál Hamad.  
Wilad El-Hindi.  
Wilad Dhatam.

BEITS OF SEPT 5.

Hál Maháseb.  
Hál Bedr.  
Hál Hindi.  
Hál Sinaw.  
Yál Ghareeb.

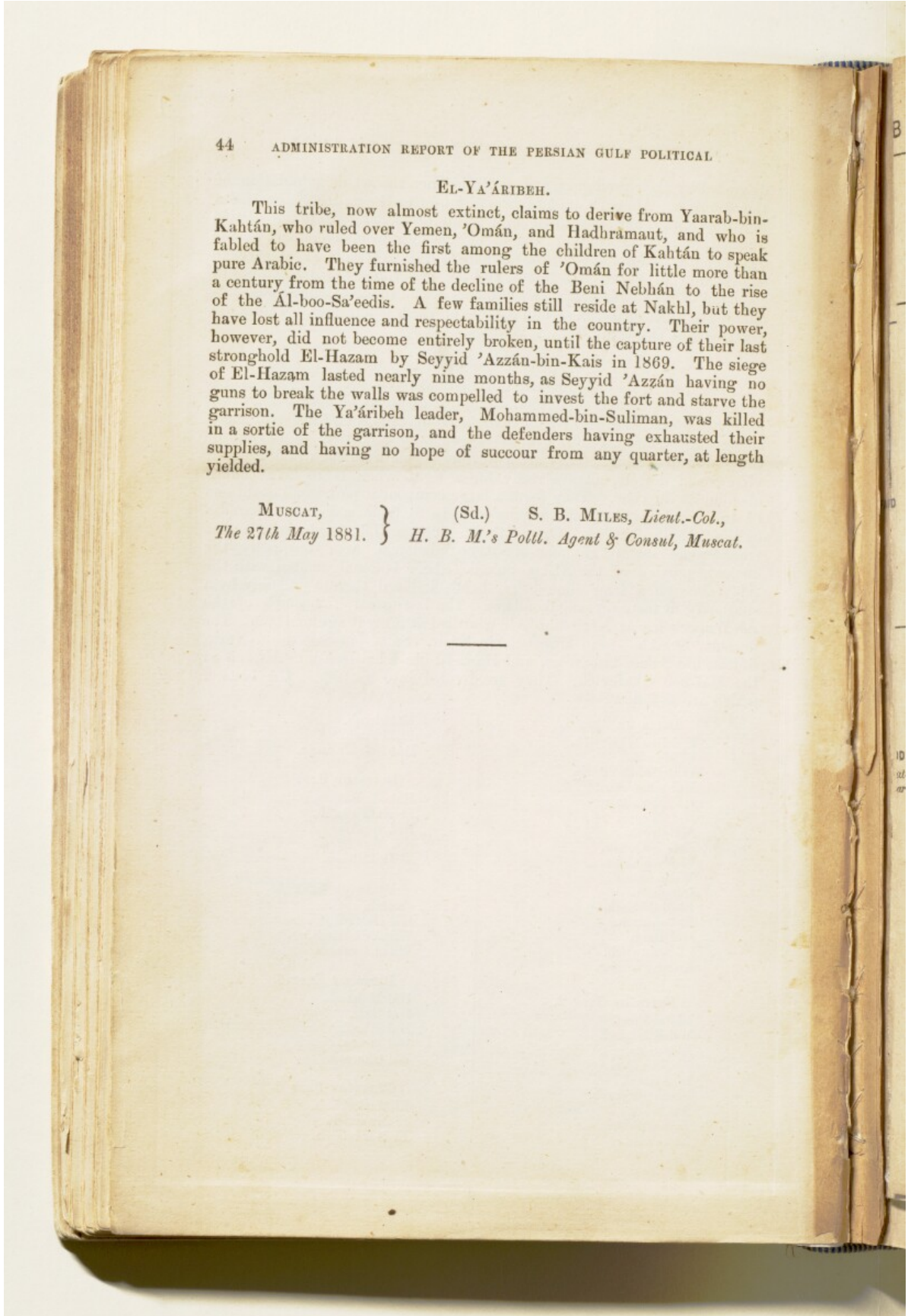
BEITS OF SEPT 6.

El-Mashákireh.  
El-Ma'simeh.  
El-Marámibeh.





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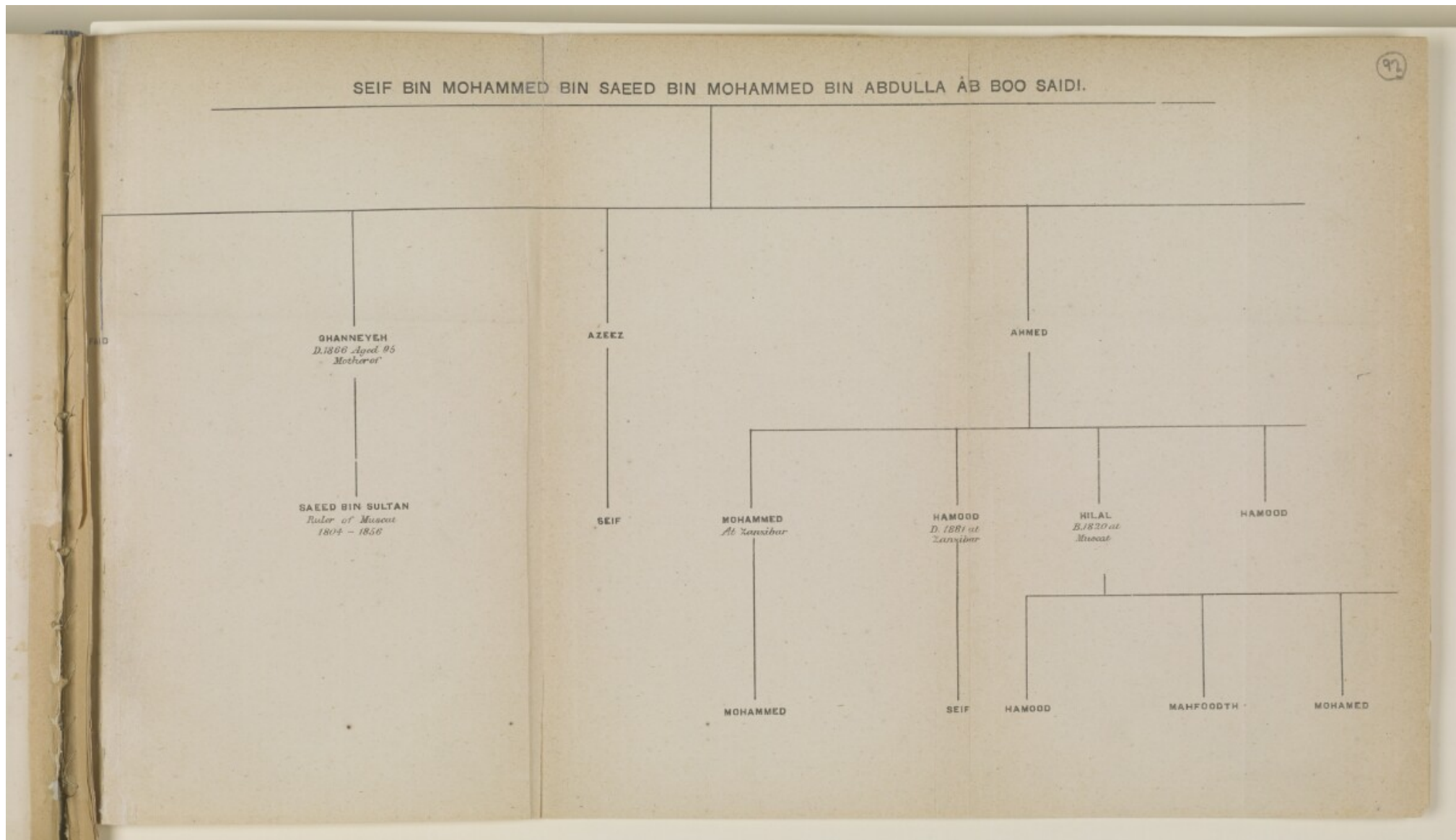
EL-YA'ARIBEH.

This tribe, now almost extinct, claims to derive from Yaarab-bin-Kahtán, who ruled over Yemen, 'Omán, and Hadhrámut, and who is fabled to have been the first among the children of Kahtán to speak pure Arabic. They furnished the rulers of 'Omán for little more than a century from the time of the decline of the Beni Nebhán to the rise of the Ál-boo-Sa'eedis. A few families still reside at Nakhl, but they have lost all influence and respectability in the country. Their power, however, did not become entirely broken, until the capture of their last stronghold El-Hazam by Seyyid 'Azzán-bin-Kais in 1869. The siege of El-Hazam lasted nearly nine months, as Seyyid 'Azzán having no guns to break the walls was compelled to invest the fort and starve the garrison. The Ya'aribeh leader, Mohammed-bin-Suliman, was killed in a sortie of the garrison, and the defenders having exhausted their supplies, and having no hope of succour from any quarter, at length yielded.

MUSCAT, } (Sd.) S. B. MILES, Lieut.-Col.,  
The 27th May 1881. } H. B. M.'s Pollt. Agent & Consul, Muscat.

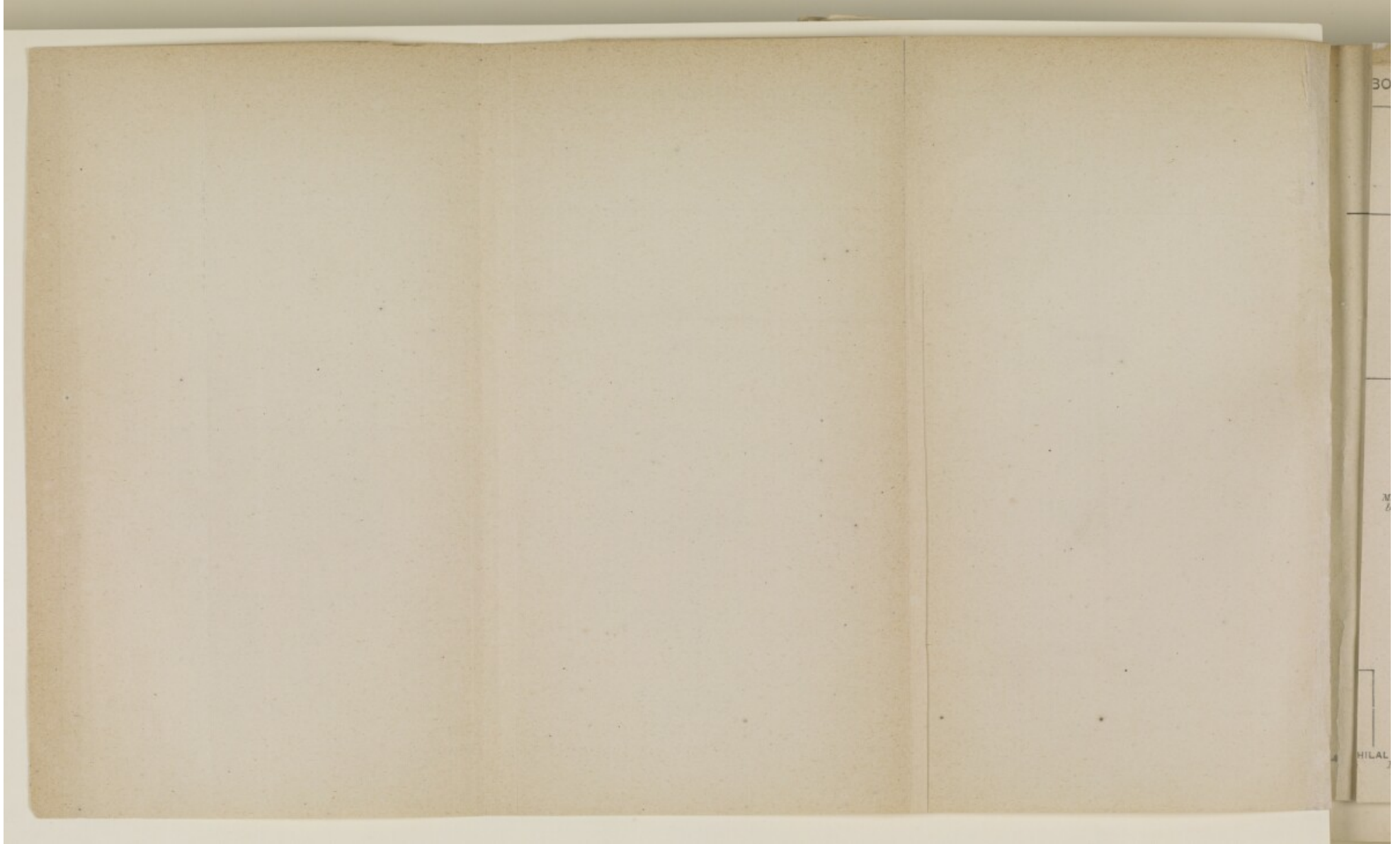


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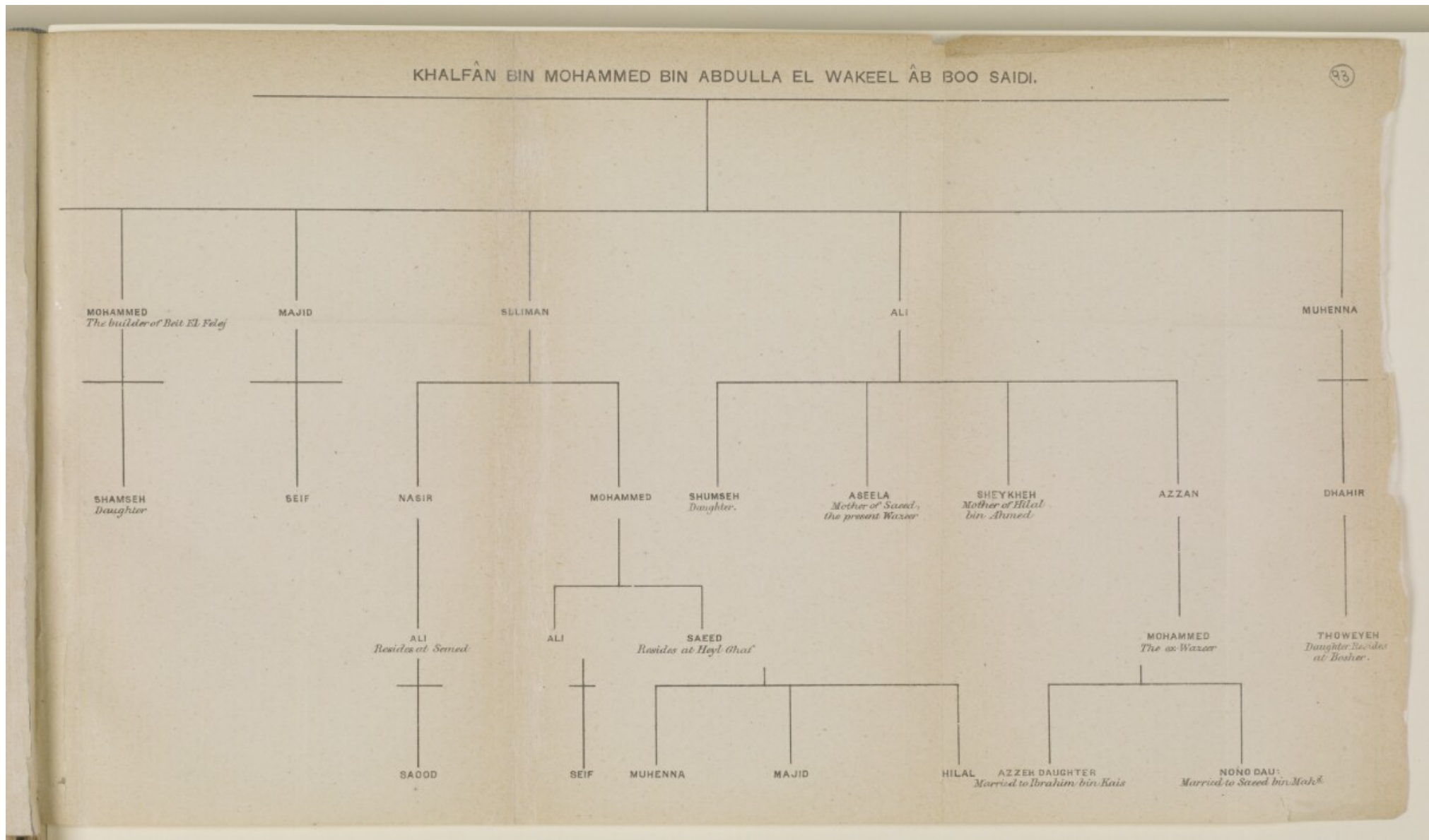


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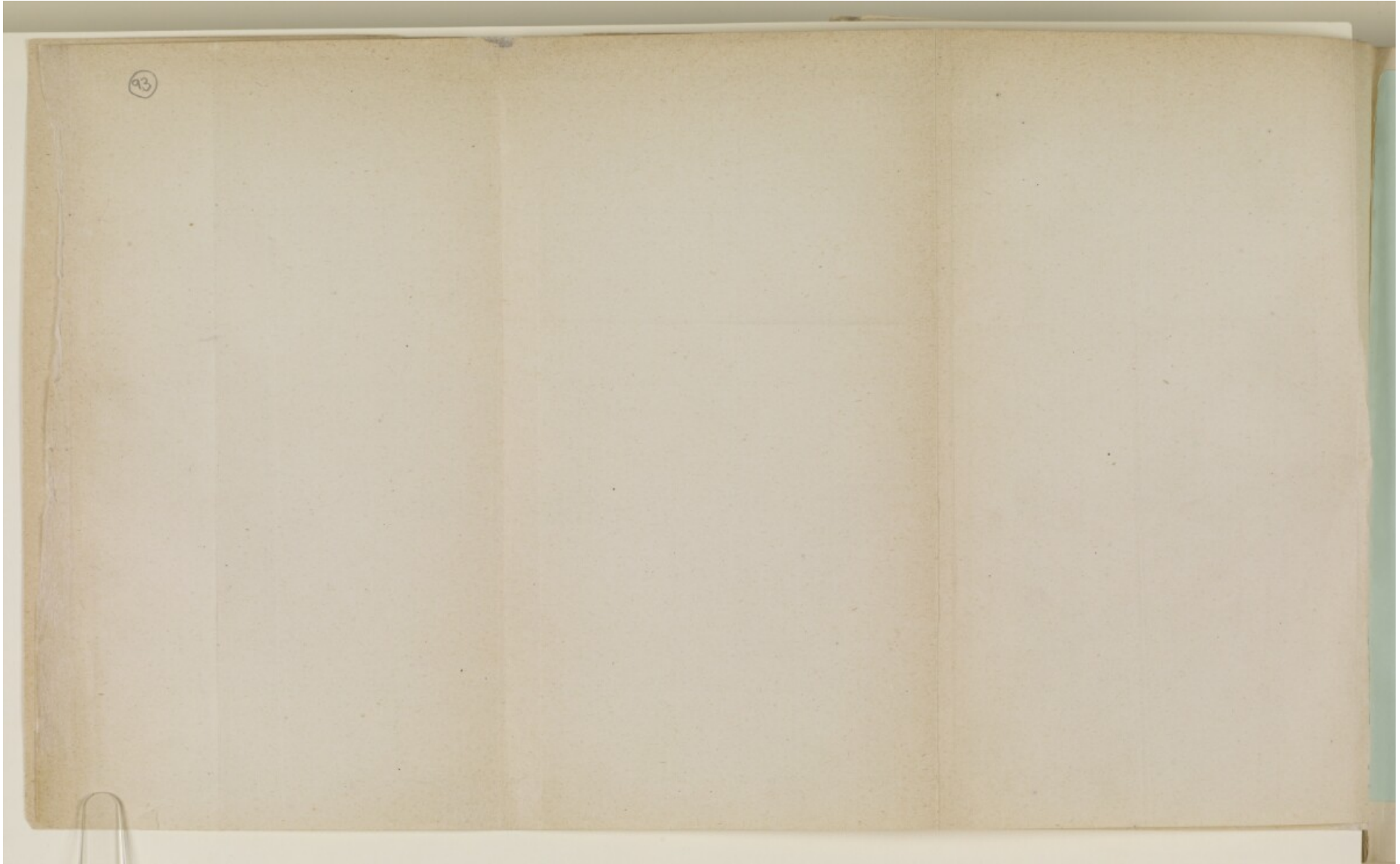


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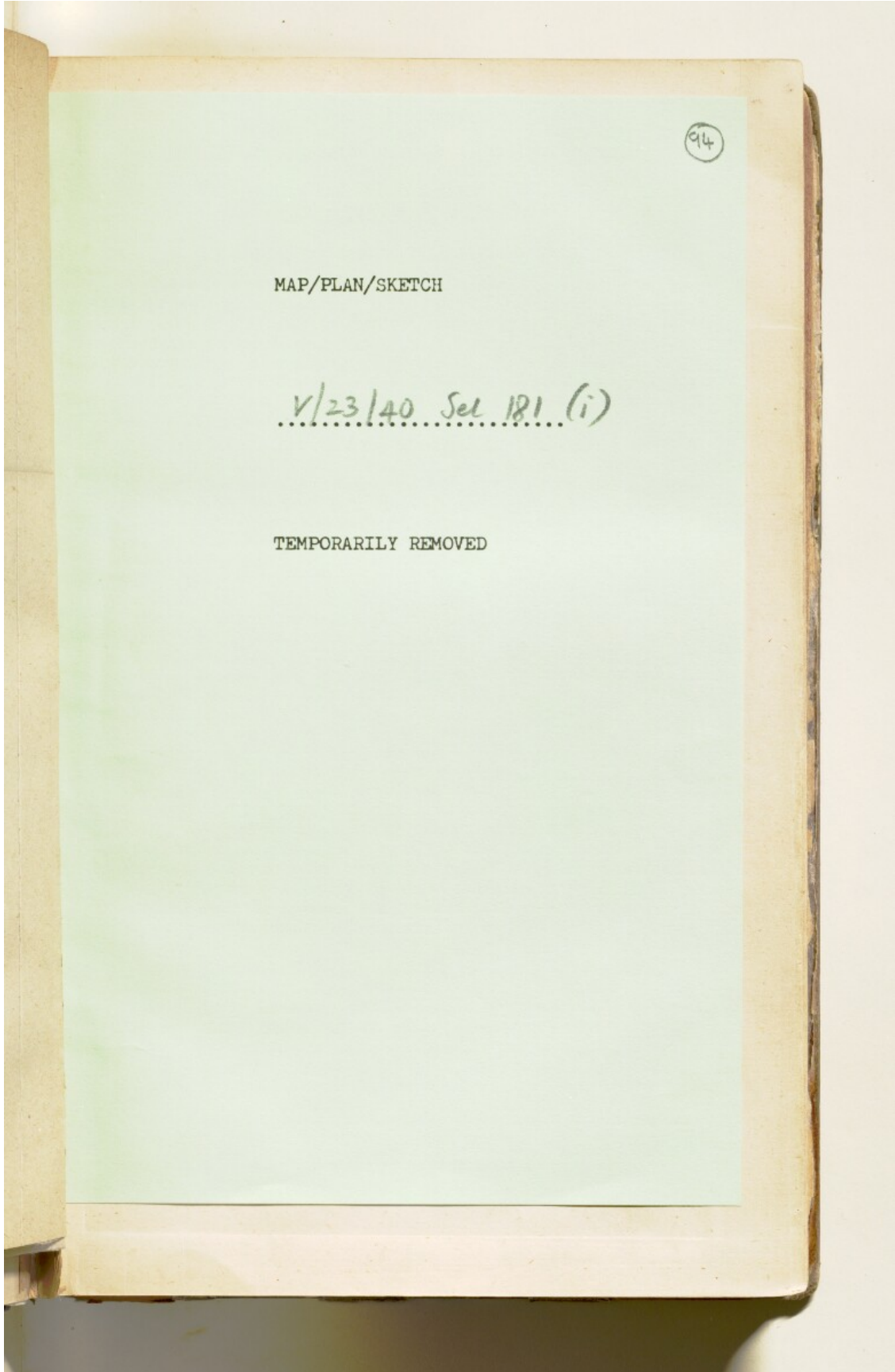


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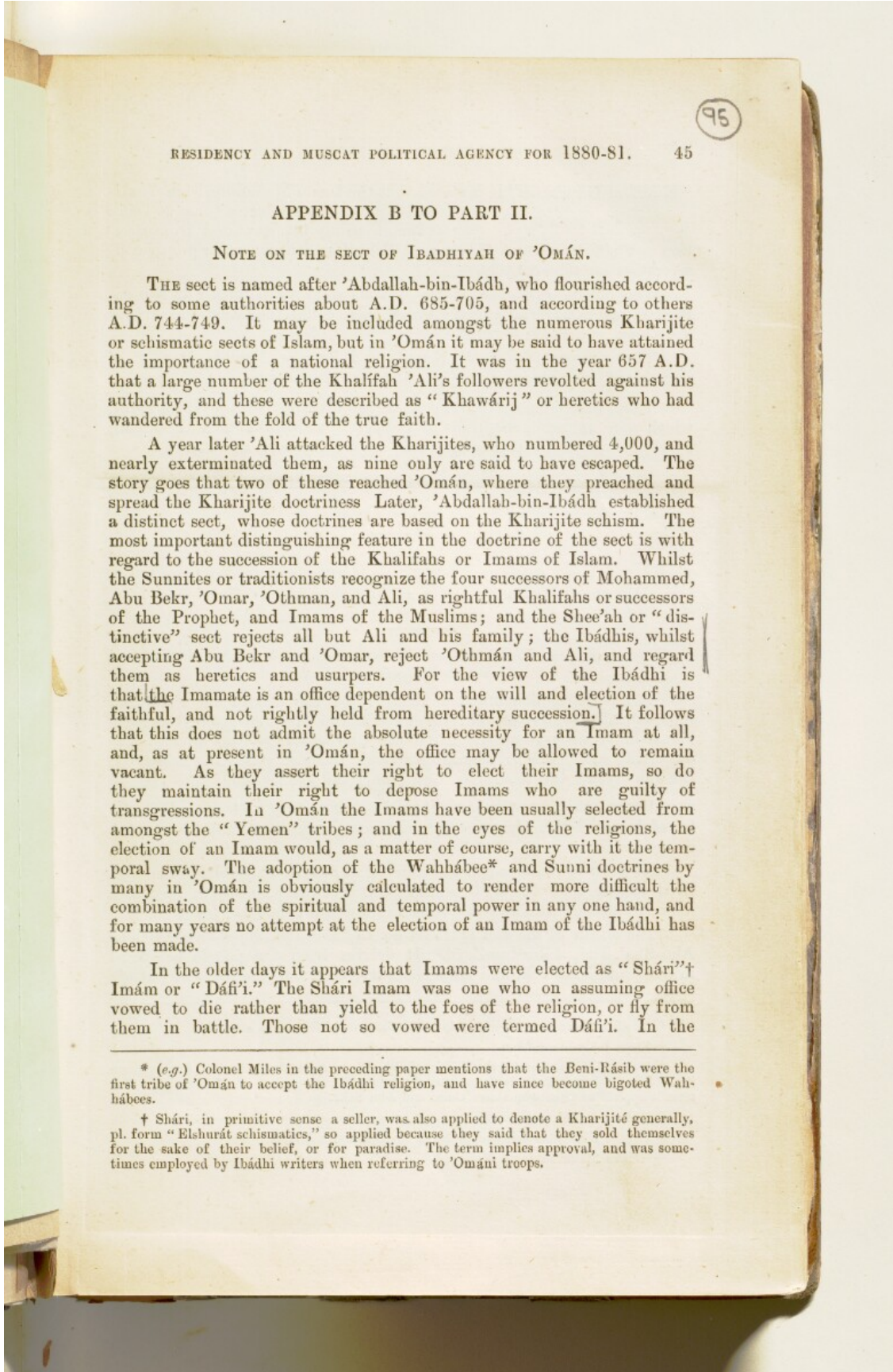


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APPENDIX B TO PART II.

NOTE ON THE SECT OF IBADHIYAH OF 'OMÁN.

THE sect is named after 'Abdallah-bin-Ibádh, who flourished according to some authorities about A.D. 685-705, and according to others A.D. 744-749. It may be included amongst the numerous Kharijite or schismatic sects of Islam, but in 'Omán it may be said to have attained the importance of a national religion. It was in the year 657 A.D. that a large number of the Khalífah 'Ali's followers revolted against his authority, and these were described as "Khawárij" or heretics who had wandered from the fold of the true faith.

A year later 'Ali attacked the Kharijites, who numbered 4,000, and nearly exterminated them, as nine only are said to have escaped. The story goes that two of these reached 'Omán, where they preached and spread the Kharijite doctrine. Later, 'Abdallah-bin-Ibádh established a distinct sect, whose doctrines are based on the Kharijite schism. The most important distinguishing feature in the doctrine of the sect is with regard to the succession of the Khalífahs or Imams of Islam. Whilst the Sunnites or traditionists recognize the four successors of Mohammed, Abu Bekr, 'Omar, 'Othman, and Ali, as rightful Khalífahs or successors of the Prophet, and Imams of the Muslims; and the Shee'ah or "distinctive" sect rejects all but Ali and his family; the Ibádhis, whilst accepting Abu Bekr and 'Omar, reject 'Othmán and Ali, and regard them as heretics and usurpers. For the view of the Ibádhí is that the Imamate is an office dependent on the will and election of the faithful, and not rightly held from hereditary succession. It follows that this does not admit the absolute necessity for an Imam at all, and, as at present in 'Omán, the office may be allowed to remain vacant. As they assert their right to elect their Imams, so do they maintain their right to depose Imams who are guilty of transgressions. In 'Omán the Imams have been usually selected from amongst the "Yemen" tribes; and in the eyes of the religions, the election of an Imam would, as a matter of course, carry with it the temporal sway. The adoption of the Wahhábee\* and Sunni doctrines by many in 'Omán is obviously calculated to render more difficult the combination of the spiritual and temporal power in any one hand, and for many years no attempt at the election of an Imam of the Ibádhí has been made.

In the older days it appears that Imams were elected as "Shári"† Imam or "Dáfi'i." The Shári Imam was one who on assuming office vowed to die rather than yield to the foes of the religion, or fly from them in battle. Those not so vowed were termed Dáfi'i. In the

\* (e.g.) Colonel Miles in the preceding paper mentions that the Beni-Rásib were the first tribe of 'Omán to accept the Ibádhí religion, and have since become bigoted Wahhábees.

† Shári, in primitive sense a seller, was also applied to denote a Kharijite generally, pl. form "Elshurát schismatics," so applied because they said that they sold themselves for the sake of their belief, or for paradise. The term implies approval, and was sometimes employed by Ibádhí writers when referring to 'Ománi troops.





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"Keshf-ul-GhummeH" it is stated that the Imam Mohammad-bin-Yezid-El-Kindi, "was elected\* as a Dáfi'i Imam, being incapacitated from election as Shári on account of being in debt," which showed a proper consideration for the creditors.

The official residence of the Imams used to be either at Nezwa, Rostak, or Sohár, at which towns only could they lead the Friday devotions.

The commentary of the Koran used by the Ibádhis is that of Zemakshiri, who was of the Motezelite sect of Khawarij.

There were from early times four sub-divisions of the Ibádhi sect, which were united in the time of Seyyid Sa'eed-bin-Ahmed, El-Imam, by the influence of a priest, named Ja'ad-bin-Khamees, El-Kharúsi.

(Sd.) E. C. Ross, *Lieut.-Col.*

TRANSLATION OF CHAPTER XXIX OF "KESHF-UL-GHUMMEH-EL-JAMA'L 'AKHBÁR-EL-UMMEH" OF THE SHAIKH SIRHÁN-BIN-SA'ÍD-EL-'ALAWI OF 'OMÁN.

*On the tenets of the Ibádhi sect, whose is the true religion, founded on the book and the law, and concurrent testimony.*

THE sect is denominated Ibádi after the Imám of the Muslims, 'Abdallah-bin-Ibádh-bin-Teym-el-Lát-bin-Tha' Labeh-bin-Rahat-el-Ehnaf-bin-Kais-el-Temímy. He it was who withdrew from all the various erring sects, such as\* the Mo'tezelíyeh, the Káderíyeh, the Sefátíyeh, the Jahmíyeh,† the Khawárij, Rowáfídh,‡ and the Shí'ah.

He was the first to expose their false doctrines and to nullify the banefulness of their heresies by convincing arguments and the clearest demonstration.

He grew to manhood in the time of Ma'wiyah-bin-Abi Safyan, and lived to the time of 'Abd-el-Malek-bin-Marwán.§ to whom he wrote his celebrated epistles and exhortations on moral conduct.

The origin of the sect is traced up to 'Abdallah-bin-el-'Abbass, and Abu-Shá' Thá, Jábir-bin-Zeyd. It derives from the people of Nahrawán,|| and Nakhíleh, and from the survivors from the fields of Safín¶

\* The first three are properly included in the general term of Khawarij.

† From Jahm-bin-Safwan.

‡ The Ráfídhí is a sect of the Shí'ahs of Elkufeh, so called from having forsaken one Zeyd-bin-Ali, when he forbade them to speak against the companions of the Prophet. The term is applied to those who abuse 'Omar and Abu Bekr.

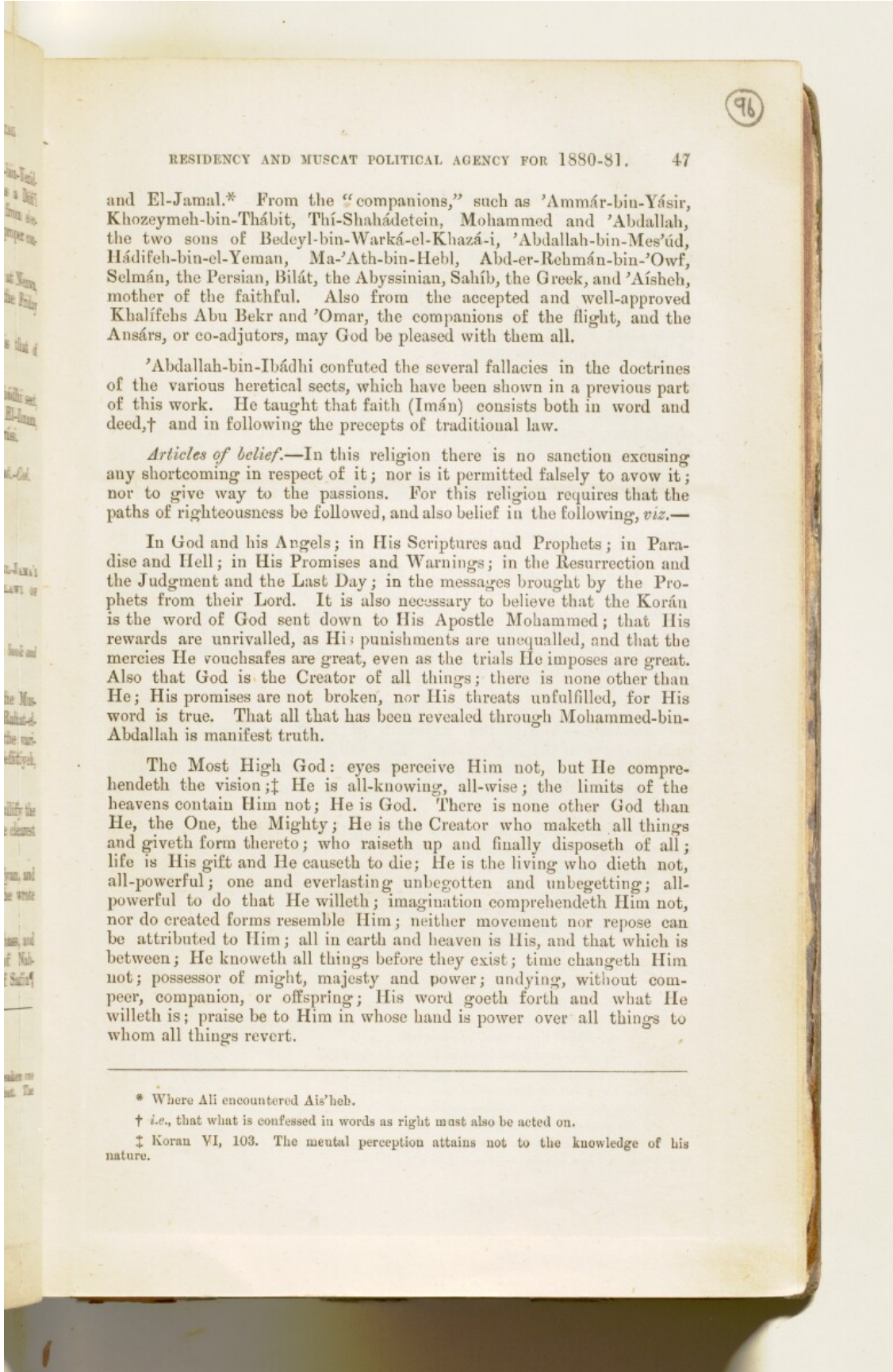
§ From A.D. 661 to A.D. 705.

|| *i.e.*, the Kharijites defeated by Ali at the Nahrawan A.H. 38.

¶ Where Ali encountered Ma'wiyeh.



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and El-Jamal.\* From the "companions," such as 'Ammár-bin-Yásir, Khozeymeh-bin-Thábit, Thí-Shahádetein, Mohammed and 'Abdallah, the two sons of Bedeyl-bin-Warká-el-Khazá-i, 'Abdallah-bin-Mes'úd, Hádifeh-bin-el-Yeman, Ma-'Ath-bin-Hebl, Abd-er-Rehmán-bin-'Owf, Selmán, the Persian, Bilát, the Abyssinian, Sahíb, the Greek, and 'Aisheh, mother of the faithful. Also from the accepted and well-approved Khalífes Abu Bekr and 'Omar, the companions of the flight, and the Ansárs, or co-adjutors, may God be pleased with them all.

'Abdallah-bin-Ibádhi confuted the several fallacies in the doctrines of the various heretical sects, which have been shown in a previous part of this work. He taught that faith (Imán) consists both in word and deed,† and in following the precepts of traditional law.

*Articles of belief.*—In this religion there is no sanction excusing any shortcoming in respect of it; nor is it permitted falsely to avow it; nor to give way to the passions. For this religion requires that the paths of righteousness be followed, and also belief in the following, *viz.*—

In God and his Angels; in His Scriptures and Prophets; in Paradise and Hell; in His Promises and Warnings; in the Resurrection and the Judgment and the Last Day; in the messages brought by the Prophets from their Lord. It is also necessary to believe that the Korán is the word of God sent down to His Apostle Mohammed; that His rewards are unrivalled, as His punishments are unequalled, and that the mercies He vouchsafes are great, even as the trials He imposes are great. Also that God is the Creator of all things; there is none other than He; His promises are not broken, nor His threats unfulfilled, for His word is true. That all that has been revealed through Mohammed-bin-Abdallah is manifest truth.

The Most High God: eyes perceive Him not, but He comprehendeth the vision;‡ He is all-knowing, all-wise; the limits of the heavens contain Him not; He is God. There is none other God than He, the One, the Mighty; He is the Creator who maketh all things and giveth form thereto; who raiseth up and finally disposeth of all; life is His gift and He causeth to die; He is the living who dieth not, all-powerful; one and everlasting unbegotten and unbecoming; all-powerful to do that He willeth; imagination comprehendeth Him not, nor do created forms resemble Him; neither movement nor repose can be attributed to Him; all in earth and heaven is His, and that which is between; He knoweth all things before they exist; time changeth Him not; possessor of might, majesty and power; undying, without compeer, companion, or offspring; His word goeth forth and what He willeth is; praise be to Him in whose hand is power over all things to whom all things revert.

\* Where Ali encountered Ais'heb.

† *i.e.*, that what is confessed in words as right must also be acted on.

‡ Koran VI, 103. The mental perception attains not to the knowledge of his nature.



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*Faith.*—The religion of Islam also is based on "faith." This\* consists in testifying that there is but one God, without co-partner, that Mohammed was His servant and messenger sent to guide to the true religion, making it manifest to the people of all creeds regardless of the scoffs of the infidel. Since the religion was brought from God, it is manifest truth. No doubt nor uncertainty attaches to it. As to the coming hour, there is no doubt of that, nor that God will raise the dead from their graves. But Islam in its completeness requires the practice of the following observances:—

RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES.

*Firstly.*—Prayer with its accompanying rites,† conditions‡ and obligations, such as the necessary purifications and washings; observance of appointed times, selecting a pure place, and turning towards the Kibleh.

Prayer must be offered with earnest intention, and any word or deed calculated to affect the perfection of the act must be avoided. It is needful to understand the essential principles of prayer, to discriminate between those forms prescribed for persons at home and those for journeying. To know the observances for Friday according to the ordinances of the Almighty as laid down by his Apostle and the just "Imams" who followed him. The believer should be acquainted with the forms of prayer for festivals, for the dead, and those to be repeated in times of trouble. Also the distinctions of voluntary and supererogatory prayers and the rest as enjoined by the Prophet.

ALMS.

*Secondly.*—Alms§, the payment of zekát or legal alms from such property as the law ordains. The obligations regarding this must be understood, and the zekát paid to the proper parties where the Nisáb,|| estate, reaches the full value, the proper proportion being paid from the flocks.

The Zekát-el-Fitr also must be paid, that is a Sa'a¶ measure from the consumption of each person.\*\* The dole to be given to the proper persons among the poor.

\* The orthodox describe faith to consist in belief, (1st.) in God; (2nd.) His Angels; (3rd.) Scriptures; (4th.) Prophets; (5th.) resurrection; and (6th.) decrees.

† viz., (1.) prayer; (2.) almsgiving; (3.) fasting; (4.) pilgrimage.

‡ Conditions of prayer—

1. Members of the body must be free from impurity.
2. Garments must be clean.
3. A clean place is necessary.
4. Fixed times must be observed.
5. The face must be turned towards the Kibleh.

§ Alms are of two kinds, zekát or legal alms, and Sadakát or voluntary. The first being divided by law on fixed conditions.

|| The property must reach a certain value in cattle called Nisáb.

¶ Six pounds. This is paid at the termination of the fast of Ramadhán.

\*\* Alms are levied on five things, (1) cattle, (2) money, (3) corn, (4) fruits, (5) merchandize. The Ibádhis should pay to their "Imams."



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FASTING.

*Thirdly.*—Fasting, which consists in keeping the fast of Ramadhán, with sobriety and abnegation, and in all things attending to what is laid down, and abstaining from all that is forbidden by God and His Prophet, with knowledge of the proper rites.

PILGRIMAGE.

*Fourthly.*—Pilgrimage to the holy house of God for those who are in a position to perform it\* with the enjoined conditions, namely, abstaining from sin, tarrying on 'Arafát, visiting the temple, and making the circuit, and throwing the stones.†

These rites must be accompanied by understanding of the obligations ‡ and laws of the pilgrimage, such as making atonement for slaying of game§ or the cutting down of trees.

RELIGIOUS PRECEPTS AND LAWS.

Generally it is necessary to observe the precepts of the Korán as to gifts to relations and parental piety, and acting righteously and avoiding evil. Also as to the Jehád or warring against infidels and rendering their dues to kinsfolk, way-farers, &c. Instituted observances and civil laws must be attended to, including abstinence from the flesh of swine, from drinking of wine, or other intoxicating liquor; also abstaining from food or apparel forbidden by the Korán.

\* \* \* \*

It is forbidden to wail, beat the face, rend the garments, or tear the hair, in grief. It is forbidden to make pilgrimage to the tomb of any save the Prophet. Women are forbidden to adorn themselves for any but their husbands, saving the wearing of a finger-ring and anointing the eyes with collyrium. It is incumbent to salute the faithful and return their salute. Silken clothes and gold are forbidden to men. In fine, the believer must avoid all that God has forbidden, whether mentioned or omitted.

DOCTRINE.

It is essential to be free from the error of those who hold that good and evil are of God, and that all sins are capable of expiation.||

\* Amongst the Ibádhis a person must have amassed sufficient for expenses and one year's ordinary expenditure in addition, before making the pilgrimage.

† In Mina Valley the pilgrim throws three stones typical of Abraham, driving away Satan who sought to tempt him.

‡ The five chief points to be observed are :—

1. The spirit or intention.
2. Praying on Mount 'Arafát.
3. Shaving in Mina Valley.
4. Circuit of the temple.
5. Running seven times from Safá to Merwá.

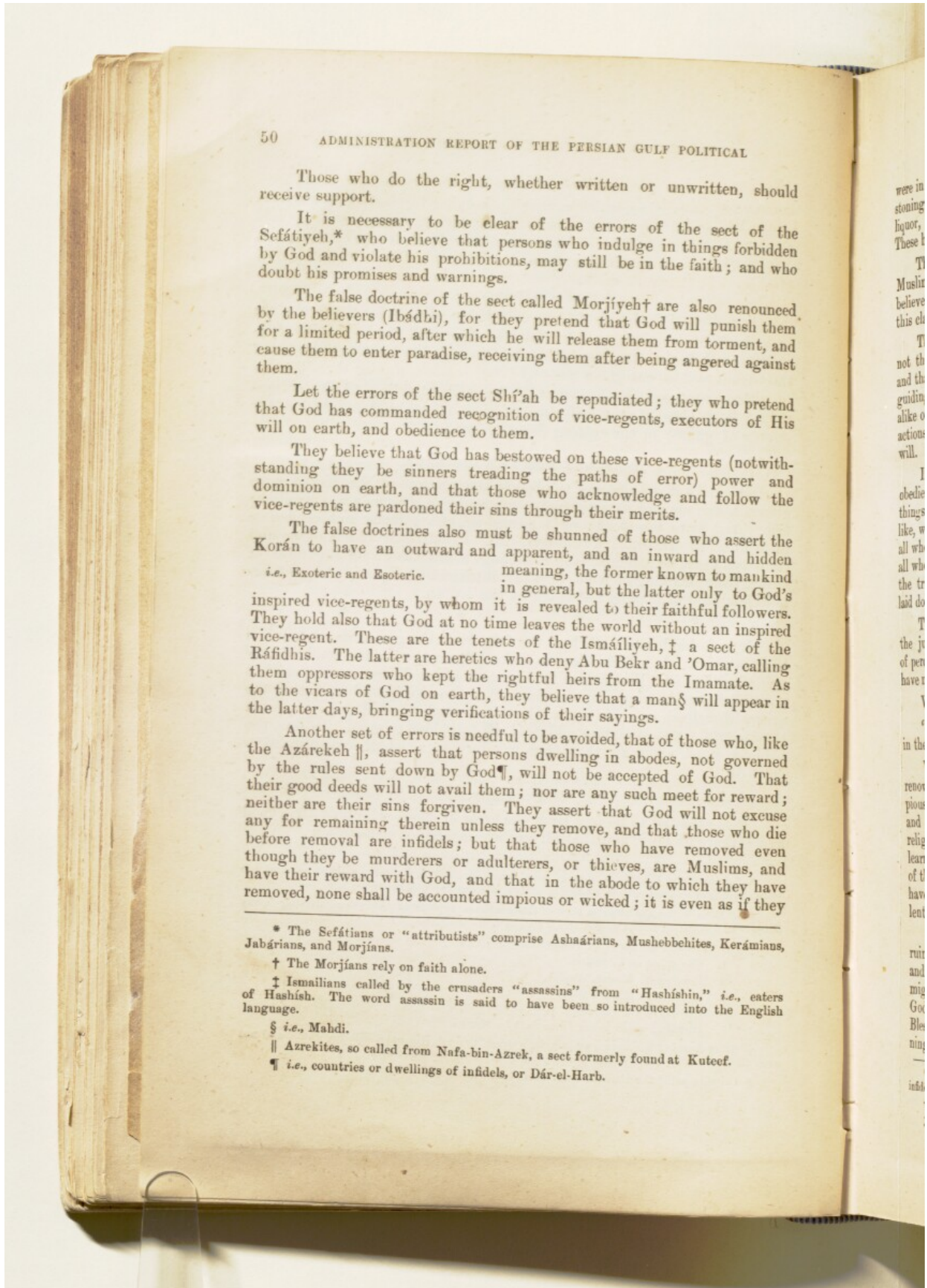
§ After donning the Ibrám or pilgrim's dress, the pilgrim must kill no game, and not even the vermin on their bodies under penalty of expiatory offerings.

|| On this point the Ibádhis differ from Sunnites.

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Those who do the right, whether written or unwritten, should receive support.

It is necessary to be clear of the errors of the sect of the Sefátiyeh,\* who believe that persons who indulge in things forbidden by God and violate his prohibitions, may still be in the faith; and who doubt his promises and warnings.

The false doctrine of the sect called Morjiyeh† are also renounced by the believers (Ibádbi), for they pretend that God will punish them for a limited period, after which he will release them from torment, and cause them to enter paradise, receiving them after being angered against them.

Let the errors of the sect Shí'ah be repudiated; they who pretend that God has commanded recognition of vice-regents, executors of His will on earth, and obedience to them.

They believe that God has bestowed on these vice-regents (notwithstanding they be sinners treading the paths of error) power and dominion on earth, and that those who acknowledge and follow the vice-regents are pardoned their sins through their merits.

The false doctrines also must be shunned of those who assert the Korán to have an outward and apparent, and an inward and hidden meaning, the former known to mankind in general, but the latter only to God's

*i.e.*, Exoteric and Esoteric.  
inspired vice-regents, by whom it is revealed to their faithful followers. They hold also that God at no time leaves the world without an inspired vice-regent. These are the tenets of the Ismáíliyah, ‡ a sect of the Ráfidhis. The latter are heretics who deny Abu Bekr and 'Omar, calling them oppressors who kept the rightful heirs from the Imamate. As to the vicars of God on earth, they believe that a man§ will appear in the latter days, bringing verifications of their sayings.

Another set of errors is needful to be avoided, that of those who, like the Azárekeh ||, assert that persons dwelling in abodes, not governed by the rules sent down by God¶, will not be accepted of God. That their good deeds will not avail them; nor are any such meet for reward; neither are their sins forgiven. They assert that God will not excuse any for remaining therein unless they remove, and that those who die before removal are infidels; but that those who have removed even though they be murderers or adulterers, or thieves, are Muslims, and have their reward with God, and that in the abode to which they have removed, none shall be accounted impious or wicked; it is even as if they

\* The Sefátians or "attributists" comprise Ashárians, Mushebbelites, Kerámians, Jabárians, and Morjians.

† The Morjians rely on faith alone.

‡ Ismailians called by the crusaders "assassins" from "Hashishin," *i.e.*, eaters of Hashish. The word assassin is said to have been so introduced into the English language.

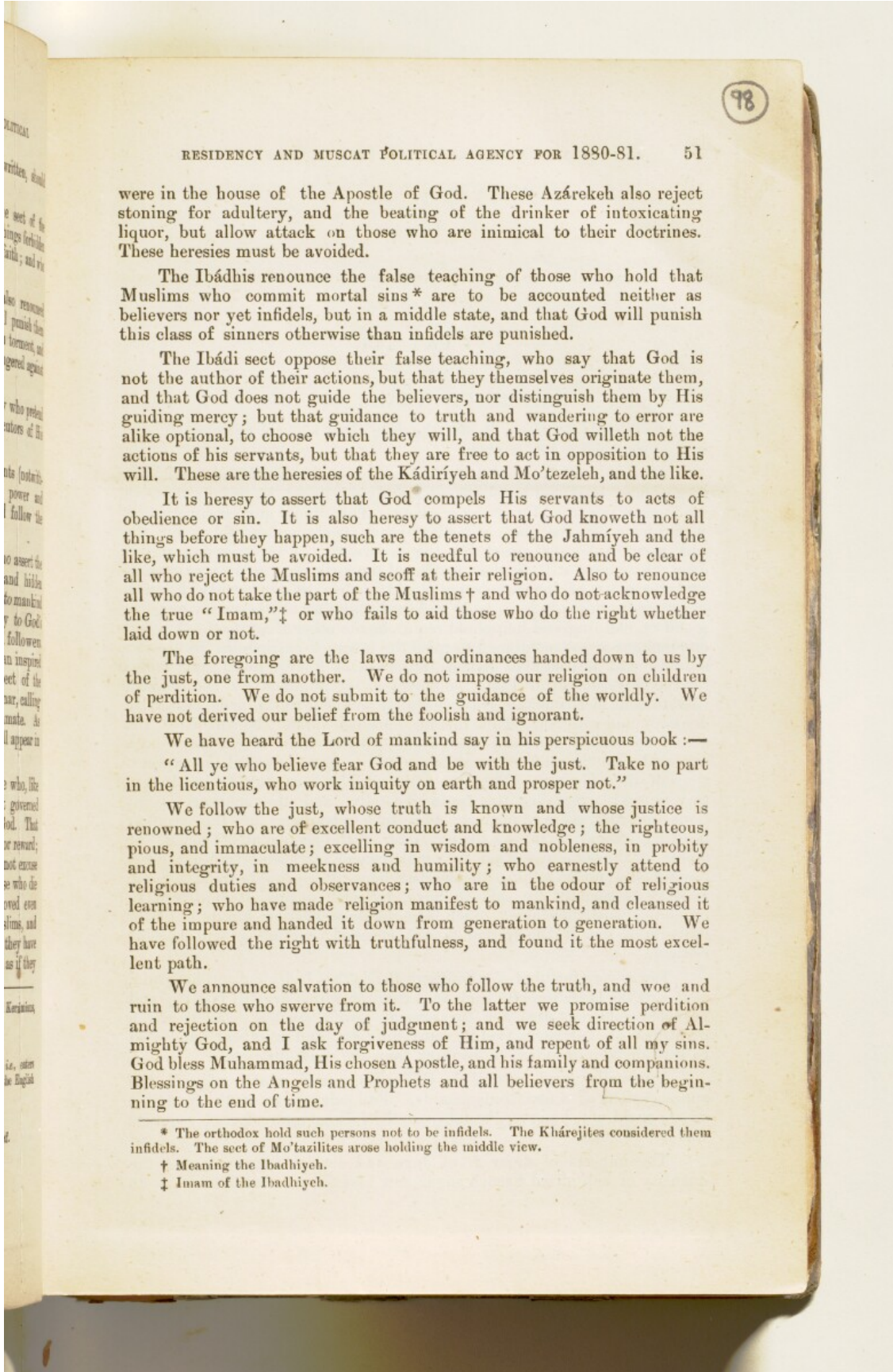
§ *i.e.*, Mahdi.

|| Azrekites, so called from Nafa-bin-Azrek, a sect formerly found at Kuteef.

¶ *i.e.*, countries or dwellings of infidels, or Dár-el-Harb.



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were in the house of the Apostle of God. These Azárekeh also reject stoning for adultery, and the beating of the drinker of intoxicating liquor, but allow attack on those who are inimical to their doctrines. These heresies must be avoided.

The Ibádhis renounce the false teaching of those who hold that Muslims who commit mortal sins\* are to be accounted neither as believers nor yet infidels, but in a middle state, and that God will punish this class of sinners otherwise than infidels are punished.

The Ibádi sect oppose their false teaching, who say that God is not the author of their actions, but that they themselves originate them, and that God does not guide the believers, nor distinguish them by His guiding mercy; but that guidance to truth and wandering to error are alike optional, to choose which they will, and that God willeth not the actions of his servants, but that they are free to act in opposition to His will. These are the heresies of the Kádiriyeh and Mo'tezeleh, and the like.

It is heresy to assert that God compels His servants to acts of obedience or sin. It is also heresy to assert that God knoweth not all things before they happen, such are the tenets of the Jahmíyeh and the like, which must be avoided. It is needful to renounce and be clear of all who reject the Muslims and scoff at their religion. Also to renounce all who do not take the part of the Muslims † and who do not acknowledge the true "Imam," ‡ or who fails to aid those who do the right whether laid down or not.

The foregoing are the laws and ordinances handed down to us by the just, one from another. We do not impose our religion on children of perdition. We do not submit to the guidance of the worldly. We have not derived our belief from the foolish and ignorant.

We have heard the Lord of mankind say in his perspicuous book:—

"All ye who believe fear God and be with the just. Take no part in the licentious, who work iniquity on earth and prosper not."

We follow the just, whose truth is known and whose justice is renowned; who are of excellent conduct and knowledge; the righteous, pious, and immaculate; excelling in wisdom and nobleness, in probity and integrity, in meekness and humility; who earnestly attend to religious duties and observances; who are in the odour of religious learning; who have made religion manifest to mankind, and cleansed it of the impure and handed it down from generation to generation. We have followed the right with truthfulness, and found it the most excellent path.

We announce salvation to those who follow the truth, and woe and ruin to those who swerve from it. To the latter we promise perdition and rejection on the day of judgment; and we seek direction of Almighty God, and I ask forgiveness of Him, and repent of all my sins. God bless Muhammad, His chosen Apostle, and his family and companions. Blessings on the Angels and Prophets and all believers from the beginning to the end of time.

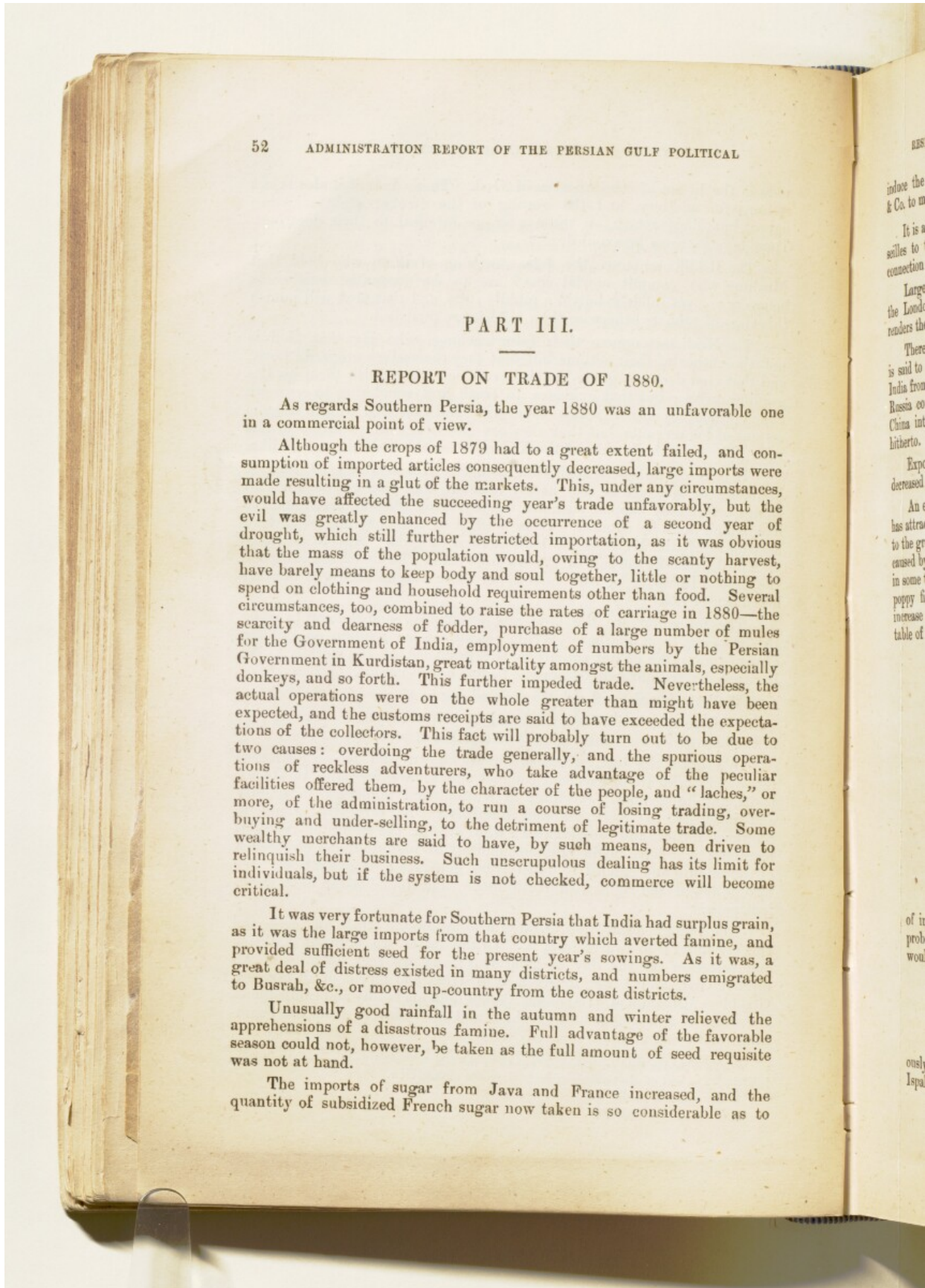
\* The orthodox hold such persons not to be infidels. The Khárejites considered them infidels. The sect of Mo'tazilites arose holding the middle view.

† Meaning the Ibadhiyeh.

‡ Imam of the Ibadhiyeh.



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52 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

PART III.

REPORT ON TRADE OF 1880.

As regards Southern Persia, the year 1880 was an unfavorable one in a commercial point of view.

Although the crops of 1879 had to a great extent failed, and consumption of imported articles consequently decreased, large imports were made resulting in a glut of the markets. This, under any circumstances, would have affected the succeeding year's trade unfavorably, but the evil was greatly enhanced by the occurrence of a second year of drought, which still further restricted importation, as it was obvious that the mass of the population would, owing to the scanty harvest, have barely means to keep body and soul together, little or nothing to spend on clothing and household requirements other than food. Several circumstances, too, combined to raise the rates of carriage in 1880—the scarcity and dearness of fodder, purchase of a large number of mules for the Government of India, employment of numbers by the Persian Government in Kurdistan, great mortality amongst the animals, especially donkeys, and so forth. This further impeded trade. Nevertheless, the actual operations were on the whole greater than might have been expected, and the customs receipts are said to have exceeded the expectations of the collectors. This fact will probably turn out to be due to two causes: overdoing the trade generally, and the spurious operations of reckless adventurers, who take advantage of the peculiar facilities offered them, by the character of the people, and "laches," or more, of the administration, to run a course of losing trading, overbuying and under-selling, to the detriment of legitimate trade. Some wealthy merchants are said to have, by such means, been driven to relinquish their business. Such unscrupulous dealing has its limit for individuals, but if the system is not checked, commerce will become critical.

It was very fortunate for Southern Persia that India had surplus grain, as it was the large imports from that country which averted famine, and provided sufficient seed for the present year's sowings. As it was, a great deal of distress existed in many districts, and numbers emigrated to Busrah, &c., or moved up-country from the coast districts.

Unusually good rainfall in the autumn and winter relieved the apprehensions of a disastrous famine. Full advantage of the favorable season could not, however, be taken as the full amount of seed requisite was not at hand.

The imports of sugar from Java and France increased, and the quantity of subsidized French sugar now taken is so considerable as to



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induce the steamers running under the auspices of Messrs. Jones, Price & Co. to make Marseilles a port of call.

It is also projected to start a line of French steamers from Marseilles to the Persian Gulf and Busrah, which will at the outset be in connection with the Bombay and Persian Navigation Company.

Large quantities of mother-o'-pearl shells continue to be sent to the London and French markets from Lingah, but the competition renders the traffic less remunerative than at first.

There has been an introduction of tea from Java into Persia, which is said to find much favor. In former times Persia received tea through India from China, and supplied Russia. Later, owing to prohibitions, Russia commenced to supply Persia with tea brought overland from China into Russia. The Indian teas seems little known in Persia hitherto.

Exports of cotton and other ordinary produce from Persia have decreased owing to drought.

An exception is opium, the increased production of which in Persia has attracted attention. This production is highly profitable, as a rule, to the growers, and therefore popular amongst them. During the panic caused by the recent continued drought, a cry was raised by the populace in some towns against the cultivation of poppy, and in a few instances poppy fields were ploughed up and wheat sown instead. The gradual increase in this trade during the past ten years is shown in the following table of exportation from Bushire and Bunder Abbas:—

Year.	Cases.	Value in Rupees.
1871-72	870	6,96,000
1872-73	1,400	11,20,000
1873-74	2,000	16,00,000
1874-75	2,030	16,24,000
1875-76	1,890	17,01,000
1876-77	2,570	23,13,000
1877-78	4,730	47,30,000
1878-79	5,900	59,00,000
1879-80	6,100	61,00,000
1880-81	7,700	84,70,000

How far the cultivation is capable of further extension is a question of importance. The limit is thought not to have been reached, but it is probable that natural disadvantages will prevent such an extension as would seriously affect India.

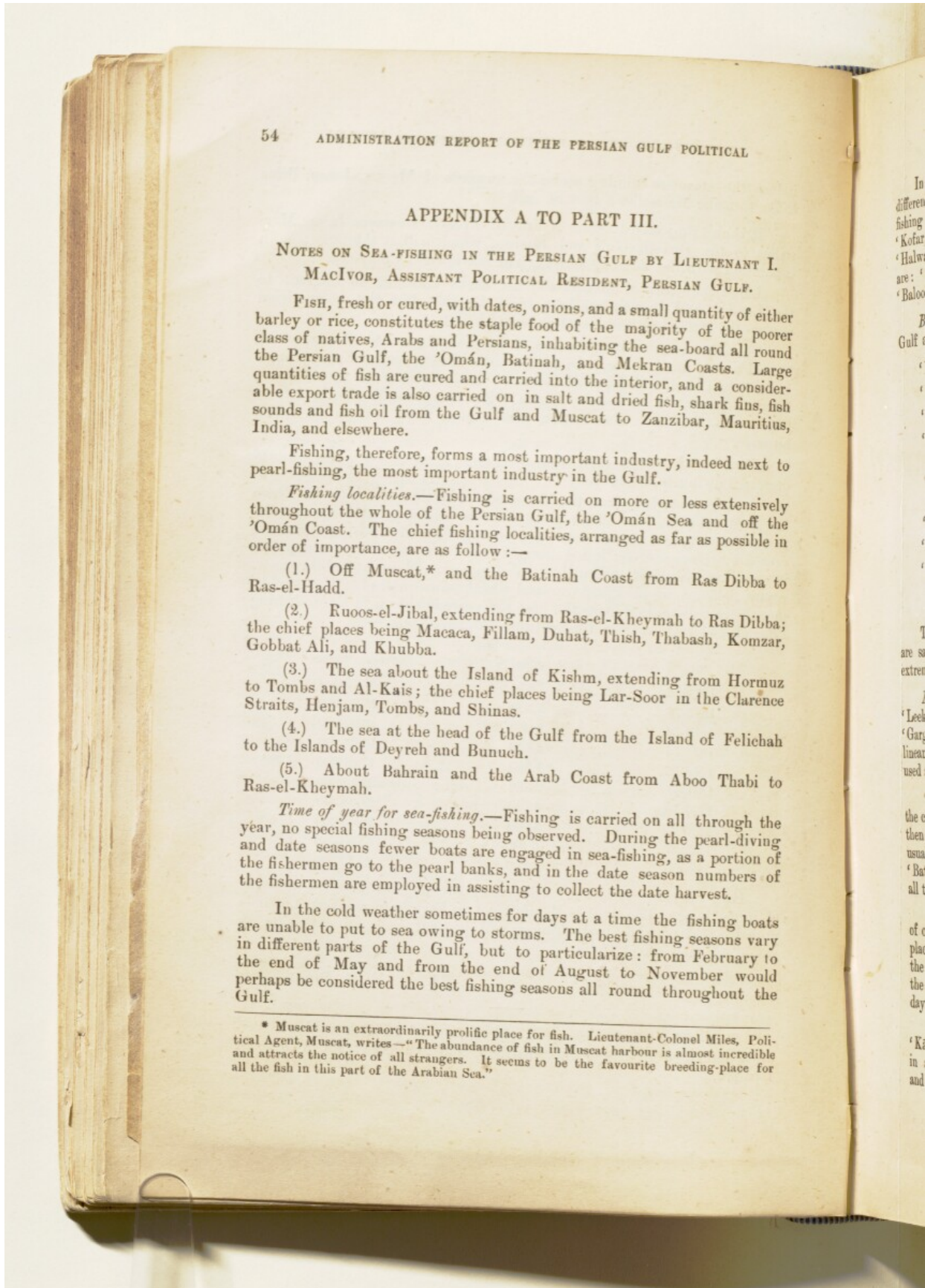
(Sd.) E. C. Ross.

P.S.—The poppy crops of the season of 1881 have been seriously damaged in the Shiraz districts, and to a less extent in those of Ispahan.



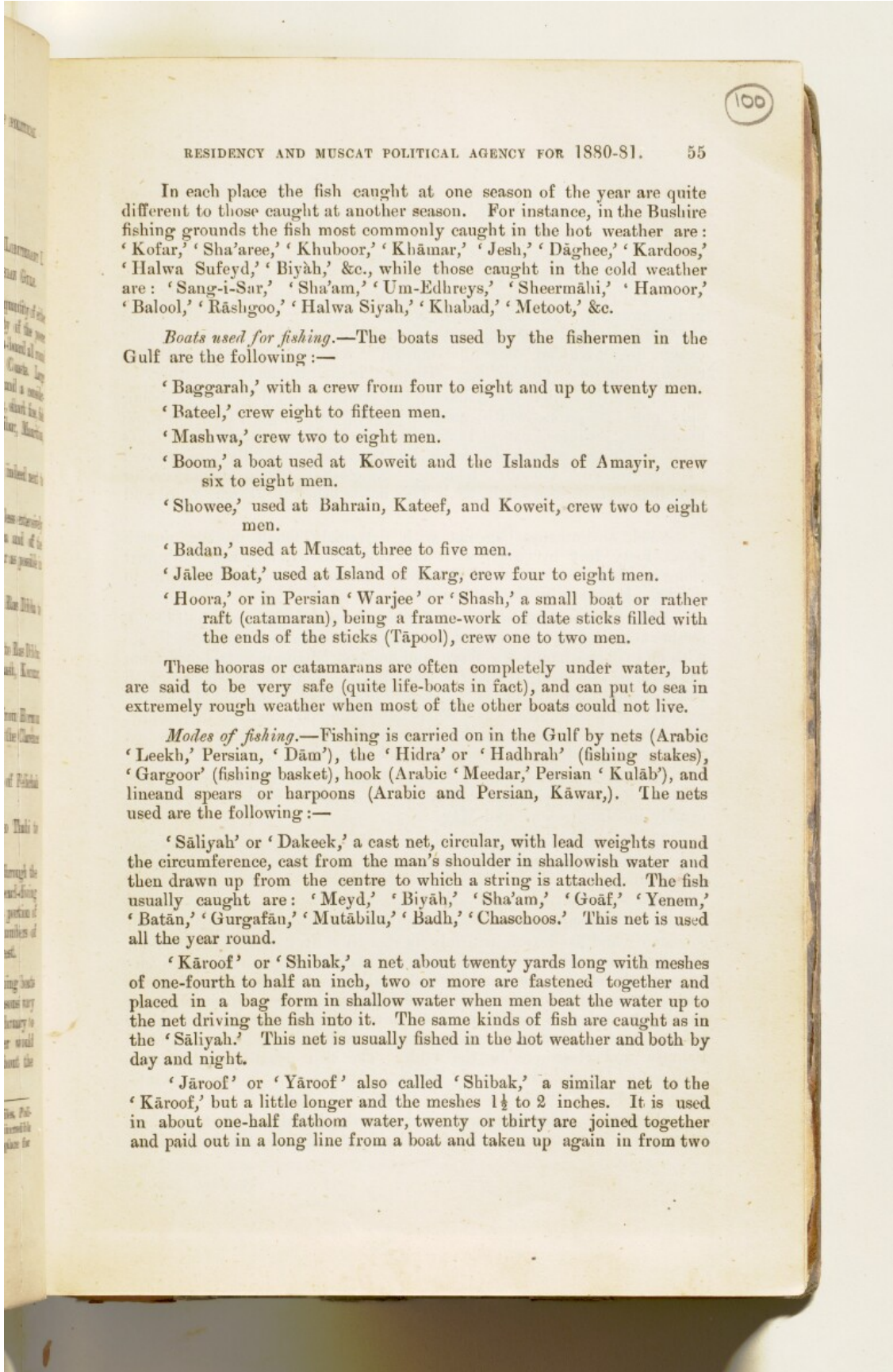


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In each place the fish caught at one season of the year are quite different to those caught at another season. For instance, in the Bushire fishing grounds the fish most commonly caught in the hot weather are: 'Kofar,' 'Sha'aree,' 'Khuboor,' 'Khāmar,' 'Jesh,' 'Dāghee,' 'Kardoos,' 'Halwa Sufeyd,' 'Biyāh,' &c., while those caught in the cold weather are: 'Sang-i-Sar,' 'Sha'am,' 'Um-Edhreys,' 'Sheermāhi,' 'Hamoor,' 'Balool,' 'Rāshgoo,' 'Halwa Siyah,' 'Khabad,' 'Metoot,' &c.

*Boats used for fishing.*—The boats used by the fishermen in the Gulf are the following:—

- 'Baggarah,' with a crew from four to eight and up to twenty men.
- 'Bateel,' crew eight to fifteen men.
- 'Mashwa,' crew two to eight men.
- 'Boom,' a boat used at Koweit and the Islands of Amayir, crew six to eight men.
- 'Showee,' used at Bahrain, Kateef, and Koweit, crew two to eight men.
- 'Badan,' used at Muscat, three to five men.
- 'Jālee Boat,' used at Island of Karg, crew four to eight men.
- 'Hoorā,' or in Persian 'Warjee' or 'Shash,' a small boat or rather raft (catamaran), being a frame-work of date sticks filled with the ends of the sticks (Tāpool), crew one to two men.

These hooras or catamarans are often completely under water, but are said to be very safe (quite life-boats in fact), and can put to sea in extremely rough weather when most of the other boats could not live.

*Modes of fishing.*—Fishing is carried on in the Gulf by nets (Arabic 'Leekh,' Persian, 'Dām'), the 'Hidra' or 'Hadbrah' (fishing stakes), 'Gargoor' (fishing basket), hook (Arabic 'Meedar,' Persian 'Kulāb'), and line and spears or harpoons (Arabic and Persian, Kāwar). The nets used are the following:—

'Sāliyah' or 'Dakeek,' a cast net, circular, with lead weights round the circumference, cast from the man's shoulder in shallowish water and then drawn up from the centre to which a string is attached. The fish usually caught are: 'Meyd,' 'Biyāh,' 'Sha'am,' 'Goāf,' 'Yenem,' 'Batān,' 'Gurgafān,' 'Mutābilu,' 'Badh,' 'Chaschoos.' This net is used all the year round.

'Kāroof' or 'Shibak,' a net about twenty yards long with meshes of one-fourth to half an inch, two or more are fastened together and placed in a bag form in shallow water when men beat the water up to the net driving the fish into it. The same kinds of fish are caught as in the 'Sāliyah.' This net is usually fished in the hot weather and both by day and night.

'Jāroof' or 'Yāroof' also called 'Shibak,' a similar net to the 'Kāroof,' but a little longer and the meshes  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 inches. It is used in about one-half fathom water, twenty or thirty are joined together and paid out in a long line from a boat and taken up again in from two



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to five hours. Fish usually caught are: 'Malasānee,' 'Sobeytee,' 'Rāshgoo,' 'Sha'am,' 'Goāf,' 'Biyāh,' &c. This net is used all the year round and is fished at night.

'Ashāree' or 'Ghobat,' a very large net, three fathoms broad by fifty to eighty in length, meshes about five inches, ten or twelve are joined and paid out from a boat in deep water at night-fall and taken up in the morning. It is not used on moonlight nights as the sharks see the fish in it and tear the net in catching them. The fish usually caught are: 'Kan'ad' or 'Sheermāhee,' 'Khabāt,' 'Sobeytee,' 'Halwa Siyāh,' 'Khāroo,' 'Gobāb,' &c. This net is used in the cold weather.

'Fuwālij,' similar to 'Ashāree,' but stronger and not so large, being only one fathom in width, meshes eight or nine inches, fished in same manner as 'Ashāree,' except that it may be used on moonlight nights as it is strong enough to catch sharks. Fish generally caught are: 'Halwa Sufeyd,' 'Gobāb,' 'Khāroo,' 'Sang-i-Sar,' 'Sadā,' 'Jerājeer,' or 'Bombak' of various kinds, &c. This net is fished in March, April and May.

'Yel,' an immense bag net with extremely small meshes, mouth about forty feet by twelve with long bag behind. This net is dragged along and catches all kinds of fish from 'Metoot,' one inch long up to sharks. It is used in the hot weather.

'Munsub,' a net about twenty fathoms long and one to one-half broad, meshes four inches, used near shore and placed so as to form an enclosure with an opening facing the shore, and one end of the net stretched from the opening in a straight line for some distance towards the shore. Fish usually caught are: 'Khāroo,' 'Biyāh,' 'Sha'am,' 'Sobeytee,' 'Gābgoob' (crabs), 'Kiraishah,' &c. The net is left stationary, and the fish caught collected either by day or night when the tide is out. This net is fished all the year round except when the cold is excessive.

'Goofa,' a small shrimp net, shaped somewhat like a landing net, catches 'Rubiyāu,' (Persian 'Maygoo') (shrimps). Shrimps are caught usually in March, April and May.

The nets are weighted at the bottoms with stones, except the 'Sāliyah' and 'Goofa,' and floated with the 'Tāpool' or thick ends of the date palm branches.

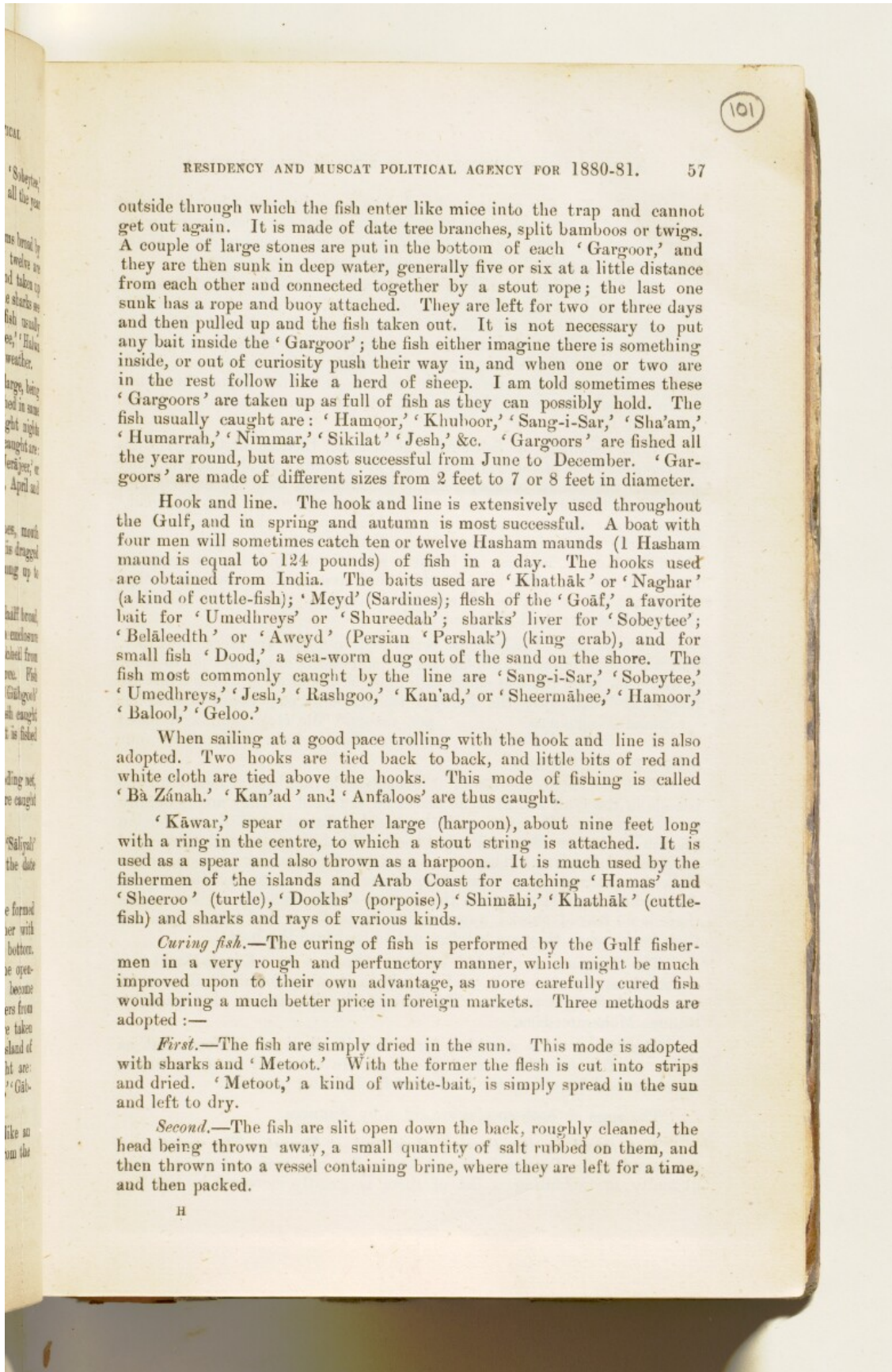
The 'Hidra' or 'Hadhrāh.' This is a large trap enclosure formed usually of branches of the date palm skillfully fastened together with coir string and fixed upright firmly by ropes and by stones at the bottom. It is fixed near the shore, or off banks dry at low water, with the opening next the shore. Some are in such shallow water that they become quite dry at low water when the fish are picked up. In others from half to one fathom of water remain at low tide when the fish are taken out by nets. 'Hadhrāhs' are used extensively all round the Island of Bahrain and elsewhere in the Gulf. The fish usually caught are: 'Mutābilu,' 'Goāf,' 'Rubiyān,' 'Wahār,' 'Malasānee,' 'Sobeytee,' 'Gābgoob,' 'Oom,' 'Fareyal,' 'Ghulee,' 'Gurgufān,' 'Safee,' &c.

'Gargoor.' This is a large wicker-work globular basket, like an enormous wire mousetrap, with funnel-shaped holes opening in from the

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outside through which the fish enter like mice into the trap and cannot get out again. It is made of date tree branches, split bamboos or twigs. A couple of large stones are put in the bottom of each 'Gargoor,' and they are then sunk in deep water, generally five or six at a little distance from each other and connected together by a stout rope; the last one sunk has a rope and buoy attached. They are left for two or three days and then pulled up and the fish taken out. It is not necessary to put any bait inside the 'Gargoor'; the fish either imagine there is something inside, or out of curiosity push their way in, and when one or two are in the rest follow like a herd of sheep. I am told sometimes these 'Gargoods' are taken up as full of fish as they can possibly hold. The fish usually caught are: 'Hamoor,' 'Khuboor,' 'Sang-i-Sar,' 'Sha'am,' 'Humarrah,' 'Nimmar,' 'Sikilat,' 'Jesh,' &c. 'Gargoods' are fished all the year round, but are most successful from June to December. 'Gargoods' are made of different sizes from 2 feet to 7 or 8 feet in diameter.

Hook and line. The hook and line is extensively used throughout the Gulf, and in spring and autumn is most successful. A boat with four men will sometimes catch ten or twelve Hasham maunds (1 Hasham maund is equal to 124 pounds) of fish in a day. The hooks used are obtained from India. The baits used are 'Khathāk' or 'Naghar' (a kind of cuttle-fish); 'Meyd' (Sardines); flesh of the 'Goāf,' a favorite bait for 'Umedhreys' or 'Shureedah'; sharks' liver for 'Sobeytee'; 'Belāleedth' or 'Aweyd' (Persian 'Perashak') (king crab), and for small fish 'Dood,' a sea-worm dug out of the sand on the shore. The fish most commonly caught by the line are 'Sang-i-Sar,' 'Sobeytee,' 'Umedhreys,' 'Jesh,' 'Rashgoo,' 'Kan'ad,' or 'Sheermāhee,' 'Hamoor,' 'Balool,' 'Geloo.'

When sailing at a good pace trolling with the hook and line is also adopted. Two hooks are tied back to back, and little bits of red and white cloth are tied above the hooks. This mode of fishing is called 'Bā Zānah.' 'Kan'ad' and 'Anfaloos' are thus caught.

'Kāwar,' spear or rather large (harpoon), about nine feet long with a ring in the centre, to which a stout string is attached. It is used as a spear and also thrown as a harpoon. It is much used by the fishermen of the islands and Arab Coast for catching 'Hamas' and 'Sheeroo' (turtle), 'Dookhs' (porpoise), 'Shimāhi,' 'Khathāk' (cuttle-fish) and sharks and rays of various kinds.

*Curing fish.*—The curing of fish is performed by the Gulf fishermen in a very rough and perfunctory manner, which might be much improved upon to their own advantage, as more carefully cured fish would bring a much better price in foreign markets. Three methods are adopted:—

*First.*—The fish are simply dried in the sun. This mode is adopted with sharks and 'Metoot.' With the former the flesh is cut into strips and dried. 'Metoot,' a kind of white-bait, is simply spread in the sun and left to dry.

*Second.*—The fish are slit open down the back, roughly cleaned, the head being thrown away, a small quantity of salt rubbed on them, and then thrown into a vessel containing brine, where they are left for a time, and then packed.

H



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*Third.*—The fish are treated as in the second process, but instead of being placed in brine they are packed dry and left for some hours, when they are again taken up, washed in the sea, and spread to dry. When dry, they are packed for storing or exportation.

The fish generally cured up the Gulf by the second or third processes are: 'Khabāt,' 'Halwa Sufeyd' (Pomfret), 'Halwa Siyāh,' 'Hif,' 'Kan'ad' (Seer fish), 'Khuboor,' 'Umedhveys,' 'Hamarrāh.' The price of these cured fish varies at different places and also at the same place at different times. The average price at Bushire is about one kran a Tabriz maund (8 pounds), the average price for the fresh fish being from five krans to twelve krans a Hasham maund (124 pounds) according to the species of fish.

With regard to the fish curing at Muscat, Lieutenant-Colonel Miles writes:—"Great quantities of salt-fish are prepared at Muscat and other places on the 'Omān coasts for home consumption and for exportation. Four kinds of fish are made use of—*First*, the Seer fish, Arab 'Kunad,' which is sent almost exclusively to the Mauritius market for consumption by the plantation coolies. *Second*, the 'Sehwah,' which is cured chiefly at Kuryat, and carried into the interior of 'Omān for consumption in the hot season. The price of this kind averages twenty per dollar. *Third*, 'Sidh,' which is all consumed locally. *Fourth*, the 'Geedar,' which is both exported and used locally.

"The process of salting is performed in a very indifferent manner, and the price obtained abroad for 'Omān fish is much inferior to what it would be, were the fish cured with more skill and care. Shark fins are bought at Muttrah by the Khojah traders, who pay about one dollar per maund\* for clean and well pared pieces. Fins in bulk fetch about four dollars per five maunds."

\* Muscat maund is 9 lbs.  
(Sd.) I. MACIVOR.

*Turtle.*—Turtle are found in considerable numbers at nearly all the islands in the Gulf and at some places on the coast. They are generally of two species, 'Hamas' or 'Gheylum' (Muscat), called in Persian 'Kasah-Pusht' or 'Sang-i-Pusht,' the hawk's bill turtle, and 'Sheeroo' (Arabic and Persian). They are caught by the spear or harpoon, or are stalked and turned over when they come on shore to lay their eggs. Also when seen sleeping on the surface of the water in a place, where there is no fear of sharks, a man swims up to them and turns them on their back, when they are helpless until lifted into the boat.

The Carapace or 'Dabl' of the 'Hamas' or 'Kasah-Pusht' is exported as tortoise shell, and is sold in Bombay for about Rupees 16 per maund of eight pounds. The flesh of the 'Hamas' is also eaten by Sunnee Mohammedans.

The 'Sheeroo' is worthless for either its shell or as food, but as much as ten or fifteen maunds of oil are extracted from one turtle, which is used for oiling the boats and for lighting purposes.

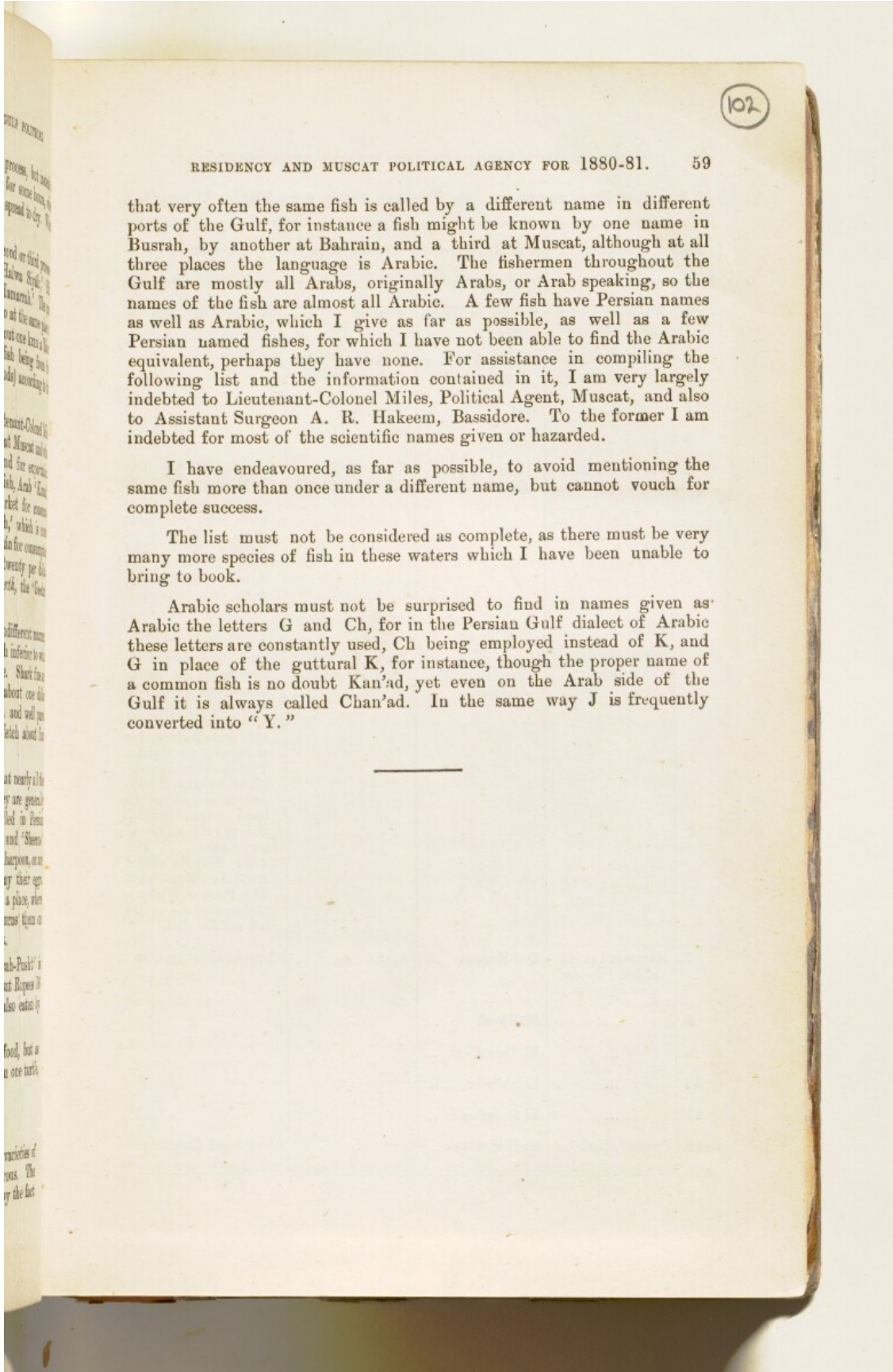
The eggs of both species are eaten by Sunnees.

*Fish found in the Persian Gulf and at Muscat.*—The varieties of fish found in the Persian Gulf and 'Omān Sea are very numerous. The difficulty of tabulating a list of them is greatly increased by the fact

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that very often the same fish is called by a different name in different ports of the Gulf, for instance a fish might be known by one name in Busrah, by another at Bahrain, and a third at Muscat, although at all three places the language is Arabic. The fishermen throughout the Gulf are mostly all Arabs, originally Arabs, or Arab speaking, so the names of the fish are almost all Arabic. A few fish have Persian names as well as Arabic, which I give as far as possible, as well as a few Persian named fishes, for which I have not been able to find the Arabic equivalent, perhaps they have none. For assistance in compiling the following list and the information contained in it, I am very largely indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, Political Agent, Muscat, and also to Assistant Surgeon A. R. Hakeem, Bassidore. To the former I am indebted for most of the scientific names given or hazarded.

I have endeavoured, as far as possible, to avoid mentioning the same fish more than once under a different name, but cannot vouch for complete success.

The list must not be considered as complete, as there must be very many more species of fish in these waters which I have been unable to bring to book.

Arabic scholars must not be surprised to find in names given as Arabic the letters G and Ch, for in the Persian Gulf dialect of Arabic these letters are constantly used, Ch being employed instead of K, and G in place of the guttural K, for instance, though the proper name of a common fish is no doubt Kan'ad, yet even on the Arab side of the Gulf it is always called Chan'ad. In the same way J is frequently converted into "Y."



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LIST OF FISH FOUND IN THE PERSIAN GULF AND 'OMÁN WATERS.

No.	Name.	Arabic name.	Persian name.	Remarks.
1	Whale or Grampus-Delphinus.	Naham or Jirām (M.)	Nahang ...	Not pursued systematically.
2	Porpoise (Phocoena Communis)	Dookhs, or Dooghs (M.)	Dookhs and Kur-raboo at Kishm.	Oil used.
3	...	Kār ...	...	
4	...	Fajmah ...	...	
5	Turtle (Chelonia)	Hamas Gheylam (M.)	Kasah Pusht or Sang-i-Pusht.	The Hawk's bill (Ch. Imbricata) is the species most common, and the Carapace is exported as tortoise shell. The flesh is eaten by Sunnee Mahommedans.
6	Ditto ...	Sheeroo ...	...	Oil only used.
	Different species of sharks.	Jerjoor or Yeryoor. P I. Jerajeer.	Bombak-(at Kishm) Koolee.	Sharks are caught by the Arabs in enormous numbers and are very profitable. The dried fins and tails go to Bombay for re-export to China. The flesh is largely eaten by the Arabs, and is considered to have aphrodisiacal powers; it is also used as manure. The dried flesh is called Awāl in Muscat. The Persian Shiah Mahommedans do not eat the flesh.
7	Hammer-headed shark (Cestacion Zygaena.)	Boo-Karoon ...	Agrān ...	Considered dangerous.
8	...	Mā'ikeeb ...	...	
9	...	El-Thamāwee ...	...	
10	...	El-Shitāfee ...	...	
11	...	El-Rabee'ee ...	...	
12	Spotted shark ...	El-Nimrānee ...	...	Considered dangerous.

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LIST OF FISH FOUND IN THE PERSIAN GULF AND 'OMÁN WATERS—  
*continued.*

No.	Name.	Arabic name.	Persian name.	Remarks.
13	Saw-fish (Pristis Semisagittatus.)	El-Meeshāree, Aboo-seif, or Seiyāf.	Meeshāree, Sham-sheeree.	
14	...	El-Gheydhee ...	...	
15	...	Khunab Boolimā	...	
16	...	Sheysah.		
17	...	Boo-Sillah ...	...	Some Gulf fishermen say this is a ray.
18	Anarrhicas ? ...	El-Dheebah ...	Gurg ...	"The Wolf," considered dangerous.
19	...	Boo-Tireyfee ...	...	
20	...	Māhikeek ...	...	
21	...	Hei ...	...	Considered dangerous.
22	...	Eimus ...	...	Ditto ditto.
23	...	Soos ...	...	Ditto ditto.
24	...	Hurrar ...	...	Ditto ditto.
25	...	Lahā'ee ...	...	Ditto ditto.
26	...	Wallad ...	...	Ditto ditto.
27	...	...	Gardasar ...	Ditto ditto.
28	...	...	Sowār ...	"The Knight," considered dangerous.
29	...	Balandoo ...	...	
30	...	Boo-Saneeghah...	...	
31	...	Chosak ...	...	
32	...	LamLam or Yam-yam.	...	
33	...	Jisree ...	...	
34	...	...	Sharee.	
35	...	Kirā ...	...	
36	...	Khām ...	...	





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LIST OF FISH FOUND IN THE PERSIAN GULF AND 'OMÁN WATERS—  
Continued.

No.	Name.	Arabic name.	Persian name.	Remarks.
37	...	Cheek	...	...
38	...	Am'at	Shehree.	...
	Different species of rays.	El-Tabák	...	The rays and skates are eaten by the Sun- nee Mahommedans, and are believed to have the same prop- erties as the sharks. Shiah Mahommedans do not eat them. They are very plen- tiful.
39	...	Berber	...	...
40	...	Sannoor	Gurba	"The Cat," ranked as a shark by some Gulf fishermen, per- haps also an Anar- rhicas ?
41	...	Boo-Rakt, or Ra- gátee.	...	...
42	...	El-Methlooth	...	...
43	...	El-Marboo'	...	...
44	...	Lujjee	...	...
45	...	Mansar	...	...
46	...	D'aleysah	...	...
47	...	Kaf'ān	...	...
48	...	Hoomeeyah	...	...
49	...	Shoobiree	...	...
50	...	Rabidh	...	...
51	...	Kadoo	...	...
52	...	'Inān	...	...
53	...	Seiyah	...	...
54	...	Rikt	...	...
55	...	Leeleeh	...	...



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LIST OF FISH FOUND IN THE PERSIAN GULF AND 'OMÁN WATERS—  
*continued.*

No.	Name.	Arabic name.	Persian name.	Remarks.
56	...	Laham	...	
57	...	Ghurābee	...	
58	...	Boo-sa'Eyfee, or 'Um-sa 'Eyfee.	...	
59	...	Lukhm	Lukma, Pow (at Kishm).	
60	...	Jārook	...	
61	...	'Abdi 'L-Meekh	...	
62	...	Ahmar, Humarrah	Surkhoo.	
63	...	Akhleh	...	
64	...	'Akkār	...	
65	Sea-horse (Hippo- campus.)	'Akrab	...	
66	...	'Alk	...	
67	...	'Amād	...	
68	...	Am'at	Shahrah.	
69	...	'Ambarah	...	
70	...	Amfoosh	...	
71	...	'Andak or 'An- dakah.	...	
72	...	'Anfooz or 'An- kooz.	...	
73	Pipe fish	'Anfuloos	...	
74	...	Ankad	...	
75	...	Badh	...	
76	Trunk fish (Gen. Ostracion.)	Bakar-el-Bahr	...	The Coffre.
77	...	Bakkah	...	
78	...	Bālak, Bālij	...	



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LIST OF FISH FOUND IN THE PERSIAN GULF AND 'OMÁN WATERS—  
*continued.*

No.	Name.	Arabic name.	Persian name.	Remarks.
79	...	Balool ...	...	
80	Gen. Salarias? ...	Baloowat ...	...	
81	...	Bambo	...	
82	...	Barceme	...	
83	...	Bariyyah, Metoot	Metoot ...	A small fish like white-bait, dried in sun and used as food for men, horses and cattle; also as manure. In 'Omán it is known as Kāsha or Metoot when dried; elsewhere the common name of the fish living or dried is Metoot.
84	...	Bāshkheynah ...	...	
85	...	Bāsij ...	...	
86	...	Batān ...	...	
87	...	Battar ...	...	
88	Gerres? ...	Bidhah ...	...	
89	Seer fish's cousin, (Cheilinus?)	Bin-'Amma-el-Kan'ad.	...	
90	.....	Bin-el-'Ajamah...	...	
91	The Captain's daughter (Gen. Chaetodon.)	Bint-el-Nakhoda or Bint-Nakhoda.	...	
92	...	Bint-el-Teyr ...	...	
93	Mullet (Gen. Mulus.)	Biyah 'Arabee ...	...	
94	Ditto ...	Biyah 'Ajamee ...	...	
95	...	Biya Thah ...	...	
96	...	Boo 'Eedhah ...	...	
97	...	Boo-Jameel ...	...	
98	...	Boo-Laban ...	...	



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LIST OF FISH FOUND IN THE PERSIAN GULF AND 'OMÁN WATERS—  
*continued.*

No.	Name.	Arabic name.	Persian name.	Remarks.
99	Diagramma ? ...	Boo-Mujeewil ...	...	
100	...	Boomee ...	...	
101	...	Boo-Reesh, Abu-Reesh.	...	
102	...	Boo-Rubbān ...	...	
103	...	Boo-Shokh ...	Gyah Chashm.	
104	...	Boo-Thuneiyah...	...	
105	...	Boo-Thuweyl ...	...	
106	Porcupine fish (Diodon Hystrix.)	Bukumah ...	...	
107	...	Bur 'Umah ...	...	
108	...	Burtām or Farsh	...	
109	...	Bussah ...	...	
110	...	Chaschoos or Kal-kish.	...	
111	...	Chilābee ...	...	
112	...	Chimalee ...	...	
113	...	Chinee ...	...	
114	...	Dāghee ...	Puroo.	
115	...	Deeān ...	...	
116	Apogon ? ...	Deck ...	...	
117	...	Dhal'ah ...	...	
118	Gen. Serranus ?...	Dhowwah ...	...	
119	...	Dibeeh ...	...	
120	...	Dibs ...	...	
121	...	Direyjah ...	...	
122	...	Dissun ...	...	
123	...	Diyāyo ...	Pā Siyāh.	

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LIST OF FISH FOUND IN THE PERSIAN GULF AND 'OMÁN WATERS—  
*continued.*

No.	Name.	Arabic name.	Persian name.	Remarks.
124	A cuttle fish (Pinnoctopus.)	Dol ...	...	
125	...	Doweylme	...	
126	...	El-Meech	...	
127	...	El-Sids	...	
128	...	Fagul	...	
129	...	Fakhat 'Abeed	...	
130	...	Fareenkah	...	
131	...	Faryāl	...	
132	...	Faskar	...	
133	...	Gābet or Kābet...	...	
134	Crab	Gābgoob, Gabgub Saratān, Singow.	Gābgoob, Khar- chang, Kerinjal.	
135a	...	...	Gardan Gazaloo.	
135b	...	Gat'ee or Ka- tā'ee.	...	
136	...	Ghalāyah	...	
137	...	Ghaleeh	...	
138	...	Ghanfoos	Siyāh Khat.	
139	...	Gharrābeeh	...	
140	...	Ghaseissah	...	
141	Synodontis ?	Ghazāl	...	
142	...	Ghazwān	...	
143	...	Ghulee	...	
144	...	Goāf, Joāf, Yoāf, or Jooāfah.	Goāf, D a h i r (Kishm).	
145	...	Gobab or Kobab	Hooroo (Kishm.)	
146	...	...	Gowak.	
—	...	...	Gurgufān	Vide No. 233.



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LIST OF FISH FOUND IN THE PERSIAN GULF AND 'OMÁN WATERS—  
*continued.*

No.	Name.	Arabic name.	Persian name.	Remarks.
147	...	Hādee ...	...	
148	...	Hāgool or Hākool	Kolagh.	
149	Black Pomfret (Stromateus Niger.)	Halwāyo ...	Halwa Siyāh ...	Colonel Miles named this a Chaetodon.
—	...	.....	Halwa Sufeyd ...	<i>Vide</i> No. 337.
150	Rock cod ...	Hamām or Ha- māmāh.	Shah Mahee.	
151	...	Hāmoor ...	...	
152	...	Hāsar ...	...	
153	...	Hāsoon ...	...	
154	...	Hib ...	...	
155	...	Hibsah ...	...	
156	...	Hif ...	Khāroo.	
157	...	Hikeebā ...	...	
158	...	Hilālee ...	...	
159	...	Himeerā ...	...	
160	...	Howāseem ...	Balā.	
161	...	Jabbas ...	...	
162	...	Jalwoo ...	...	
163	...	Janem or Yenem	Khanoo.	
164	The flying fish (Exocoetus Voli- tans?)	Jarad ...	Malakh-i-Darya	"Locust of the sea."
165	...	Jāshah ...	...	
166	...	Jat ...	Kadr.	
167	...	Jeedar ...	...	Salted for home con- sumption at Muscat, the 'Omānees appa- rently preferring it to the Surmāhee.



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LIST OF FISH FOUND IN THE PERSIAN GULF AND 'OMÁN WATERS—  
*continued.*

No.	Name.	Arabic name.	Persian name.	Remarks.
168	...	Jesh ...	Meesh.	
169	...	Jib or Yib ...	...	
170	...	Jid or Kid ...	...	
171	...	Jidhar ...	...	
172	...	Jimjām, Yimyām, or Jumjamah.	Khatree.	
173	...	Jodar ...	...	
—	...	Jooāfah ...	...	<i>Vide No. 144.</i>
174	...	Joolān ...	...	
175	...	Ka'ak ...	...	
176	...	...	Kaba Gardoo.	
177	Glyphidodon ? ...	Kābath ...	...	
178	Gar fish, (Gen. Be- lone.)	Kad ...	...	
179	Ditto ...	Kad 'Arabee ...	...	
180	Ditto ...	Kad Asfar ...	...	
181	Ditto ...	Kad Aswad ...	...	
182	Ditto ...	Kad Miteerānee ...	...	
183	...	Kaftār ...	...	
184	...	Kāhil ...	...	
185	Turbot ? or Sole ? (Rhombus.)	Kalb-el-Bahr ...	...	"Sea-dog." Colonel Miles writes, "not common but good eating." Said by some Gulf fishermen to be a shark.
186	Seer fish (Cybium Guttatum.)	Kan'ad or Chan'- ad.	Sheermāhee ...	The Surmahee or Indian salmon salted for export to Mauritius, Bourbon and India. Very abundant in Persian Gulf and 'Omān waters.
187	...	...	Kar.	
188	...	Karārij ...	...	



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LIST OF FISH FOUND IN THE PERSIAN GULF AND 'OMÁN WATERS—  
*continued.*

No.	Name.	Arabic name.	Persian name.	Remarks.
189	...	Kardoos ...	...	
190	...	Karfa or Garfa...	...	
191	...	Karkeesh ...	...	
192	...	Karnashoo' ...	...	
193	...	Karroob ...	...	
194	...	Kasāb ...	Hoodar.	
195	...	Kāsirmallah ...	...	
196	...	Kasoor ...	...	
197	...	Keera ...	...	
198	...	Keysān ...	...	
199	...	Keyn or Geyn ...	...	
200	...	Khabāt ...	Kobād.	
201	...	...	Khaleysee.	
202	...	Khalkah ...	...	
203	...	Khamār ...	...	
204	Cat fish (Arius?)	Khanān, Chem, or Chimeh.	Geloo.	
205	...	Khannāj ...	...	
206	...	Khanowwaj ...	Leechee.	
207	Pipe fish ...	Kharkhoor ...	...	
208	...	Khashshām ...	...	
—	...	Khathāk ...	...	<i>Vide No. 322.</i>
209	Lethrinus?	Khattām ...	...	
210	...	Kheeyāt ...	...	
211	...	Kheil ...	Aspak.	
212	...	Khilee ...	...	
213	...	Khizkah ...	...	





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LIST OF FISH FOUND IN THE PERSIAN GULF AND 'OMÁN WATERS—  
*continued.*

No.	Name.	Arabic name.	Persian name.	Remarks.
214	...	Khoodeer ...	...	
215	...	Khowfah ...	...	
216	...	Khuboor ...	...	
217	...	Khubur Sibeytee	...	
218	...	Khubur Jadal ...	...	
219	...	Kiraishuh ...	...	
220	...	Kirz ...	...	
221	...	Kisharān ...	...	
222	...	Kismah ...	...	
223	...	Kithdār ...	...	
224	...	Kofar, or Koofa- rah.	...	
225	...	Koopal ...	...	
226	...	Koorānah ...	...	
227	...	Kooroot ...	...	
228	...	Kosh Bāniān ...	...	
229	...	...	Kowg.	
230	...	Kumeiwooh ...	...	
231	Serranus P ...	Kur ...	...	
232	...	Kurboōnah ...	...	
233	...	Kurkufān or Gur- gufān.	Gurgufan.	
234	...	Kuroof ...	...	
235	...	...	Ladam.	
236	...	Lahis ...	...	
237	Sucking fish (Echeneis Remo- ra, or Echeneis Naucrates P)	Lazzāk ...	...	Sometimes caught in nets and eaten; it is used in some parts of the Indian Ocean as an instrument to catch other fish, but this use is not known here.



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LIST OF FISH FOUND IN THE PERSIAN GULF AND 'OMÁN WATERS—  
*continued.*

No.	Name.	Arabic name.	Persian name.	Remarks.
238	...	Leyfooh ...	...	
239	...	Lummah 'Akka- reeyah.	...	
240	...	Mābakeereeyah...	...	
241	...	M'Adood ...	...	
242	...	Mādhireys or 'Um-Edhreys...	Shureeda, Moosh- koh or Moosh- dandan.	
243	Chaetodon ...	Mākharyoo ...	...	
244	Sole P ...	...	Malas.	
245	...	Malasānee ...	...	
246	...	Malzam ...	...	
247	...	Mandoo ...	...	
248	...	Maneydharee ...	...	
249	...	...	Mantoolee.	
250	...	Mashkhalee ...	...	
251	Heniochus ...	Masht ...	...	
252	...	Mashkatānah ...	...	
253	The Rock or Sea Eel.	Mazaf ...	...	
—	Muraena ...	Metoot ...	...	<i>Vide No. 83.</i>
254	...	Meyd or Zooree (at Busrah).	Meyd.	
255	...	Mishkooch ...	...	
256	...	Miskeenah ...	...	
257	...	Moochoo ...	...	
258	The lady fish ...	Murran 'Arabee	...	
259	Ditto ...	Murran Fārsee...	...	
260	...	Musallagh ...	...	
261	...	Mutābiloo ...	...	



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72 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

LIST OF FISH FOUND IN THE PERSIAN GULF AND 'OMÁN WATERS—  
*continued.*

No.	Name.	Arabic name.	Persian name.	Remarks.
262	...	Nāwee ...	Nāwakee.	
263	...	Na'Eymee ...	...	
—	...	Naghar ...	...	<i>Vide</i> No. 323.
264	...	Neysar ...	...	
265	...	Nimmar ...	...	
266	Sardine ...	'Oom or 'Oomah	Hasheena, Moo- makh.	Caught in enormous numbers, and used for food and manure.
267	...	Ozeynee ...	...	
268	...	Rabeeb ...	...	
269	...	Rā'ee ...	...	
270	...	Rāshgoo ...	...	
271	...	Riteebooh ...	...	
272	...	Rowā'ee ...	...	
273	Shrimp ...	Rubiyān ...	Meygoo.	
274	...	Sada ...	Zarduh.	
275	...	Sāfeeh ...	...	
276	Selopsis? ...	Safsoof ...	...	
277	...	Sālah ...	...	
278	...	Salbookh ...	...	
279	...	Salsool ...	...	
280	Mesoprion? ...	...	Sang-i-Sar.	
281	Sword fish (Histiophorus.)	Sansool ...	...	Xiphias Gladius?
282	...	...	Sar Gapoo.	
283	...	Sawāh ...	...	
284	...	Seem ...	...	
285	Sardine ...	Seimah ...	...	
286	...	Seenah ...	...	



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 73

LIST OF FISH FOUND IN THE PERSIAN GULF AND 'OMÁN WATERS—  
*continued.*

No.	Name.	Arabic name.	Persian name.	REMARKS.
287	...	Seym Bamboo ...	...	
288	Caranx ? Sead or Horse Mackerel.	Sehwah ...	...	Salted in large numbers at Muscat for home consumption and export.
289	...	Seyghat ...	...	
290	Glyphidodon ? ...	Sha'Amah ...	...	
291	...	Sha'Arlee ...	...	
292	...	Shahdood ...	...	
293	...	Sha 'Oom ...	...	
294	...	Shanak ...	Shangoo.	
295	...	Shāssah ...	...	
296	...	Shaweekeyyah ...	...	
297	...	Sheekh ...	...	
298	Polynemus Indicus ?	Shimāhee ...	Kir ...	The air bladder of this fish is dried and exported to Europe and China for isinglass and soup under the name of "Fish Sounds" or "Fish Maws."
299	...	Shoort ...	...	
300	...	Shuhbān ...	...	
301	...	Sidh ...	...	Salted at Muscat for home consumption.
302	...	Sikil ...	...	
303	...	Sikilat ...	...	
304	...	Sikin ...	...	
305	...	Sils ...	Ching Darāz.	
306	The Parrot fish (Pseudoscarus.)	Simbilat Himārah	...	
307	...	Simmun ...	...	

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74 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

LIST OF FISH FOUND IN THE PERSIAN GULF AND 'OMÁN WATERS—  
*continued.*

No.	Name.	Arabic name.	Persian name.	REMARKS.
308	...	Simiktah	...	
309	...	Sobeytee	Halāh or Joh-row (Kishm).	
310	...	Soolee	...	
311	...	Suboor	...	
312	...	Suhhah	...	
313	Serranus?	Summān 'Arabee	...	
314	Ditto	Summān Hāmoor	...	
315	Ditto	Summān Jaz'ee...	...	
316	Ditto	Summān Jum- j u m a h.	...	
317	Ditto	Summān Mutwak	...	
318	Ditto	Summān Sahlook	...	
319	...	Sumurrah	...	
320	...	Suwāmah	...	
321	...	Takwah	...	
322	Cuttle fish (Sepia Octopus.)	Tankah 'Arabee- yah or Khathāk.	...	Much eaten by the Arabs, who consider it a great delicacy; it is the usual bait used for the hook and line in the Gulf.
323	Ditto	Tankah Naghar or Naghar.	...	
324	...	Thila'	Zulfee.	
325	...	.....	Thoort.	
326	...	Thor	...	
327	...	Tilall	...	
328	...	Tillāh	...	
329	...	.....	Tingeen.	
330	...	Tir	...	



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LIST OF FISH FOUND IN THE PERSIAN GULF AND 'OMÁN WATERS—  
*concluded.*

No.	Name.	Arabic name.	Persian name.	REMARKS.
331	...	...	Tir Gazak.	
332	...	Tullah	...	
333	...	'Ushhāk	...	
334	...	Wahar	Sirs, Nāyat, or Zameen-kan.	
335	...	Zalā	Sarm.	
336	...	Zirkākooh	...	
337	White Pomfret (Stromateus Sinensis.)	Zobeydee	Halwa Sufeyd ...	Excellent eating; plen- tiful.

Much eaten by the  
Arabs, who consider  
it a great delicacy.  
It is the usual fish  
used for the breakfast  
and dinner in the Gulf.



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*Number of boats and men employed in fishing.*—I have not been able to obtain accurate statistics of the boats and men engaged systematically in the fisheries, but the following numbers may be accepted as a fair estimate. The numbers of boats are in some cases exact. I have estimated the men from four to six per boat according as small or large boats predominate in the several places. The numbers from Ras Mussendim to Ras-el-Hadd have been given as a rough guess by Lieutenant-Colonel Miles :—

Pirate Coast from Ras Mussendim to Abuthabi —			
	Boats		Men
Abuthabi to Bahrain	810 at 5 men per boat	...	4,050
Bahrain	400 at 4	...	1,600
Hadhras fishers	250 at 5	...	1,250
Kateef to Koweit (incl.)	...	...	400
Koweit to Bushire (incl.)	Boats 350 at 5 men per boat	...	1,750
Bushire to Deyyir	220 at 5	...	1,100
Deyyir to Lingah	200 at 4	...	800
Lingah to Bunder Abbass (including Kisom)	400 at 4	...	1,600
Bunder Abbass to Gwador	350 at 5	...	1,750
Men without boats, say	180 at 6	...	1,080
	...	...	1,000
Total in Gulf and to Gwador	Boats 3,160	Men	16,380
From Ras Mussendim to Ras-el-Hadd	3,500	...	30,000
	Total Boats 6,660	Men	46,380

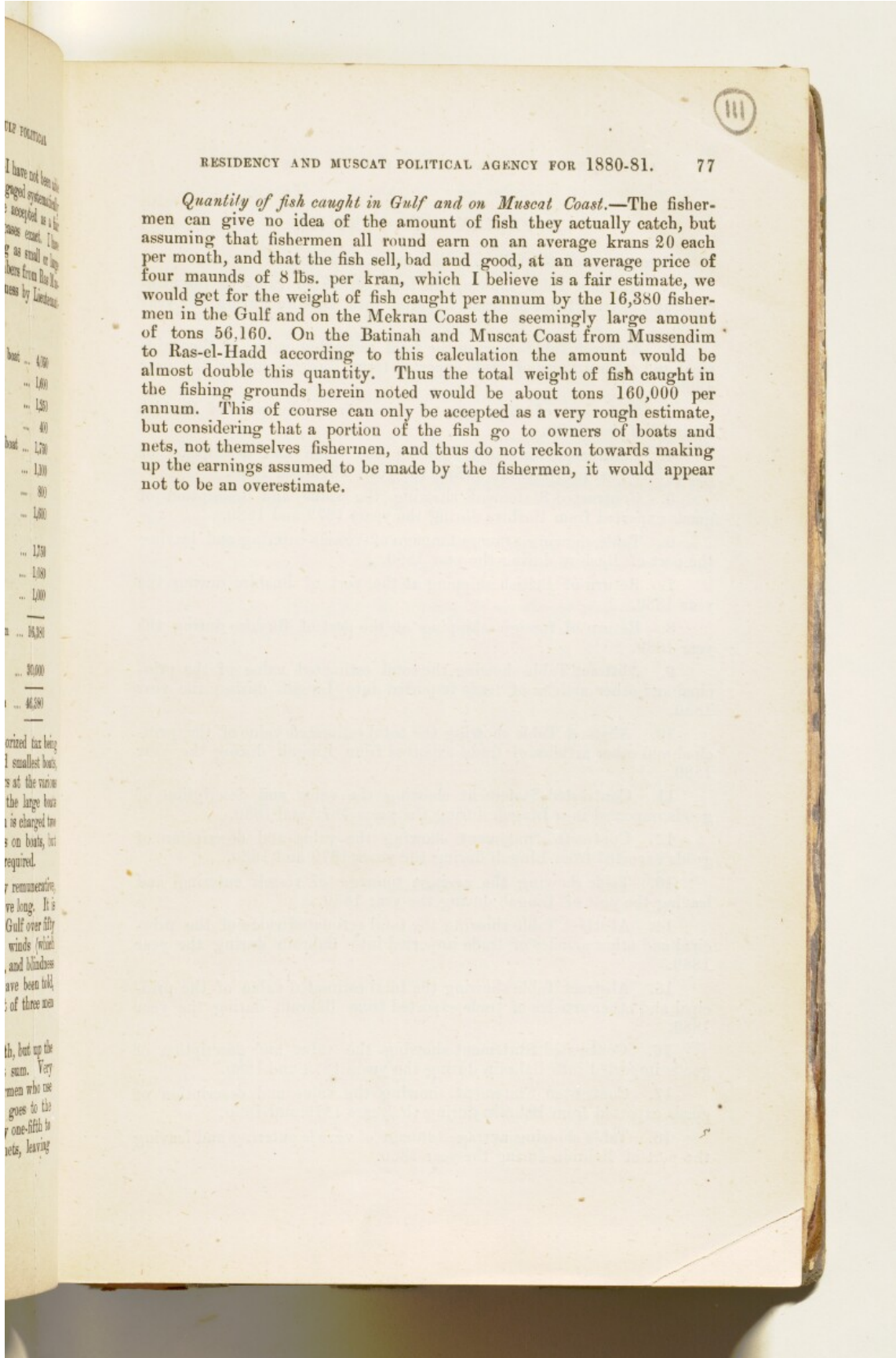
On the Persian side these boats are taxed, the authorized tax being krans 8 per boat per annum, except for the Hooras and smallest boats, which pay nothing, but as a matter of fact, the governors at the various places charge what they like. At Lingah, for instance, the large boats have to pay dollars 10 for the year, and each fisherman is charged two dollars in addition. On the Arab side there are no taxes on boats, but the fishermen supply their several Shaiks with fish when required.

Fishing in the Gulf is a very hard, though tolerably remunerative, occupation, and the men engaged in it do not, as a rule, live long. It is said that it would be difficult to find a fisherman up the Gulf over fifty years of age. The glare of the sun and exposure to the winds (which are often laden with sand) are very injurious to the eyes, and blindness is very common among fishermen after a certain age. I have been told, indeed, that in certain fishing hamlets more than one out of three men could not be found with sound sight.

In Muscat a fisherman can earn Rupees 20 per month, but up the Gulf I do not think they earn more than about half that sum. Very often the boats and nets are not the property of the fishermen who use them, in which case a certain proportion of the fish caught goes to the owners of the boats and nets. This proportion is usually one-fifth to the owners of the boats and one-fifth to the owners of the nets, leaving three-fifths for division among the fishermen.



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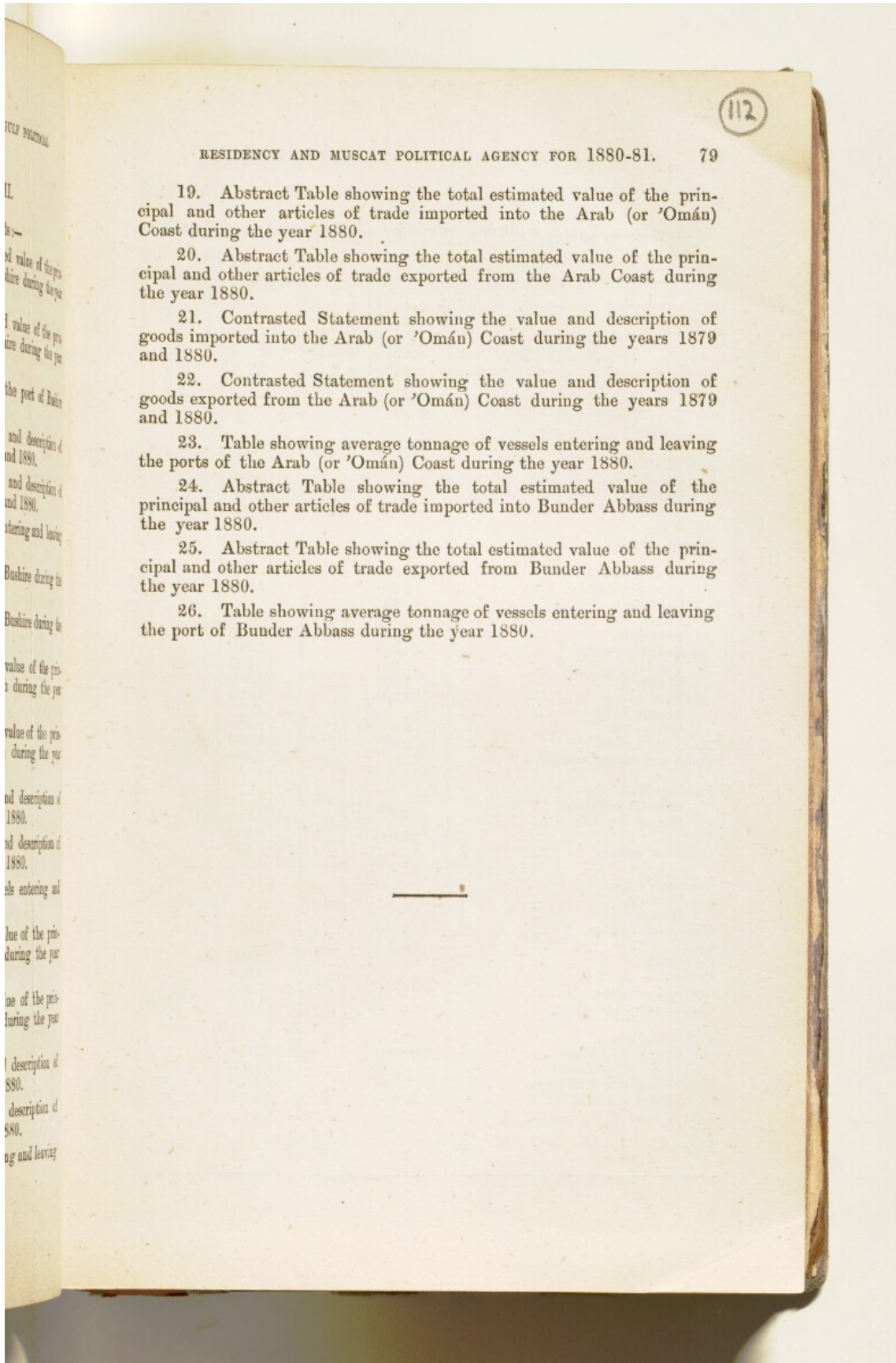
APPENDIX B TO PART III.

CONSISTING OF the following tabular statements:—

1. Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade imported into Bushire during the year 1880.
2. Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade exported from Bushire during the year 1880.
3. Statement of shipments of opium from the port of Bushire during the year 1880.
4. Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods imported into Bushire during the years 1879 and 1880.
5. Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods exported from Bushire during the years 1879 and 1880.
6. Table showing average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the port of Bushire during the year 1880.
7. Return of British shipping at the port of Bushire during the year 1880.
8. Return of foreign shipping at the port of Bushire during the year 1880.
9. Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade imported into Lingah during the year 1880.
10. Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade exported from Lingah during the year 1880.
11. Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods imported into Lingah during the years 1879 and 1880.
12. Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods exported from Lingah during the years 1879 and 1880.
13. Table showing the average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the port of Lingah during the year 1880.
14. Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade imported into Bahrain during the year 1880.
15. Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade exported from Bahrain during the year 1880.
16. Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods imported into Bahrain during the years 1879 and 1880.
17. Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods exported from Bahrain during the years 1879 and 1880.
18. Table showing average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the port of Bahrain during the year 1880.



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19. Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade imported into the Arab (or 'Oman) Coast during the year 1880.

20. Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade exported from the Arab Coast during the year 1880.

21. Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods imported into the Arab (or 'Oman) Coast during the years 1879 and 1880.

22. Contrasted Statement showing the value and description of goods exported from the Arab (or 'Oman) Coast during the years 1879 and 1880.

23. Table showing average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the ports of the Arab (or 'Oman) Coast during the year 1880.

24. Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade imported into Bunder Abbass during the year 1880.

25. Abstract Table showing the total estimated value of the principal and other articles of trade exported from Bunder Abbass during the year 1880.

26. Table showing average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the port of Bunder Abbass during the year 1880.



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TABLE

ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE  
DURING THE

ARTICLES.	From England.	From other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	From India.	From Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living—				
Camels	...	...	...	...
Donkeys	...	...	...	...
Horses	...	...	...	...
Mules	...	...	...	...
Apparel, wearing	2,000	...	3,000	...
Arms and Ammunition—				
Caps, percussion	2,500	...	2,000	...
Cartridges	500	...	...	...
Flints	500	...	200	...
Flint-cocks	500	...	700	...
Guns	10,000	...	2,000	...
Pistols	600	...	800	...
Powder	1,000	...	1,500	...
Shot	1,500	...	1,000	...
Swords	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	3,000	...	2,500	...
Beads and amber	2,000	...	3,000	...
Books and printed matter	...	...	2,000	...
Building Materials—				
Chunam and lime	...	...	...	...
Stones	...	...	...	...
Candles	22,500	...	6,500	...
Canes and rattans	...	...	500	...
Canvas—				
Country	...	...	...	...
Europe	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches	3,000	...	4,000	...
Coal	35,000	...	...	...
Cocanuts	...	...	2,500	...
Coffee	...	...	15,000	...
Coir and coir-rope	...	...	7,500	...
Confectionery preserves	...	...	1,000	3,200
Cotton Goods—				
Chintz of all kinds	2,00,000	...	1,50,000	...
Do. Masulipatam	...	...	1,50,000	...
Piece-goods of all kinds	45,01,000	...	18,03,500	...
Thread and twist	32,000	...	15,000	...
Cotton, raw	...	...	...	...
Dates	...	...	...	...
Date juice	...	...	...	...



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No. 1.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE IMPORTED INTO BUSHIRE  
YEAR 1880.

From India.	From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and Dependencies.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	From Persian Gulf and Mekran.	From Koweit, Busrah, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	From China.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,600	2,000	...	300	...	...	3,900
3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500
900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000
1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400
1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,000	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,500
2,000	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200
...	...	...	...	12,500	...	...	...	12,500
6,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
...	...	...	1,800	...	...	...	...	1,800
4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,000
5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
7,500	...	...	800	...	1,500	...	...	17,300
1,000	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	8,700
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,200
1,000	...	...	...	...	25,000	...	...	3,75,000
1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,50,000
500	...	...	7,500	...	2,00,500	...	...	65,12,500
1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,000
...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	2,500
...	...	...	15,000	...	55,000	...	...	70,000
...	...	...	500	...	1,200	...	...	1,700

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ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

ARTICLES.	From England.	From other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	From India.	From Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>Drugs and Medicines--</b>				
Aloes	...	...	500	...
Alum	...	...	6,000	...
Arsenic	...	...	200	...
Assafotida	...	...	...	...
Camphor	...	...	6,500	...
Cassia fistula	...	...	1,000	5,000
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	500	...
Rose, dry	...	...	...	...
Salammoniac	...	...	10,000	...
Saleb	...	...	...	...
Sarsaparilla	...	...	6,000	...
Senna-leaves	...	...	500	...
Sulphur	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	300	...	28,000	...
<b>Dyeing and Coloring Materials--</b>				
Gall-nuts	...	...	...	...
Henna-leaves	...	...	...	...
Madder-roots	...	...	...	...
Red ochre	...	...	...	...
Safflower	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	1,600	...
<b>Earthen-ware</b>				
...	...	...	...	...
<b>Fruits and Vegetables--</b>				
Ahlook (wild almonds)	...	...	...	...
Almonds	...	...	...	...
Figs	...	...	...	...
Hazel-nuts	...	...	...	...
Khismis	...	...	...	...
Pistachio-nuts	...	...	...	...
Plums	...	...	...	...
Raisins	...	...	...	...
Tamarind	...	...	8,500	...
Walnuts	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	5,000	...
<b>Fuel--</b>				
Charcoal	...	...	...	...
Firewood	...	...	...	...
<b>Furniture</b>				
...	...	...	7,000	...
<b>Glass and glass-ware</b>				
Bangles	...	...	...	...
Looking (mirror)	...	...	2,500	...
Panes	1,000	...	15,000	...
Other sorts	10,000	...	...	...
<b>Gold embroidered cloth</b>				
Do. lace	24,000	...	8,000	...
Do. thread, &c.	...	...	4,000	...
...	...	...	10,000	...



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 83

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE, &C.—continued.

From India.	From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and Dependencies.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	From Persian Gulf and Mekran.	From Koweit, Busrah, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	From China.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
500	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
6,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,500
1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
10,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	12,000
6,000	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	2,500
500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
28,000	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	1,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,600	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500
...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	3,600
...	...	200	500	1,000	600	...	...	2,300
...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	800
...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,500
5,000	700	1,000	2,000	1,000	5,000	...	...	13,700
...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	200
7,000	...	13,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	13,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500
5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,000
4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000



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84 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL  
ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

ARTICLES.	From England.	From other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	From India.	From Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grain and Pulse—				
Barley	...	...	1,00,000	...
Beans	...	...	...	...
Dhall	...	...	8,000	...
Gram	...	...	...	...
Peas	...	...	...	...
Rice	...	...	1,50,000	...
Wheat	...	...	6,00,000	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Gum	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery	5,000	...	1,000	...
Hides and skins	1,000	...	6,000	...
Indigo	...	...	8,00,000	...
Jute, raw	...	...	...	...
Do., manufactures of—				
Gunny bags	...	...	...	...
Leather, manufactures of—				
Shoes, boots, &c.	2,000	...	6,000	...
Lemons, dry	...	...	...	...
Lemon-juice	...	...	...	...
Liquors, Wines and Spirits —				
Country	...	...	...	...
Europe	30,000	...	4,000	...
Lucifers	1,200	...	2,500	...
Mats—				
Bags	...	...	12,000	...
China	...	...	2,500	...
Country	...	...	...	...
Reed	...	...	...	...
Metals—				
Brass	20,000	...	30,000	...
Copper	7,00,000	...	12,00,000	...
Iron	2,000	...	4,000	...
Lead	...	...	6,000	...
Quicksilver	3,000	...	6,500	...
Steel	5,000	...	6,000	...
Tin—pig	...	...	35,000	60,000
Tin—plates	5,000	...	16,000	...
Other sorts	2,000	...	8,000	...
Mill-stones	...	...	...	...
Oil—				
Cocoanut	...	...	5,000	...
Fish (country)	...	...	...	...



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 85

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE, &c.—continued.

	From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and Dependencies.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	From Persian Gulf and Mekran.	From Koweit, Busrah, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	From China.	Total value in Rupees.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,000
8,000	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
1,50,000	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	3,000
6,00,000	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,50,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,00,000
1,000	200	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	1,500
6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
8,00,000	...	500	1,000	...	...	...	...	6,000
...	...	...	...	40,000	...	...	...	8,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,40,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	9,000	...	...	...	...	9,000
6,000	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	8,500
...	...	6,500	...	...	...	...	...	6,500
...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	400
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,000
2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,700
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000
2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	2,500
...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	5,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,000
12,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,00,000
4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
6,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,500
6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,000
35,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95,000
16,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,000
8,000	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	10,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,000	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	5,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000





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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

ARTICLES.	From England.	From other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	From India.	From Java.
Oil— <i>continued.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gingelly	...	...	2,000	...
Kerosine	...	...	12,000	...
Linseed	...	...	...	...
Rapeseed	...	...	...	...
Turpentine	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	1,000	...	1,000	...
Opium	...	...	...	...
Paints and colors	2,000	...	2,000	...
Pearls	...	...	...	...
Perfumery—	...	...	...	...
Rose-water	...	...	...	...
Otr of roses...	...	...	1,000	...
Other sorts	...	...	650	...
Porcelain and China-ware	...	...	2,00,000	...
Provisions and Oilman's stores—	...	...	...	...
Cheese	...	...	...	...
Fish, salt	...	...	...	...
Flour	...	...	4,000	...
Ghee	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Salt	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre	...	...	...	...
Seeds—	...	...	...	...
Anchoochak	...	...	...	...
Anis	...	...	...	...
Black	...	...	...	...
Coriander	...	...	...	...
Cummin	...	...	...	...
Poppy	...	...	...	...
Quince	...	...	...	...
Sesame	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Shark fins	...	...	...	...
Shells, mother-o'-pearl	...	...	...	...
Silk, raw	...	...	...	...
Do. manufactures of	10,000	...	15,000	...
Spices—	...	...	...	...
Capsicum	...	...	3,500	...
Cardamoms	...	...	20,000	...
Cinnamon	...	...	50,000	...
Cloves	...	...	...	...
Ginger, dry	...	...	10,000	...
Nutmegs	...	...	1,500	...
Pepper, black	...	...	90,000	...
Turmeric	...	...	12,000	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 87

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE, &c.—*continued.*

From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and Dependencies.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	From Persian Gulf and Mekran.	From Koweit, Basrah, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	From China.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	4,000
...	...	...	1,300	...	1,500	...	14,800
...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
...	...	...	30,000	...	...	...	30,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000
...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100
1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,650
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,000
...	...	...	300	...	...	...	300
...	...	2,000	6,500	...	...	...	8,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
...	...	...	40,000	...	...	...	40,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	3,500
...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000
...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	2,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	1,500
...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	10,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	45,000	...	...	...	...	45,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,000	...	5,000	...	...	10,000	45,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



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88 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

ARTICLES.	From England.	From other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	From India.	From Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stationery	...	...	12,000	...
Sugar-candy	...	...	5,000	...
Do. crushed	25,000	...	...	...
Do. loaf	5,00,000	...	40,000	...
Do. soft	...	...	2,50,000	12,00,000
Tallow	...	...	...	...
Tea	...	...	30,000	1,10,000
Tobacco	...	...	2,000	2,000
Do., manufactures of...	...	...	...	...
Cheroots and cigars	2,000	...	2,000	2,000
Snuff	...	...	1,500	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Timber and Wood—	...	...	...	...
Planks of all kinds	...	...	55,000	...
Rafters	...	...	...	...
Wax, bees'	...	...	...	...
Wool	...	...	...	...
Woollen Goods—	...	...	...	...
Broadcloth	25,000	...	25,000	...
Carpets and rugs	...	...	...	...
Cloaks (Persian)	2,000	...	2,000	...
Shawls	...	...	4,00,000	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...
All other kinds not included above	20,000	...	19,500	...
Total	62,16,100	...	65,72,150	13,82,200
Specie	...	...	17,00,000	...
GRAND TOTAL RUPEES	62,16,100	...	82,72,150	13,82,200

(N.B.—The above details have been obtained from reliable sources at Bushire,



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 89

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE, &C.—concluded.

From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and Dependencies.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	From Persian Gulf and Mekran.	From Kuwait, Basrah, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	From China.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,40,000
50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,00,000
...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	3,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	1,60,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,000
...	...	...	...	...	20,000	...	20,000
...	...	...	600	...	...	...	600
...	...	...	40,000	...	...	...	40,000
...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	60,000
...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000
...	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	6,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,00,000
...	...	...	...	8,000	...	...	8,000
1,200	...	2,000	1,200	...	...	...	43,900
58,000	29,900	1,00,600	2,17,700	3,19,900	1,500	33,000	1,49,51,050
10,000	5,000	1,00,000	...	1,00,000	...	...	19,15,000
68,000	34,900	2,00,600	2,17,700	4,19,900	21,500	33,000	1,68,66,050

and compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident.)

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90 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

TABLE

ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL YEAR

Articles.	To England.	To other European or American countries.	To India.	To Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living—				
Camels	...	...	...	...
Donkeys	...	...	...	...
Horses	...	...	30,000	...
Mules	...	...	2,20,000	...
Apparel, wearing	...	...	...	...
Arms and ammunition—				
Caps, percussion	...	...	...	...
Cartridges	...	...	...	...
Flints	...	...	...	...
Flint-cocks	...	...	...	...
Guns	...	...	...	...
Pistols	...	...	...	...
Powder	...	...	...	...
Shot	...	...	...	...
Swords	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Beads and amber	...	...	...	...
Books and printed matter	...	...	...	...
Building materials—				
Chunam and lime	...	...	...	...
Stones	...	...	...	...
Candles	...	...	...	...
Canes and rattans	...	...	...	...
Canvas—				
Country	...	...	...	...
Europe	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches	...	...	...	...
Coal	...	...	...	...
Cocoanuts	...	...	...	...
Coffee	...	...	...	...
Coir and coir-rope	...	...	...	...
Confectionery preserves	...	...	2,000	...
Cotton goods—				
Chintz of all kinds	...	...	...	...
Do., Masulipatam	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods of all kinds	...	...	...	...
Thread and twist	...	...	...	...
Cotton, raw	...	...	...	...
Dates	2,00,000	...	7,00,000	...
Date juice	20,000	...	40,000	18,000



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 91

No. 2.

AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE EXPORTED FROM BUSHIRE DURING THE  
1880.

To Aden, Red Sea, Suez, &c.	To Muscat, and Dependencies.	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	To Persian Gulf and Mekran.	To Koweit, Bus- rah, and Bagh- dad.	To Zanzibar.	To China.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,20,000
...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	3,500
...	...	250	...	150	...	...	400
...	...	250	...	250	...	...	500
...	...	200	...	200	...	...	400
...	...	8,000	...	8,000	...	...	16,000
...	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	2,000
...	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	2,000
...	...	500	...	1,000	...	...	1,500
8,500	1,500	2,500	1,800	3,500	500	...	18,300
...	...	8,000	...	8,000	...	...	16,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,000	...	8,500	...	...	9,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,500	...	2,500	...	...	4,000
...	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	2,000
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,500	...	...	7,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,000	2,000	...	1,000	...	...	9,05,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



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92 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

Articles.	To England.	To other European or American countries.	To India.	To Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>Drugs and medicines—</b>				
Aloes	...	...	...	...
Alum	...	...	...	...
Arsenic	...	...	...	...
Assafoetida	...	...	40,000	...
Camphor	...	...	...	...
Cassia fistula	...	...	...	...
Cod liver oil	...	...	...	...
Rose, dry	...	...	5,500	...
Salammoniac	...	...	...	...
Saleb	...	...	2,500	...
Sarsaparilla	...	...	...	...
Senna-leaves	...	...	...	...
Sulphur	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	5,500	...
<b>Dyeing and coloring materials —</b>				
Gall-nuts	...	...	...	...
Henna leaves	...	...	...	...
Madder-roots	...	...	25,500	...
Red ochre	...	...	...	...
Safflower	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...
<b>Earthen-ware</b>				
...	...	...	...	...
<b>Fruits and vegetables—</b>				
Ahlook (wild almonds)	...	...	...	...
Almonds	...	...	60,000	...
Figs	...	...	2,000	...
Hazel-nuts	...	...	...	...
Khismis	...	...	3,500	...
Pistachio-nuts	...	...	3,500	...
Plums	...	...	3,200	...
Raisins	...	...	3,500	...
Tamarind	...	...	...	...
Walnuts	...	...	2,000	...
Other kinds	...	...	2,500	...
<b>Fuel—</b>				
Charcoal	...	...	...	...
Fire-wood	...	...	...	...
<b>Furniture</b>				
...	...	...	...	...
<b>Glass and glass-ware</b>				
Bangles	...	...	...	...
Looking (mirror)	...	...	...	...
Panes	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
<b>Gold embroidered cloth</b>				
Do. lace	...	...	...	...
Do. thread, &c.	...	...	...	...







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94 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

Articles.	To England.	To other European or American countries.	To India.	To Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grain and pulse—				
Barley	...	...	...	...
Beans	...	...	...	...
Dhall	...	...	...	...
Gram	...	...	...	...
Peas	...	...	...	...
Rice	...	...	...	...
Wheat	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Gum	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins	...	...	...	...
Indigo	8,000	...	15,000	...
Jute, raw	...	...	...	...
Jute, manufactures of—				
Gunny bags	...	...	...	...
Leather, manufactures of—				
Shoes, boots, &c.	...	...	...	...
Lemons, dry	...	...	...	...
Lemon-juice	...	...	200	...
Liquors, wines and spirits—				
Country	...	...	...	...
Europe	...	...	...	...
Lucifers	...	...	...	...
Mats—				
Bags	...	...	...	...
China	...	...	...	...
Country	...	...	...	...
Reed	...	...	...	...
Metals—				
Brass	...	...	...	...
Copper	...	...	...	...
Iron	...	...	...	...
Lead	...	...	...	...
Quicksilver	...	...	...	...
Steel	...	...	...	...
Tin—pig	...	...	...	...
Tin—plates	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Metals, manufactures of	...	...	...	...
Mill-stones	...	...	...	...
Oil—				
Cocanut	...	...	...	...
Fish (country)	...	...	...	...



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 95

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE, &C.—continued.

To Aden, Red Sea, Suez, &c.	To Muscat and Dependencies.	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	To Persian Gulf and Mekran.	To Koweit, Bus- rah, and Bagh- dad.	To Zanzibar.	To China.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,500	...	500	...	...	2,000
...	...	500	...	...	...	...	23,500
...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	2,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	100	4,000	3,000	...	...	7,100
...	...	500	...	2,500	...	...	3,000
...	...	...	...	250	...	...	450
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	200	...	250	...	...	450
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	100	...	150	...	...	250
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	2,000
...	...	...	...	18,000	...	...	18,000
...	...	500	...	500	...	...	1,000
...	...	250	...	300	...	...	550
...	...	500	...	...	...	...	500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,000	4,000	8,500	...	9,000	...	...	26,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

Articles.	To England.	To other European or American countries.	To India.	To Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Oil— <i>continued</i> ,				
Gingelly	...	...	...	...
Kerosine	...	...	...	...
Linseed	...	...	...	...
Rapeseed	...	...	...	...
Turpentine	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Opium	6,20,000	54,000	...	...
Paints and colors	...	...	...	...
Pearls	...	...	...	...
Perfumery—				
Rose-water	...	...	15,000	2,500
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Porcelain and china-ware	...	...	...	...
Provisions and oilman's stores—				
Cheese	...	...	200	...
Fish, salt	...	...	...	...
Flour	...	...	...	...
Ghee	...	...	12,000	12,000
Other sorts	...	...	2,500	...
Salt	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre	...	...	...	...
Seeds—				
Anchoochak	...	...	3,500	...
Anis	...	...	...	...
Black	...	...	1,500	2,500
Coriander	...	...	600	500
Cummin	...	...	15,000	5,000
Poppy	5,000	...	50,000	...
Quince	...	...	1,000	...
Sesame	10,000	...	15,000	...
Other sorts	...	...	500	...
Shark fins	...	...	...	...
Shells, mother-o'-pearl	30,000	...	...	...
Silk, raw	10,000	...	1,50,000	...
Do., manufactures of	...	...	...	...
Spices—				
Capsicum	...	...	...	...
Cardamoms	...	...	...	...
Cinnamon	...	...	...	...
Cloves	...	...	...	...
Ginger, dry	...	...	...	...
Nutmegs	...	...	...	...
Pepper, black	...	...	...	...
Turmeric	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 97

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE, &C.—continued.

To Aden, Red Sea, Suez, &c.	To Muscat and Dependencies.	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	To Persian Gulf and Mekran.	To Kuwait, Bas- rah, and Bagh- dad.	To Zanzibar.	To China.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	1,000	...	1,500	...	...	2,500
...	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	2,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62,200	4,400	1,000	...	...	4,400	54,66,000	62,12,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	2,500	1,000	...	500	...	...	22,000
500	500	400	...	600	...	...	2,000
...	...	1,500	...	2,500	...	...	4,000
...	200	...	...	300	...	...	700
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	2,000	2,000	...	...	...	...	28,500
2,000	1,500	1,500	...	1,500	...	...	9,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	2,000	2,500	...	2,500	...	...	11,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	500	600	...	300	...	...	5,900
...	...	600	...	800	...	...	2,500
...	2,000	800	...	300	...	...	23,100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,000
100	300	300	...	200	...	...	1,900
...	...	300	...	...	...	...	25,300
100	100	100	...	150	...	...	950
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	30,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,63,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	200	...	500	...	...	700
...	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	...	3,000
...	...	300	...	1,000	...	...	1,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	200	...	1,500	...	...	1,700
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,500	...	15,000	...	...	16,500
...	...	500	...	2,000	...	...	2,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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98 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL  
ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

Articles.	To England.	To other European or American countries.	To India.	To Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stationery	...	...	...	...
Sugar-candy	...	...	...	...
Do. crushed	...	...	...	...
Do. loaf	...	...	...	...
Do. soft	...	...	...	...
Tallow	...	...	...	...
Tea	...	...	...	...
Tobacco	...	...	1,000	...
Do. manufactures of	...	...	...	...
Cheroots and cigars	...	...	...	...
Snuff	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Timber and wood—				
Planks of all kinds	...	...	...	...
Rafters	...	...	...	...
Wax, bees'	...	6,000	4,000	3,000
Wool	...	30,000	60,000	...
Woollen goods—				
Broadcloth	...	...	...	...
Carpets and rugs	...	10,000	...	...
Cloaks (Persian)	...	...	...	...
Shawls	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...
All other kinds not included above	...	...	...	...
Total	9,49,000	54,000	14,98,200	43,500
Specie	...	...	8,00,000	...
Grand Total Rupees	9,49,000	54,000	22,98,200	43,500

(N.B.—The above details have been obtained from reliable sources at Bushire, and



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 99

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE, &c.—concluded.

To Aden, Red Sea, Suez, &c.	To Muscat and Dependencies.	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	To Persian Gulf and Mekran.	To Koweit, Bas- rah, and Bagh- dad.	To Zanzibar.	To China.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	500	...	500	...	...	1,000
...	...	500	...	1,500	...	...	2,000
...	...	1,000	...	25,000	...	...	26,000
...	...	5,000	...	45,000	...	...	50,000
...	1,000	2,000	...	2,500	...	...	5,500
...	...	1,500	...	20,000	...	...	21,500
60,000	1,500	4,500	...	25,000	...	...	92,000
...	...	...	...	500	...	...	500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
...	...	200	...	300	...	...	13,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	47,300
35,000	300	1,000	...	2,000	...	...	6,500
2,500	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,000	5,000	...	...	7,000
3,000	3,000	7,500	1,200	4,200	500	...	19,400
148,800	...	1,17,700	14,500	2,72,500	6,800	54,66,000	86,67,850
8,00,000	...	3,50,000	...	2,00,000	...	...	13,50,000
22,08,500	...	4,67,700	14,500	4,72,500	6,800	54,66,000	1,00,17,850

compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Unconvenanted Assistant Resident).



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100 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

TABLE No. 3.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF OPIUM EXPORTED FROM BUSHIRE  
FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER 1880.

Date.	Names of Steamers.	To London.	To Hong Kong.	To New York.	To Suez.	Remarks.
		Number of chests.	Number of chests.	Number of chests.	Number of chests.	
1880.						
January 10th	Henry Bolckow	...	740	...	...	Crop of 1879 ... 1,927½ chests.
February 1st ...	Milton ...	43	262	...	...	
Do. 21st...	Lamperts ...	...	66	...	...	
March 14th ...	Henry Bolckow	...	389	...	...	
Do. 6th ...	Titian ...	5	...	...	...	
Do. 17th ...	Byculla ...	...	43	...	...	
April 2nd ...	Madura ...	...	98½	...	...	
May 16th ...	Henzada ...	6	259	...	...	
June 20th ...	Nio ...	5	11	...	...	
August 8th ...	Bengal ...	48	26	38	...	
Do. 24th...	Calder ...	52	732½	...	20	Crop of 1880 ... 3,195 chests.
September 11th	Annandale ...	76	36	...	25	
October 18th ...	Afghan ...	2	13	...	...	
Do. 18th...	Titian ...	68	77	...	...	
Do. 21st...	Milton ...	62	73	...	...	
November 1st ..	Calder ...	55	820½	...	...	
December 29th	Chesapeake ...	60	159	7	...	
Do. 29th	Henry Bolckow	...	740	...	5	
	Total ...	482	4,545½	45	50	
	Grand Total ...		5,122½			



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 101

TABLE No. 4.

CONTRASTED STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE AND DESCRIPTION OF GOODS  
IMPORTED AT BUSHIRE DURING THE YEARS 1879 AND 1880.

Class.	For the years		Increase in 1880.	Decrease in 1880.
	1879.	1880.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living ...	400	3,900	3,500	...
Apparel, wearing ...	...	5,000	5,000	...
Arms and ammunition...	12,000	30,800	18,800	...
Beads and amber ...	...	8,500	8,500	...
Books and printed matter ...	...	2,200	2,200	...
Building materials ...	12,000	12,500	500	...
Candles ...	35,000	29,000	...	6,000
Canes and rattans ...	...	500	500	...
Canvas ...	1,500	1,800	300	...
Clocks and watches ...	6,000	7,000	1,000	...
Coal ...	25,000	35,000	10,000	...
Cocanuts ...	2,000	2,500	500	...
Coffee ...	14,000	17,300	3,300	...
Coir and coir-rope ...	4,000	8,700	4,700	...
Confectionery preserves ...	4,300	4,200	...	100
Cotton goods ...	87,40,000	70,37,500	...	17,02,500
Thread and twist ...	2,40,000	47,000	...	1,93,000
Cotton, raw ...	...	2,500	2,500	...
Dates ...	45,000	70,000	25,000	...
Date juice ...	1,500	1,700	200	...
Drugs and medicines ...	24,700	70,700	46,000	...
Dyeing and coloring materials ...	1,500	5,100	3,600	...
Earthen-ware ...	2,000	2,300	300	...
Fruits and vegetables ...	4,350	25,000	20,650	...
Fuel ...	12,400	13,200	800	...
Furniture ...	5,000	10,000	5,000	...
Glass and glass-ware ...	28,500	28,500	...	...
Gold embroidered cloth ...	14,000	32,000	18,000	...
Do. lace ...	...	4,000	4,000	...
Do. thread, &c. ...	66,000	10,000	...	56,000
Grain and pulse ...	76,300	8,63,200	7,86,900	...
Gum ...	...	200	200	...
Hardware and cutlery ...	...	6,000	6,000	...
Hides and skins ...	3,000	8,500	5,500	...
Indigo ...	10,16,000	8,40,000	...	1,76,000
Jute, raw ...	...	...	...	...
Do. manufactures of ...	8,000	9,000	1,000	...
Leather, manufactures of ...	11,000	8,500	...	2,500
Lemons, dry ...	...	6,500	6,500	...
Lemon juice ...	300	400	100	...
Liquors, wines and spirits ...	35,000	34,000	...	1,000
Lucifers ...	10,500	3,700	...	6,800
Mats ...	16,150	22,000	5,850	...
Metals ...	5,22,000	21,08,500	15,86,500	...
Mill stones ...	...	1,200	1,200	...





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CONTRASTED STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE AND DESCRIPTION OF  
GOODS IMPORTED AT BUSHIRE, &C.—concluded.

Class.	For the years		Increase in 1880.	Decrease in 1880.
	1879.	1880.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Oil ... ..	18,900	28,800	9,900	...
Opium ... ..	25,000	30,000	5,000	...
Paints and colors ... ..	...	4,000	4,000	...
Pearls ... ..	...	5,000	5,000	...
Perfumery ... ..	2,200	3,750	1,550	...
Porcelain and china-ware ... ..	27,000	2,00,000	1,73,000	...
Provisions and oilman's stores ... ..	45,000	52,800	7,800	...
Salt ... ..	400	3,500	3,100	...
Saltpetre ... ..	1,800	1,000	...	800
Seeds ... ..	7,800	14,100	6,300	...
Shark fins ... ..	...	...	...	...
Shells, mother-o'-pearl ... ..	...	45,000	45,000	...
Silk, raw ... ..	...	...	...	...
Do. manufactures of ... ..	18,000	45,000	27,000	...
Spices ... ..	44,300	1,87,000	1,42,700	...
Stationery ... ..	7,000	12,000	5,000	...
Sugar-candy ... ..	1,500	5,000	3,500	...
Sugar, crushed ... ..	...	25,000	25,000	...
Do. loaf ... ..	1,72,000	5,40,000	3,68,000	...
Do. soft ... ..	6,45,000	15,00,000	8,55,000	...
Tallow ... ..	2,000	3,000	1,000	...
Tea ... ..	1,00,000	1,60,000	60,000	...
Tobacco ... ..	...	4,000	4,000	...
Do. manufactures of ... ..	2,700	7,500	4,800	...
Timber and wood ... ..	77,000	75,000	...	2,000
Wax, bees' ... ..	...	600	600	...
Wool ... ..	...	40,000	40,000	...
Woollen goods ... ..	67,500	4,75,000	4,07,500	...
Other kinds ... ..	22,400	43,900	21,500	...
Total ... ..	1,22,86,900	1,49,51,050	48,10,850	21,46,700
Specie ... ..	64,90,000	19,15,000	...	45,75,000
Grand Total Rupees ... ..	1,87,76,900	1,68,66,050	48,10,850	67,21,700



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TABLE No. 5.

CONTRASTED STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE AND DESCRIPTION OF  
GOODS EXPORTED AT BUSHIRE DURING THE YEARS 1879 AND 1880.

Class.	For the years		Increase in 1880.	Decrease in 1880.
	1879.	1880.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living ...	79,250	2,50,000	1,70,750	...
Apparel, wearing ...	...	3,500	3,500	...
Arms and ammunition ...	3,500	57,100	53,600	...
Beads and amber ...	...	...	...	...
Books and printed matter ...	...	...	...	...
Building materials ...	...	9,500	9,500	...
Candles ...	...	...	...	...
Canes and rattans ...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches ...	...	...	...	...
Coal ...	...	...	...	...
Cocoanuts ...	...	...	...	...
Coffee ...	8,000	4,000	...	4,000
Coir and coir-rope ...	...	2,000	2,000	...
Confectionery preserves ...	...	7,500	7,500	...
Cotton goods ...	...	...	...	...
Thread and twist ...	4,000	...	...	4,000
Cotton, raw ...	6,20,000	9,05,000	2,85,000	...
Dates, ...	41,000	78,000	37,000	...
Date juice ...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ...	22,500	82,950	60,450	...
Dyeing and coloring materials ...	15,850	39,550	23,700	...
Earthen-ware ...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ...	22,800	1,30,700	1,07,900	...
Fuel ...	...	...	...	...
Furniture ...	...	...	...	...
Glass and glass-ware ...	...	...	...	...
Gold embroidered cloth ...	...	...	...	...
Do. lace ...	...	...	...	...
Do. thread, &c. ...	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse ...	9,200	...	...	9,200
Gum ...	1,200	...	...	1,200
Hardware and cutlery ...	...	2,000	2,000	...
Hides and skins ...	9,000	23,500	14,500	...
Indigo ...	...	2,000	2,000	...
Jute, raw ...	...	...	...	...
Do. manufactures of ...	...	...	...	...
Leather, manufactures of ...	1,900	7,100	5,200	...
Lemons, dry ...	...	3,000	3,000	...
Lemon juice ...	...	450	450	...
Liquors, wines and spirits ...	3,500	...	...	3,500
Lucifers ...	...	450	450	...
Mats ...	...	250	250	...
Metals ...	9,500	48,550	39,050	...
Mill-stones ...	...	...	...	...
Oil ...	...	4,500	4,500	...
Opium ...	51,52,200	62,12,000	10,59,800	...



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CONTRASTED STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE AND DESCRIPTION OF  
GOODS EXPORTED AT BUSHIRE, &c.—concluded.

Class.	For the years		Increase in 1880.	Decrease in 1880.
	1879.	1880.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paints and colors ...	...	...	...	...
Pearls ...	...	...	...	...
Perfumery ...	8,100	24,000	15,900	...
Porcelain and china-ware ...	...	4,000	4,000	...
Provisions and oilman's stores ...	15,000	38,200	23,200	...
Salt ...	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre ...	...	...	...	...
Seeds ...	64,900	1,26,150	61,250	...
Shark fins ...	...	...	...	...
Shells, mother-o'-pearl... ..	14,000	30,000	16,000	...
Silk, raw ...	2,30,000	1,63,000	...	67,000
Do. manufactures of ...	...	...	...	...
Spices ...	2,000	25,700	23,700	...
Stationery ...	...	...	...	...
Sugar-candy ...	...	1,000	1,000	...
Sugar, crushed ...	...	2,000	2,000	...
Do. loaf ...	2,000	26,000	24,000	...
Do. soft ...	12,000	50,000	38,000	...
Tallow ...	1,500	5,500	4,000	...
Tea ...	...	21,500	21,500	...
Tobacco ...	13,000	92,000	79,000	...
Do. manufactures of... ..	...	500	500	...
Timber and wood ...	...	1,000	1,000	...
Wax, bees' ...	2,500	13,500	11,000	...
Wool ...	33,500	90,000	56,500	...
Woollen goods ...	27,500	60,800	33,300	...
Other kinds ...	15,500	19,400	3,900	...
Total ...	64,44,900	86,67,850	23,11,850	88,900
Specie ...	16,50,000	13,50,000	...	3,00,000
Grand Total Rupees ...	80,94,900	1,00,17,850	23,11,850	3,88,900



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 105

TABLE No. 6.

TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERING AND LEAVING  
THE PORT OF BUSHIRE DURING TWELVE MONTHS IN 1880.

CLASS A—European. CLASS B—Native Craft.

Where trading or description.	Average number.	Average tonnage of each vessel.	Total average tonnage.
<b>A—European.</b>			
Square-rigged, Europe ...	1	646	646
Ditto India ...	1	480	480
Ditto Java ...	4	591	2,364
Ditto Cape Colony ...	1	261	261
Ditto Muscat ...	.....	.....	.....
Steamers, Mail, B. I. S. N. Co. ...	52	708	36,816
Ditto ditto English line	13	1,178	15,314
Ditto Merchant, Bombay and Persian Co. ...	18	637	11,466
Steamers, Pilgrim ...	7	1,115	7,805
Ditto Miscellaneous ...	8	1,078	8,624
Total ...	105	.....	83,776
<b>B—Native Craft.</b>			
India ...	18	90	1,620
Muscat and Dependencies ...	22	30	660
Arab Coast, Persian Gulf, Bahrain... ..	50	15	750
Persian Coast, Mekran ...	80	15	1,200
Koweit, Busrah, and Kateef ...	150	50	7,500
Zanzibar ...	8	80	640
Total ...	328	.....	12,370
Grand Total ...	433	.....	96,146

N



TABLE No. 7.  
RETURN OF BRITISH SHIPPING AT THE PORT OF BUSHIRE DURING THE YEAR 1880.  
*Direct trade in British Vessels from and to Great Britain and British Colonies.*

ENTERED.								CLEARED.							
Total number of vessels.			Total tonnage.			Total number of crews.	Total value of cargoes.	Total number of vessels.			Total tonnage.			Total number of crews.	Total value of cargoes.
With cargoes.	In ballast.	Total.	With cargoes.	In ballast.	Total.			With cargoes.	In ballast.	Total.	With cargoes.	In ballast.	Total.		
99	2	101	78,324	3,088	81,412	5,730	Rs. 1,45,21,200	96	5	101	75,006	5,806	81,412	5,730	Rs. 87,13,200

*Indirect or carrying trade in British Vessels from and to other countries.*

ENTERED.								CLEARED.									
Countries whence arrived.	Number of vessels.			Tonnage.			Number of crews.	Value of cargoes.	Countries to which departed.	Number of vessels.			Tonnage.			Number of crews.	Value of cargoes.
	With cargoes.	In ballast.	Total.	With cargoes.	In ballast.	Total.				With cargoes.	In ballast.	Total.	With cargoes.	In ballast.	Total.		
									Nil.								

TABLE No. 8



"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية في مسقط لسنة ١٨٨٠-١٨٨١" [١٢٦و] (٢٤٤/١٢٤)

Countries whence arrived.	Number of vessels.			Tonnage.			Number of crews.	Value of cargoes.	Countries to which departed.	Number of vessels.			Tonnage.			Number of crews.	Value of cargoes.
	With cargoes.	In ballast.	Total.	With cargoes.	In ballast.	Total.				With cargoes.	In ballast.	Total.	With cargoes.	In ballast.	Total.		

TABLE No. 8.  
RETURN OF FOREIGN SHIPPING AT THE PORT OF BUSHIRE DURING THE YEAR 1880.  
Indirect or carrying trade.

Nationality.	ENTERED.			ENTERED.			Number of crews.	Value of cargoes.	Nationality.	CLEARED.			CLEARED.			Number of crews.	Value of cargoes.
	With cargoes.	In ballast.	Total.	With cargoes.	In ballast.	Total.				With cargoes.	In ballast.	Total.	With cargoes.	In ballast.	Total.		
German ...	3	...	3	1,784	...	1,784	40	11,82,200	German ...	2	1	3	1,268	516	1,784	40	43,500
American (United States.)	1	...	1	580	...	580	11	2,00,000	American (United States.)	...	1	1	...	518	580	11	...
Total ...	4	...	4	2,364	...	2,364	51	13,82,200	Total ...	2	2	4	1,268	1,096	2,364	51	43,500

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108 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

TABLE

ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE  
DURING THE

Articles.	From England.	From other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	From India.	From Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living—				
Camels	...	...	...	...
Donkeys	...	...	...	...
Horses	...	...	...	...
Mules	...	...	...	...
Apparel, wearing	...	...	2,500	...
Arms and ammunition—				
Caps, percussion	...	...	...	...
Cartridges	...	...	...	...
Flints	...	...	...	...
Flint-cocks	...	...	...	...
Guns	...	...	...	...
Pistols	...	...	...	...
Powder	...	...	...	...
Shot	...	...	...	...
Swords	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Beads and amber	...	...	300	...
Books and printed matter	...	...	900	...
Building materials—				
Chunam and lime	...	...	...	...
Stones	...	...	...	...
Candles	...	...	2,600	...
Canes and rattans	...	...	...	...
Canvas—				
Country	...	...	...	...
Europe	...	...	...	...
Cattle	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches	...	...	1,200	...
Coal	...	...	...	...
Cocoanuts	...	...	2,500	...
Coffee	...	...	62,000	...
Coir and coir-rope	...	...	6,000	...
Confectionery preserves	...	...	100	...
Cotton goods—				
Chintz of all kinds	...	...	2,22,000	...
Do. Masulipatam	...	...	800	...
Piece-goods of all kinds	...	...	2,16,100	...
Thread and twist	...	...	5,500	...
Cotton, raw	...	...	500	...
Dates	...	...	...	...
Date juice	...	...	...	...



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 109

No. 9.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE IMPORTED INTO LINGAH  
YEAR 1880.

From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and Dependents.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	From Persian Gulf and Mekran.	From Koweit, Busrah, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	250	500	...	...	...	750
...	600	1,500	150	...	...	2,250
...	...	4,000	400	500	...	4,900
...	150	...	500	...	...	3,150
...	...	...	400	...	...	400
...	...	...	500	...	...	500
...	...	...	2,500	...	...	2,500
...	...	...	250	...	...	250
...	850	200	...	100	...	1,450
...	150	...	100	...	...	1,150
...	...	...	5,600	...	...	5,600
...	...	...	100	...	...	2,700
...	...	...	21,000	...	...	21,500
...	...	...	18,000	...	...	18,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
...	...	...	...	...	900	3,400
...	1,500	...	...	...	...	63,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
...	150	...	...	250	...	500
...	...	...	4,000	600	...	2,26,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
...	6,000	650	4,200	1,500	...	2,28,450
...	...	...	9,400	...	...	14,000
...	...	...	4,000	...	...	4,500
...	24,500	2,000	18,000	28,000	...	72,500
...	500	1,200	...	700	...	2,400





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110 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL  
ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

Articles.	From England.	From other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	From India.	From Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>Drugs and medicines—</b>				
Aloes	...	...	...	...
Alum	...	...	1,000	...
Arsenic	...	...	25	...
Assafoetida	...	...	...	...
Camphor	...	...	500	...
Cassia fistula	...	...	...	...
Cod liver oil	...	...	...	...
Rose, dry	...	...	...	...
Salammoniac	...	...	1,500	...
Saleb	...	...	...	...
Sarsaparilla	...	...	...	...
Senna-leaves	...	...	...	...
Sulphur	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	100	...
<b>Dyeing and coloring materials—</b>				
Gall-nuts	...	...	...	...
Henna-leaves	...	...	...	...
Madder-roots	...	...	...	...
Red ochre	...	...	...	...
Safflower	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...
<b>Earthen-ware</b>				
...	...	...	...	...
<b>Fruits and vegetables—</b>				
Ahlook (wild almonds)	...	...	...	...
Almonds	...	...	...	...
Figs	...	...	...	...
Hazel-nuts	...	...	...	...
Khismis	...	...	...	...
Pistachio-nuts	...	...	...	...
Plums	...	...	...	...
Raisins	...	...	...	...
Tamarind	...	...	4,500	...
Walnuts	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...
<b>Fuel—</b>				
Charcoal	...	...	...	...
Firewood	...	...	...	...
<b>Furniture</b>				
...	...	...	950	...
<b>Glass and glass-ware</b>				
Bangles	...	...	...	...
Looking (mirror)	...	...	900	...
Panes	...	...	600	...
Other sorts	...	...	200	...
Gold embroidered cloth	...	...	2,500	...
Do. lace	...	...	150	...
Do. thread, &c.	...	...	700	...



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PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE, &c.—continued.

From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and Dependences.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	From Persian Gulf and Mekrau.	From Koweit, Busrah, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
100	...	...	...	...	...	100
...	...	...	250	...	...	1,250
...	...	...	12,000	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000
300	...	...	...	...	...	500
...	...	...	...	...	...	300
...	...	...	8,000	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,500	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
...	...	...	300	...	...	300
200	...	...	400	...	...	700
...	...	...	100	...	...	100
...	300	...	8,000	...	...	8,300
...	...	...	200	...	...	200
...	...	...	250	...	...	250
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	150	...	1,100	...	300	1,550
...	50	100	1,800	100	...	2,050
...	...	...	1,200	...	...	1,200
...	...	...	3,000	...	...	3,000
...	...	...	4,400	...	...	4,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5,000	...	...	5,000
...	...	...	200	...	...	200
...	...	...	200	...	...	200
...	...	...	5,500	...	...	5,500
...	200	...	...	...	...	4,700
...	...	...	3,900	...	...	3,900
...	3,625	...	4,600	350	...	8,575
...	...	...	4,500	...	...	4,500
...	500	...	33,000	...	...	33,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	950
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	900
...	...	...	...	...	...	600
...	...	...	50	...	...	250
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
...	100	...	50	...	...	300
...	...	...	300	...	...	1,000



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112 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL  
ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

Articles.	From England.	From other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	From India.	From Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grain and pulse—				
Barley	...	...	23,000	...
Beans	...	...	...	...
Dhall	...	...	2,200	...
Gram	...	...	500	...
Peas	...	...	100	...
Rice	...	...	9,25,000	...
Wheat	...	...	89,000	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery	...	...	3,500	...
Hides and skins	...	...	...	...
Indigo	...	...	1,000	...
Jute, raw	...	...	3,400	...
Jute, manufactures of—				
Gunny bags	...	...	1,300	...
Leather, manufactures of—				
Shoes, boots, &c.	...	...	1,100	...
Lemons, dry	...	...	...	...
Lemon-juice	...	...	...	...
Liquors, wines and spirits—				
Country	...	...	...	...
Europe	...	...	...	...
Lucifers	...	...	700	...
Mats—				
Bags	...	...	...	...
China	...	...	...	...
Country	...	...	...	...
Reed	...	...	...	...
Metals—				
Brass	...	...	...	...
Copper	...	...	2,500	...
Iron	...	...	7,500	...
Lead	...	900	100	...
Quicksilver	...	...	150	...
Steel	...	...	250	...
Tin—pig	...	...	2,000	...
Tin—plates	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	3,200	...
Mill-stones	...	...	...	...
Oil—				
Cocanut	...	...	250	...
Fish (country)	...	...	700	...
Gingelly	...	...	1,200	...
Kerosine	...	...	8,000	...



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 113

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE, &c.—continued.

From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and Dependencies.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	From Persian Gulf and Mekran.	From Koweit, Bushrah, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	500	2,000	...	25,500
...	...	...	400	...	...	400
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200
...	...	...	4,000	...	...	4,500
...	...	...	...	800	...	900
...	...	...	...	...	...	9,25,000
...	...	...	...	3,000	...	92,000
...	...	...	400	...	...	3,900
800	...	...	9,200	...	...	10,000
...	...	...	2,500	...	...	3,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,400
...	1,400	1,000	...	...	...	3,700
...	...	...	1,300	300	50	2,750
...	10,100	...	400	...	...	10,500
...	200	...	800	...	...	1,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	700
...	1,000	...	2,500	...	...	3,500
...	50	600	2,000	300	...	2,950
...	...	...	...	150	...	150
...	...	...	300	...	...	2,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	7,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	150
...	...	...	...	...	...	250
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
...	...	...	50	...	...	50
...	...	...	700	...	...	3,900
...	...	...	400	...	...	400
...	...	...	...	...	...	250
400	...	...	1,800	...	...	2,900
...	...	...	100	...	...	1,300
1,200	2,000	...	...	...	...	11,200

0



"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
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114 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL  
ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

Articles.	From England.	From other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	From India.	From Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Oil— <i>continued.</i>				
Linseed	...	...	...	...
Rapeseed	...	...	3,500	...
Turpentine	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	500	...
Opium	...	...	...	...
Paints and colors	...	...	100	...
Pearls	...	...	...	...
Perfumery—				
Otr of roses	...	...	300	...
Rose-water	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	3,200	...
Porcelain and china-ware	...	...	2,500	...
Provisions and oilman's stores—				
Cheese	...	...	...	...
Fish, salt	...	...	...	...
Flour	...	...	7,500	...
Ghee	...	...	4,000	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Salt	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre	...	...	...	...
Seeds—				
Anchoochak	...	...	...	...
Anis	...	...	...	...
Black	...	...	...	...
Coriander	...	...	...	...
Cummin	...	...	...	...
Poppy	...	...	3,800	...
Quince	...	...	...	...
Sesame	...	...	3,000	...
Other sorts	...	...	600	...
Shark fins	...	...	...	...
Shells, mother-o'-pearl	...	...	...	...
Silk, raw	...	...	1,000	...
Do. manufactures of	...	...	10,500	...
Spices—				
Capsicum	...	...	2,500	...
Cardamoms	...	...	2,000	...
Cinnamon	...	...	1,800	...
Cloves	...	...	...	...
Ginger, dry	...	...	2,500	...
Nutmegs	...	...	100	...
Pepper, black	...	...	9,500	...
Turmeric	...	...	8,900	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...
Stationery	...	...	700	...



تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 115

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE, &C.—continued.

From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and Dependencies.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	From Persian Gulf and Mekran.	From Koweit, Bushrah, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300
200	...	...	150	600	...	150
...	...	...	...	...	...	100
19,000	...	24,45,000	12,000	...	...	24,76,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	600
200	100	...	...	...	...	550
...	...	...	400	150	...	5,550
850	...	...	1,500	...	...	2,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	150
...	100	50	...	...	...	22,850
...	9,800	5,700	7,350	...	...	7,500
...	1,500	...	41,000	...	...	46,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4,200	12,500	...	...	16,700
...	...	...	2,200	...	...	2,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	150
...	...	150	...	...	...	250
...	...	...	250	...	...	350
...	...	...	350	...	...	5,000
...	...	...	1,200	...	...	80
...	...	...	80	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,500	1,000	...	5,500
...	...	...	...	100	...	700
...	...	2,600	6,700	150	...	9,450
4,000	...	1,44,500	8,200	...	...	1,56,700
...	220	...	100	150	...	1,470
...	...	...	1,500	200	...	12,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800
...	...	...	...	...	300	300
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	9,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	8,900
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
200	...	...	250	...	...	1,150



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116 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL  
ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

Articles.	From England.	From other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	From India.	From Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sugar-candy ... ..	...	...	3,200	...
Do. crushed ... ..	300	...	...	...
Do. loaf ... ..	...	...	3,000	...
Do. soft ... ..	...	...	36,000	...
Tallow ... ..	...	...	2,000	...
Tea ... ..	...	...	1,200	...
Tobacco ... ..	...	...	...	...
Do. manufactures of ... ..	...	...	...	...
Cheroots and cigars ... ..	...	...	...	...
Snuff ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ..	...	...	...	...
Timber and Wood—				
Planks of all kinds ... ..	...	...	34,500	...
Rafters ... ..	...	...	...	...
Wax, bees' ... ..	...	...	100	...
Wool ... ..	...	...	...	...
Woolen Goods—				
Broadcloth ... ..	...	...	1,800	...
Carpets and rugs ... ..	...	...	...	...
Cloaks (Persian) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Shawls ... ..	...	...	200	...
Other kinds ... ..	...	...	...	...
All other kinds not included above ... ..	...	...	4,700	...
Total ... ..	1,200	...	17,68,475	...
Specie ... ..	...	...	14,68,000	...
Grand Total Rupees ... ..	1,200	...	32,36,475	...

(N.B.—The above details have been furnished by the Residency Agent, Lingah,



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 117

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE, &C.—concluded.

From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and Dependencies.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	From Persian Gulf and Mekran.	From Koweit, Bushrah, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	300
500	...	...	...	...	...	3,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	36,000
200	...	...	200	...	...	3,400
...	18,500	200	79,000	...	...	1,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	97,700
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	25	...	...	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,200	...	500	...	7,400	37,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	7,400
25	...	...	...	...	...	125
...	200	...	1,100	50	...	1,350
...	...	...	...	200	...	2,000
...	...	...	61,500	...	...	61,500
...	...	800	8,000	1,700	...	10,500
...	500	...	100	...	...	800
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
150	1,600	...	3,900	250	...	10,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40,525	79,220	26,14,600	4,67,280	43,200	8,950	50,23,450
1,50,000	...	...	1,30,000	68,000	...	18,16,000
1,90,525	79,220	26,14,600	5,97,280	1,11,200	8,950	68,39,450

and compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident.)





تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
في مسقط لسنة ١٨٨٠-١٨٨١ [١٣١ظ] (٢٤٤/١٣٥)

118 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

TABLE

ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE  
DURING THE

Articles.	To England.	To other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	To India.	To Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living—				
Camels	...	...	...	...
Donkeys	...	...	700	...
Horses	...	...	3,500	...
Mules	...	...	...	...
Apparel, wearing	...	...	...	...
Arms and ammunition—				
Caps, percussion	...	...	...	...
Cartridges	...	...	...	...
Flints	...	...	...	...
Flint-cocks	...	...	...	...
Guns	...	...	...	...
Pistols	...	...	...	...
Powder	...	...	...	...
Shot	...	...	...	...
Swords	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Beads and amber	...	...	450	...
Books and printed matter	...	...	...	...
Building materials—				
Chunam and lime	...	...	...	...
Stones	...	...	...	...
Candles	...	...	...	...
Canes and rattans	...	...	...	...
Canvas—				
Country	...	...	...	...
Europe	...	...	...	...
Cattle	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches	...	...	...	...
Coal	...	...	...	...
Cocanuts	...	...	...	...
Coffee	...	...	...	...
Coir and coir-rope	...	...	...	...
Confectionery preserves	...	...	...	...
Cotton Goods—				
Chintz of all kinds	...	...	...	...
Do. Masulipatam	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods of all kinds	...	...	...	...
Thread and twist	...	...	...	...
Cotton, raw	...	...	2,000	...
Dates	...	...	...	...
Date juice	...	...	...	...

No. 11

PRINCI

YEAR

To

Atten.

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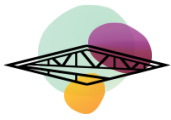
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To

To

To

To



تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
في مسقط لسنة ١٨٨٠-١٨٨١ [١٣٢] [٢٤٤/١٣٦]

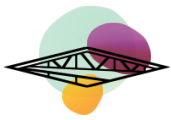
(182)

RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 119

No. 10.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE EXPORTED FROM LINGAH  
YEAR 1880.

To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	To Muscat and Dependencies.	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	To Persian Gulf and Mekran.	To Koweit, Bushrah, and Baghdad.	To Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	500	...	...	500
...	...	...	600	...	250	1,550
...	1,200	...	...	...	...	4,700
...	...	1,200	400	...	...	1,600
...	...	200	150	...	...	350
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	200	100	...	...	300
...	...	400	300	...	...	700
...	...	100	50	...	...	150
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	600	150	...	...	1,200
...	...	400	250	...	...	650
...	...	500	400	...	...	900
...	...	650	...	...	...	650
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,000	...	3,000	1,500	...	...	18,500
...	...	4,500	300	...	...	4,800
...	...	200	400	...	...	600
...	...	1,800	600	...	...	2,400
...	...	37,500	2,900	3,100	...	43,500
...	200	2,500	500	800	...	4,000
...	...	100	200	...	...	300
...	4,000	20,000	1,31,600	1,000	...	1,56,600
...	...	...	500	...	...	500
...	6,800	81,400	1,15,200	...	...	2,03,400
1,200	1,000	7,000	1,800	...	...	11,000
...	500	1,000	...	...	...	3,500
...	...	50,000	6,000	...	...	56,000
...	...	600	400	...	...	1,000



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120 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

Articles.	To England.	To other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	To India.	To Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Drugs and medicines—				
Aloes	...	...	...	...
Alum	...	...	...	...
Arsenic	...	...	...	...
Assafœtida	...	...	11,500	...
Camphor	...	...	...	...
Cassia fistula	...	...	1,500	...
Cod-liver oil	...	...	...	...
Rose, dry	...	...	...	...
Salammoniac	...	...	...	...
Saleb	...	...	...	...
Sarsaparilla	...	...	...	...
Senna-leaves	...	...	...	...
Sulphur *	...	...	250	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and coloring materials—				
Gall-nuts	...	...	...	...
Henna-leaves	...	...	...	...
Madder-roots	...	...	...	...
Red ochre	...	...	...	...
Safflower	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...
Earthen-ware	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables—				
Ahlook (wild almonds)	...	...	...	...
Almonds	...	...	1,000	...
Figs	...	...	1,500	...
Hazel-nuts	...	...	...	...
Khismis	...	...	2,500	...
Pistachio-nuts	...	...	...	...
Plums	...	...	...	...
Raisins	...	...	1,400	...
Tamarind	...	...	...	...
Walnuts	...	...	700	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...
Fuel—				
Charcoal	...	...	...	...
Firewood	...	...	...	...
Furniture	...	...	...	...
Glass and glass-ware				
Bangles	...	...	...	...
Looking (mirror)	...	...	...	...
Panes	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Gold embroidered cloth	...	...	...	...
Do. lace	...	...	...	...
Do. thread, &c.	...	...	...	...



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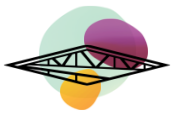
(133)

RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 121

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE, &c.—continued.

To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	To Muscat and Dependencies.	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	To Persian Gulf and Mekran.	To Koweit, Busrah, and Baghdad.	To Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	50	...	...	...	50
...	...	400	350	...	...	750
...	350	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	225	150	...	...	11,850
4,000	...	1,200	...	...	...	375
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,700
...	...	400	600	...	...	1,000
...	...	450	200	600	...	1,250
3,100	...	600	180	...	...	250
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,880
...	...	1,900	1,200	4,000	...	7,100
...	...	100	...	1,500	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
...	...	700	200	...	...	900
...	500	...	200	350	700	1,750
...	250	450	...	...	...	700
100	400	800	100	...	...	2,400
600	400	700	150	...	...	3,350
...	600	500	...	...	...	3,600
...	...	50	...	...	...	50
700	500	1,200	200	...	...	4,000
...	...	1,200	500	900	...	2,600
250	400	900	300	...	200	2,750
...	...	2,150	1,300	400	...	3,850
...	...	800	...	300	...	1,100
...	...	8,000	4,000	...	...	12,000
...	...	200	...	...	...	200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	400	200	...	...	600
...	...	...	400	...	...	400
...	...	500	1,000	...	...	1,500
...	...	250	200	...	...	450

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122 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL  
ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

Articles.	To England.	To other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	To India.	To Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grain and pulse—				
Barley	...	...	...	...
Beans	...	...	...	...
Dhall	...	...	...	...
Gram	...	...	...	...
Peas	...	...	...	...
Rice	...	...	...	...
Wheat	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins	...	...	9,000	...
Indigo	...	...	...	...
Jute, raw	...	...	...	...
Jute manufactures of—				
Gunny bags	...	...	...	...
Leather, manufactures of—				
Shoes, boots, &c.	...	...	...	...
Lemons, dry	...	...	...	...
Lemon-juice	...	...	...	...
Liquors, wines and spirits—				
Country	...	...	...	...
Europe	...	...	...	...
Lucifers	...	...	...	...
Mats—				
Bags	...	...	...	...
China	...	...	...	...
Country	...	...	400	...
Reed	...	...	...	...
Metals—				
Brass	...	...	...	...
Copper	...	...	...	...
Iron	...	...	...	...
Lead	...	...	...	...
Quicksilver	...	...	...	...
Steel	...	...	...	...
Tin—pig	...	...	...	...
Tin—plates	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Mill-stones	...	...	...	...
Oil—				
Cocanut	...	...	...	...
Fish (country)	...	...	...	...
Gingelly	...	...	...	...
Kerosine	...	...	...	...



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 123

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE, &c.—continued.

To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	To Muscat and Dependencies.	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	To Persian Gulf and Mekran.	To Koweit, Busrah, and Baghdad.	To Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	1,500	12,000	5,000	...	...	18,500
...	...	600	200	...	...	800
...	800	1,200	...	...	...	2,000
...	...	300	100	...	...	400
...	6,000	7,50,000	60,000	9,000	...	8,25,000
...	3,500	45,000	9,000	12,000	...	69,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
150	50	2,200	2,000	150	...	4,550
...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000
...	...	900	600	...	...	1,500
...	...	700	900	...	...	1,600
...	...	...	900	...	...	900
...	...	1,400	350	...	...	1,750
...	...	1,000	3,500	4,300	...	8,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	250	300	...	...	550
...	...	300	1,500	...	...	1,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	...	800	700	500	...	2,900
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	400	900	...	...	1,300
...	...	2,200	800	...	...	3,000
...	...	250	400	...	...	650
...	...	50	...	...	...	50
...	...	50	75	...	...	125
...	...	500	900	...	...	1,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	150	550	...	...	...	700
...	...	50	100	150	...	300
...	...	...	100	...	...	100
...	...	1,000	...	900	...	1,900
...	...	700	250	...	...	950
...	...	3,500	3,000	2,000	...	8,500



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124 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

Articles.	To England.	To other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	To India.	To Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Oil—continued—</i>				
Linseed	...	...	...	...
Rapeseed	...	...	...	...
Turpentine	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Opium	...	...	...	...
Paints and colors	...	...	...	...
Pearls	...	...	22,55,000	...
<i>Perfumery—</i>				
Otr of roses	...	...	...	...
Rose-water	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Porcelain and china-ware	...	...	...	...
<i>Provisions and oilman's stores—</i>				
Cheese	...	...	...	...
Fish, salt	...	...	3,750	...
Flour	...	...	...	...
Ghee	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Salt	...	...	15,700	...
Saltpetre	...	...	900	...
<i>Seeds—</i>				
Anchoochak	...	...	...	...
Anis	...	...	...	...
Black	...	...	...	...
Coriander	...	...	...	...
Cummin	...	...	...	...
Poppy	...	...	...	...
Quince	...	...	...	...
Sesame	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Shark fins	...	500	8,850	...
Shells, mother-o'-pearl	...	80,000	72,000	...
Silk, raw	...	...	...	...
Do. manufactures of	...	...	...	...
<i>Spices—</i>				
Capsicum	...	...	...	...
Cardamoms	...	...	...	...
Cinnamon	...	...	...	...
Cloves	...	...	...	...
Ginger, dry	...	...	...	...
Nutmegs	...	...	...	...
Pepper, black	...	...	...	...
Turmeric	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...
Stationery	...	...	...	...



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 125

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE, &C.—continued.

To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	To Muscat and Dependencies.	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	To Persian Gulf and Mekran.	To Koweit, Baghrah, and Bagdad.	To Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	200	2,000	...	...	...	2,200
...	...	450	450	...	...	900
...	...	50	...	...	...	50
...	...	...	250	...	...	250
...	...	...	6,000	15,000	...	22,76,000
...	50	200	150	...	...	350
...	800	100	...	...	...	150
...	...	1,900	100	...	400	3,200
...	...	700	900	...	...	1,600
...	...	...	50	...	...	50
100	...	3,500	9,650	...	...	17,000
...	...	2,500	1,000	...	...	3,500
...	...	24,900	2,800	...	...	27,700
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	100	...	...	15,800
...	...	...	300	...	...	1,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	50	...	...	...	50
...	2,000	1,300	300	...	...	3,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	900	1,200	...	...	2,100
...	...	2,250	400	...	...	2,650
...	...	...	...	...	...	9,350
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,52,000
...	...	600	200	...	...	800
...	1,000	4,000	2,200	...	...	7,200
...	...	1,000	700	...	...	1,700
...	...	500	1,000	...	...	1,500
...	...	450	850	...	...	1,300
...	...	100	50	...	...	150
...	...	900	750	...	...	1,650
...	...	...	50	...	...	50
...	...	4,000	2,000	...	...	6,000
...	...	3,000	2,300	...	...	5,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	400	350	...	...	750





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126 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL  
ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

Articles.	To England.	To other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	To India.	To Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sugar-candy ...	...	...	...	...
Do. crushed ...	...	...	...	...
Do. loaf ...	...	...	...	...
Do. soft ...	...	...	...	...
Tallow ...	...	...	...	...
Tea ...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco ...	...	...	...	...
Do. manufactures of ...	...	...	...	...
Cheroots and cigars ...	...	...	...	...
Snuff ...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	...	...	...	...
Timber and wood—				
Planks of all kinds ...	...	...	...	...
Rafters ...	...	...	...	...
Wax, bees' ...	...	...	...	...
Wool ...	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods—				
Broadcloth ...	...	...	...	...
Carpets and rugs ...	...	...	...	...
Cloaks (Persian) ...	...	...	...	...
Shawls ...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ...	...	...	...	...
All other kinds not included above ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	80,500	...	23,92,600	...
Specie ...	...	...	3,40,000	...
Grand Total ...	80,500	...	27,32,600	...

(N.B.—The above details have been furnished by the Residency Agent, Lingah,



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 127

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE, &C.—concluded.

To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	To Muscat and Dependencies.	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	To Persian Gulf and Mekran.	To Koweit, Bushrah, and Baghdad.	To Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	1,300	1,100	...	...	2,400
...	...	...	50	...	...	50
...	...	1,800	200	...	...	2,000
...	...	15,000	5,600	...	...	20,600
...	...	1,000	300	...	...	1,300
...	...	100	600	...	...	700
56,000	...	17,700	500	12,500	...	86,700
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	12,000	6,000	2,200	...	20,200
...	...	1,500	2,400	2,000	...	5,900
...	...	...	50	...	...	50
...	...	100	...	1,100	...	1,200
...	...	800	400	...	...	1,200
52,000	1,000	4,500	...	...	...	57,500
4,000	500	3,500	800	...	...	8,800
...	200	100	...	...	...	300
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,930	1,500	...	...	4,430
1,36,700	34,850	11,81,955	4,21,405	74,750	1,550	43,24,310
...	19,500	11,45,000	85,000	72,000	...	16,61,500
1,36,700	54,350	23,26,955	5,06,405	1,46,750	1,550	59,85,810

and compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident.)



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128 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

TABLE No. 11.

CONTRASTED STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE AND DESCRIPTION OF GOODS  
IMPORTED INTO LINGAH DURING THE YEARS 1879 AND 1880.

Class.	For the years		Increase in 1880.	Decrease in 1880.
	1879.	1880.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living ...	700	7,900	7,200	...
Apparel, wearing ...	800	3,150	2,350	...
Arms and ammunition...	8,700	3,650	...	5,050
Beads and amber ...	500	1,450	950	...
Books and printed matter ...	...	1,150	1,150	...
Building materials ...	10,000	5,600	...	4,400
Candles ...	1,900	2,700	800	...
Canes and rattans ...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ...	25,300	21,500	...	3,800
Cattle ...	9,500	18,000	8,500	...
Clocks and watches ...	1,400	1,200	...	200
Coal ...	...	...	...	...
Cocoanuts ...	3,200	3,400	200	...
Coffee ...	89,000	63,500	...	25,500
Coir and coir-rope ...	8,500	6,000	...	2,500
Confectionery preserves ...	200	500	300	...
Cotton goods ...	6,33,600	4,55,850	...	1,77,750
Thread and twist ...	26,900	14,900	...	2,000
Cotton, raw ...	5,000	4,500	...	500
Dates ...	81,000	72,500	...	8,500
Date juice ...	3,900	2,400	...	1,500
Drugs and medicines ...	9,150	26,175	17,025	...
Dyeing and coloring materials ...	17,650	10,400	...	7,250
Earthen-ware ...	2,750	2,050	...	700
Fruits and vegetables ...	49,630	36,675	...	12,955
Fuel ...	9,350	38,000	18,650	...
Furniture ...	2,900	950	...	1,950
Glass and glass-ware ...	4,200	1,750	...	2,450
Gold embroidered cloth ...	...	2,500	2,500	...
Do. lace ...	...	300	300	...
Do. thread, &c. ...	1,500	1,000	...	500
Grain and pulse ...	8,18,600	10,50,500	2,31,900	...
Gum ...	150	...	...	150
Hardware and cutlery ...	...	3,900	3,900	...
Hides and skins ...	5,500	10,000	4,500	...
Indigo ...	5,000	3,500	...	1,500
Jute, raw ...	4,000	3,400	...	600
Do. manufactures of ...	4,700	3,700	...	1,000
Leather, manufactures of ...	2,400	2,750	350	...
Lemons, dry ...	4,300	10,500	6,200	...
Lemon juice ...	1,150	1,000	...	150



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 129

CONTRASTED STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE AND DESCRIPTION OF GOODS  
IMPORTED INTO LINGAH DURING THE YEARS 1879 AND 1880—concluded.

Class.	For the years		Increase in 1880.	Decrease in 1880.
	1879.	1880.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Liquors, wines and spirits	...	...	...	...
Lucifers	...	...	...	...
Mats	800	700	...	100
Metals	3,350	6,600	3,250	...
Mill-stones	29,350	17,650	...	11,700
Oil	1,500	400	...	1,100
Opium	21,300	20,450	...	850
Paints and colors	250	150	...	100
Pearls	...	100	100	...
Perfumery	23,20,000	24,76,000	1,56,000	...
Porcelain and china-ware	1,800	6,700	4,900	...
Provisions and oilman's stores	3,500	2,500	...	1,000
Salt	65,500	77,000	11,500	...
Saltpetre	20,000	16,700	...	3,300
Seeds	2,700	2,200	...	500
Shark fins	5,600	12,030	6,430	...
Shells, mother-o'-pearl	10,600	9,450	...	1,150
Silk, raw	74,000	1,56,700	82,700	...
Do., manufactures of	...	1,470	1,470	...
Spices	17,950	12,200	...	5,750
Stationery	46,250	27,600	...	18,650
Sugar-candy	1,050	1,150	100	...
Do. crushed	5,500	3,200	...	2,300
Do. loaf	...	300	300	...
Do. soft	...	3,500	3,500	...
Tallow	48,900	36,000	...	12,300
Tea	4,100	3,400	...	700
Tobacco	2,000	1,200	...	800
Do. manufactures of	87,000	97,700	10,700	...
Timber and wood	50	25	...	25
Wax, bees'	51,000	44,600	...	6,400
Wool	50	125	75	...
Woollen goods	2,600	1,350	...	1,250
Other kinds	43,600	74,800	31,200	...
	24,100	10,600	...	13,500
Total	47,56,830	50,23,450	6,19,000	3,52,380
Specie	20,09,000	18,16,000	...	1,93,000
Grand Total	67,65,830	68,39,450	6,19,000	5,45,380

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130 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF - POLITICAL

TABLE No. 12.

CONTRASTED STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE AND DESCRIPTION OF GOODS  
EXPORTED FROM LINGAH DURING THE YEARS 1879 AND 1880.

Class.	For the years		Increase in 1880.	Decrease in 1880.
	1879.	1880.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living ...	400	6,750	6,350	...
Apparel, wearing ...	...	1,600	1,600	...
Arms and ammunition ...	5,250	1,500	...	3,750
Beads and amber ...	450	1,200	750	...
Books and printed matter ...	...	650	650	...
Building materials ...	...	900	900	...
Candles ...	1,000	650	...	350
Canes and rattans ...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ...	22,500	18,500	...	4,000
Cattle ...	950	4,800	3,850	...
Clocks and watches ...	400	600	200	...
Coal ...	...	...	...	...
Cocoanuts ...	2,600	2,400	...	200
Coffee ...	68,000	43,500	...	24,500
Coir and coir-rope ...	7,300	4,000	...	3,300
Confectionery preserves ...	100	300	200	...
Cotton goods ...	5,20,000	3,60,500	...	1,59,500
Thread and twist ...	17,800	11,000	...	6,800
Cotton, raw ...	4,000	3,500	...	500
Dates ...	52,000	56,000	4,000	...
Date juice ...	1,900	1,000	...	900
Drugs and medicines ...	19,350	26,105	6,755	...
Dyeing and coloring materials ...	12,250	9,600	...	2,650
Earthen-ware ...	1,800	1,750	...	50



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 131

CONTRASTED STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE AND DESCRIPTION OF GOODS  
EXPORTED FROM LINGAH DURING THE YEARS 1879 AND 1880—continued.

Class.	For the years		Increase in 1880.	Decrease in 1880.
	1879.	1880.		
Fruits and vegetables ...	Rs. 38,200	Rs. 23,300	...	Rs. 14,900
Fuel ...	8,350	13,100	4,750	...
Furniture ...	850	200	...	650
Glass and glass-ware ...	2,700	1,000	...	1,700
Gold embroidered cloth... Do. lace ... Do. thread, &c. ...	...	1,500	1,500	...
Grain and pulse ...	6,38,000	9,16,200	2,78,200	...
Hardware and cutlery ...	...	4,550	4,550	...
Hides and skins ...	4,750	9,000	4,250	...
Indigo ...	3,500	1,500	...	2,000
Jute, raw ... Do. manufactures of ...	3,200 1,100	1,600 900	...	1,600 200
Leather, manufactures of ...	1,300	1,750	450	...
Lemons, dry ...	3,100	8,800	5,700	...
Lemon juice ...	550	...	...	550
Liquors, wines and spirits ...	...	...	...	...
Lucifers ...	...	550	550	...
Mats ...	1,800	4,700	2,900	...
Metals ...	16,300	7,225	...	9,075
Mill-stones ...	1,400	300	...	1,100
Oil ...	13,200	14,550	1,350	...
Opium ...	50	50	...	...
Paints and colors ...	...	250	250	...
Pearls ...	22,40,000	22,76,000	36,000	...
Perfumery ...	650	3,700	3,050	...



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132 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

CONTRASTED STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE AND DESCRIPTION OF GOODS EXPORTED FROM LINGAH DURING THE YEARS 1879 AND 1880—concluded.

Class.	For the years		Increase in 1880.	Decrease in 1880.
	1879.	1880.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Porcelain and china-ware ...	1,500	1,600	100	...
Provisions and oilman's stores ...	39,500	48,250	8,750	...
Salt ...	19,150	15,800	...	3,350
Saltpetre ...	1,850	1,200	...	650
Seeds ...	4,600	8,400	3,800	...
Shark fins ...	...	9,350	9,350	...
Shells, mother-o'-pearl ...	74,900	1,52,300	77,100	...
Silk, raw ...	1,550	800	...	750
Do. manufactures of ...	9,400	7,200	...	2,200
Spices ...	34,200	17,650	...	16,550
Stationery ...	200	750	550	...
Sugar-candy ...	2,100	2,400	300	...
Do. crushed ...	4,900	50	...	4,850
Do. loaf ...	...	2,000	2,000	...
Do. soft ...	29,300	20,600	...	8,700
Tallow ...	1,900	1,300	...	600
Tea ...	1,550	700	...	850
Tobacco ...	73,500	86,700	13,200	...
Do. manufactures of ...	...	...	...	...
Timber and wood ...	30,200	26,100	...	4,100
Wax, bees' ...	...	50	50	...
Wool ...	5,000	1,200	...	3,800
Woollen goods ...	38,250	67,800	29,550	...
Other kinds ...	10,000	4,430	...	5,570
Total ...	41,01,500	43,24,310	5,13,505	2,90,695
Specie ...	16,35,500	16,61,500	26,000	...
Grand Total Rupees ...	57,37,000	59,85,810	5,39,505	2,90,695



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 133

TABLE No. 13.

TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERING AND LEAVING  
THE PORT OF LINGAH DURING TWELVE MONTHS IN 1880.

CLASS A—European. CLASS B—Native Craft.

Where trading or description.	Average number.	Average tonnage of each vessel.	Total average tonnage.
<b>A—European.</b>			
Square-rigged, Europe ...	...	...	...
Ditto India ...	4	705	2,820
Ditto Java ...	...	...	...
Ditto Aden ...	...	...	...
Ditto Muscat ...	...	...	...
Steamers, Mail, B. I. S. N. Co. ...	53	1,100	58,300
Ditto ditto English line	8	1,800	14,400
Ditto Merchant, Bombay and Persian Co. ...	11	1,500	16,500
Steamers, Pilgrim ...	4	2,000	8,000
Ditto Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...
Total ...	80	...	1,00,020
<b>B—Native Craft.</b>			
India ...	142	125	17,750
Aden ...	38	130	4,940
Muscat and Dependencies ...	166	25	4,150
Arab Coast, Persian Gulf, Bahrain... ..	365	20	7,300
Persian Coast, Mekran ...	177	20	3,540
Koweit, Busrah, and Kateef ...	130	125	16,250
Zanzibar ...	6	175	1,050
Total ...	1,024	...	54,980
Grand Total ...	1,104	...	1,55,000





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134 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

TABLE  
ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL  
YEAR

Articles.	From England.	From other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	From India.	From Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living—				
Camels	...	...	...	...
Donkeys	...	...	...	...
Horses	...	...	...	...
Mules	...	...	...	...
Apparel, wearing	...	...	1,500	...
Arms and ammunition—				
Caps, percussion	...	...	1,700	...
Cartridges	...	...	800	...
Flints	...	...	...	...
Flint-cocks	...	...	...	...
Guns	...	...	3,000	...
Pistols	...	...	1,500	...
Powder	...	...	1,000	...
Shot	...	...	1,400	...
Swords	...	...	500	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Beads and amber	...	...	...	...
Books and printed matter	...	...	500	...
Building materials—				
Chunam and lime	...	...	...	...
Stones	...	...	...	...
Candles	...	...	2,500	...
Canes and rattans	...	...	...	...
Canvas—				
Country	...	...	...	...
Europe	...	...	...	...
Cattle	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches	...	...	1,500	...
Coal	...	...	...	...
Cocoanuts	...	...	1,500	...
Coffee	...	...	1,15,000	...
Coir and coir-rope	...	...	12,000	...
Confectionery preserves	...	...	250	...
Cotton goods—				
Chintz of all kinds	...	...	10,000	...
Do. Masulipatam...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods of all kinds	...	...	2,70,000	...
Thread and twist	...	...	25,000	...
Cotton, raw	...	...	...	...
Dates	...	...	...	...
Date juice	...	...	...	...



تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 135

No. 14.

AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE IMPORTED INTO BAHRAIN DURING THE 1880.

From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and Dependencies.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf.	From Persian Gulf and Mekran.	From Koweit, Busrah, Baghdad, and El-Hassa.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	1,500	...	1,500
...	...	...	...	12,500	...	12,500
...	...	...	...	25,000	...	25,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,700
...	...	...	...	...	...	800
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	150	200	...	3,350
...	...	...	150	...	...	1,650
...	...	...	1,500	...	...	2,500
...	...	...	...	...	500	1,900
...	...	...	...	600	...	1,100
200	...	...	...	...	...	200
500	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
...	...	...	400	...	...	400
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
200	...	...	...	...	...	200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	40,000	6,000	...	46,000
...	...	...	...	...	500	2,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	3,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,17,000
...	4,500	...	1,000	...	2,000	14,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,750
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,70,000
...	...	...	2,000	...	...	27,000
...	...	...	1,10,000	...	...	1,10,000
...	...	...	...	1,50,000	...	1,50,000
...	...	...	...	5,000	...	5,000



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136 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL  
ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

Articles.	From England.	From other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	From India.	From Java.
Drugs and medicines—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aloes	...	...	...	...
Alum	...	...	2,200	...
Arsenic	...	...	150	...
Assafoetida	...	...	...	...
Camphor	...	...	800	...
Cassia fistula	...	...	...	...
Cod liver oil	...	...	100	...
Rose, dry	...	...	...	...
Salammoniac	...	...	1,400	...
Saleb	...	...	...	...
Sarsaparilla	...	...	50	...
Senna-leaves	...	...	...	...
Sulphur	...	...	3,000	...
Other kinds	...	...	100	...
Dyeing and coloring materials—				
Gall-nuts	...	...	200	...
Henna-leaves	...	...	...	...
Madder-roots	...	...	...	...
Red ochre	...	...	...	...
Safflower	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	400	...
Earthen-ware	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables—				
Ablook (wild almonds)	...	...	...	...
Almonds	...	...	...	...
Figs	...	...	...	...
Hazel-nuts	...	...	...	...
Khismis	...	...	...	...
Pistachio-nuts	...	...	...	...
Plums	...	...	...	...
Raisins	...	...	...	...
Tamarind	...	...	1,500	...
Walnuts	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	3,500	...
Fuel—				
Charcoal	...	...	...	...
Firewood	...	...	...	...
Furniture	...	...	...	...
Glass and glass-ware	...	...	1,500	...
Bangles	...	...	...	...
Looking (mirror)	...	...	700	...
Panes	...	...	1,500	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Gold embroidered cloth	...	...	1,500	...
Do. lace	...	...	2,000	...
Do. thread, &c.	...	...	3,200	...



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 137

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE, &C.—continued.

From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and Dependencies.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf.	From Persian Gulf and Mekran.	From Koweit, Bushrah, Baghdad, and El-Hassa.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs. 400	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	400
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	150
...	...	...	250	...	...	250
...	...	...	...	...	...	800
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	100
...	...	...	8,000	...	...	8,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400
...	...	...	200	...	...	200
2,000	...	...	...	...	...	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
600	...	...	400	...	...	3,400
...	...	...	3,000	1,200	...	4,900
...	...	...	...	50	...	250
...	3,000	...	700	...	...	3,700
...	...	...	4,000	...	...	4,000
...	...	...	400	...	...	400
...	...	...	150	...	...	150
...	...	...	...	...	...	400
...	...	...	2,000	...	...	2,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5,000	...	...	5,000
...	...	...	5,500	...	...	5,500
...	...	...	1,500	...	...	1,500
...	...	...	250	...	...	250
...	...	...	600	...	...	600
...	...	...	250	...	...	250
...	...	...	400	...	...	400
...	...	...	2,700	...	...	2,700
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
...	...	...	1,500	...	...	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	1,500	5,000
...	...	400	10,000	...	...	10,400
...	...	...	10,000	...	...	10,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	700
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
...	...	...	5,000	1,200	...	9,400

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"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
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138 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

Articles.	From England.	From other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	From India.	From Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grain and pulse—				
Barley	...	...	5,000	...
Beans	...	...	...	...
Dhall	...	...	...	...
Gram	...	...	...	...
Peas	...	...	...	...
Rice	...	...	6,02,000	...
Wheat	...	...	1,80,000	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Gum	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery	...	...	1,800	...
Hides and skins	...	...	...	...
Indigo	...	...	14,000	...
Jute, raw	...	...	3,000	...
Do. manufactures of—				
Gunny bags	...	...	...	...
Leather, manufactures of—				
Shoes, boots, &c.	...	...	1,200	...
Lemons, dry	...	...	...	...
Lemon juice	...	...	...	...
Liquors, wines and spirits—				
Country	...	...	...	...
Europe	...	...	650	...
Lucifers	...	...	2,000	...
Mats—				
Bags	...	...	...	...
China	...	...	...	...
Country	...	...	...	...
Reed	...	...	...	...
Metals—				
Brass	...	...	400	...
Copper	...	...	4,500	...
Iron	...	...	9,000	...
Lead	...	...	5,300	...
Quicksilver	...	...	250	...
Steel	...	...	1,800	...
Tin—pig	...	...	1,700	...
Tin—plates	...	...	300	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Mill-stones	...	...	...	...
Oil—				
Cocoanut	...	...	500	...
Fish (country)	...	...	3,000	...



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 139

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE, &c.—continued.

From England.	From other British Possessions.	From Russia.	From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and Dependencies.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf.	From Persian Gulf and Mekran.	From Koweit, Busrah, Baghdad, and El-Hasa.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	5,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	800
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	...	...	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	500	600	...	3,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	2,000	...	1,100
...	...	...	...	...	...	150	200	...	6,04,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	80	...	1,87,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,000	...	19,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	700
...	...	...	...	...	...	250	300	...	1,750
...	...	...	...	8,500	...	...	...	...	8,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	200	300
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	...	...	4,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	100	150	...	250
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	5,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,700
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,000



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140 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

Articles.	From England.	From other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	From India.	From Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Oil— <i>continued.</i>				
Gingelly	...	...	4,000	...
Kerosine	...	...	13,000	...
Linseed	...	...	500	...
Rapeseed	...	...	...	...
Sesame	...	...	2,000	...
Turpentine	...	...	2,000	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Opium	...	...	...	...
Paints and colors	...	...	100	...
Pearls	...	...	...	...
Perfumery—				
Otr of rose	...	...	1,200	...
Rose-water	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	3,000	...
Porcelain and china-ware	...	...	5,000	...
Provisions and oilman's stores—				
Cheese	...	...	...	...
Fish, salt	...	...	...	...
Flour	...	...	500	...
Ghee	...	...	5,000	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Salt	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre	...	...	...	...
Seeds—				
Anchoochak	...	...	...	...
Anis	...	...	400	...
Black	...	...	...	...
Coriander	...	...	...	...
Cummin	...	...	...	...
Poppy	...	...	...	...
Quince	...	...	...	...
Sesame	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Shark fins	...	...	...	...
Shells, mother-o'-pearl	...	...	...	...
Silk, raw	...	...	3,800	...
Do. manufactures of	...	...	42,500	...
Spices—				
Capsicum	...	...	200	...
Cardamoms	...	...	12,000	...
Cinnamon	...	...	1,800	...
Cloves	...	...	600	...
Ginger, dry	...	...	1,400	...
Nutmegs	...	...	120	...



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 141

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE, &c.—continued.

From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and Dependencies.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf.	From Persian Gulf and Mekran.	From Koweit, Bushrah, Baghdad, and El-Hassa.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	13,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	500
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
...	...	...	600	...	...	...
...	...	3,00,000	...	4,00,000	...	600
...	...	...	...	...	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	7,00,000
3,200	...	...	...	...	...	4,400
3,000	...	...	2,700	400	...	3,100
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
...	...	...	50	...	...	50
...	...	25,000	7,500	...	...	32,000
...	...	...	24,000	25,000	...	500
...	...	...	...	...	...	54,000
...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,400	...	...	1,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400
...	...	...	600	...	...	600
...	...	...	550	300	...	700
...	...	...	60	70	...	550
...	...	...	...	500	...	130
...	...	...	60	...	...	500
...	...	...	120	...	...	60
...	...	...	...	1,350	...	120
...	...	...	...	1,500	...	1,350
...	...	...	...	6,700	...	1,500
...	...	1,000	...	...	...	6,700
...	1,800	...	2,700	2,000	...	1,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	42,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	200
...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800
...	...	...	...	...	1,200	1,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800
80	...	...	...	...	...	1,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	200





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142 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL.

ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

Articles.	From England.	From other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	From India.	From Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Spices— <i>continued.</i>				
Pepper, black ... ..	...	...	10,000	...
Turmeric ... ..	...	...	4,400	...
Other kinds ... ..	...	...	1,000	...
Stationery ... ..	...	...	1,700	...
Sugar-candy ... ..	...	...	14,000	...
Do. crushed ... ..	...	...	...	...
Do. loaf ... ..	...	...	900	...
Do. soft ... ..	...	...	28,000	...
Tallow ... ..	...	...	8,000	...
Tea ... ..	...	...	600	...
Tobacco ... ..	...	...	...	...
Do. manufactures of—				
Cheroots and cigars ... ..	...	...	...	...
Snuff ... ..	...	...	200	...
Other sorts ... ..	...	...	...	...
Timber and wood—				
Planks of all kinds ... ..	...	...	18,000	...
Rafters ... ..	...	...	...	...
Wax, bees' ... ..	...	...	...	...
Wool ... ..	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods—				
Broadcloth ... ..	...	...	2,500	...
Carpets and rugs ... ..	...	...	...	...
Cloaks (Persian) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Shawls ... ..	...	...	1,500	...
Other kinds ... ..	...	...	...	...
All other kinds not included above ... ..	...	...	1,500	...
Total ... ..	...	...	14,99,470	...
Specie ... ..	...	...	6,00,000	...
Grand Total Rupees ... ..	...	...	20,99,470	...

(N.B.—The above details have been furnished by the Residency Agent, Bahrain,



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 143

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE, &c.—concluded.

From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and Dependencies.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf.	From Persian Gulf and Mekran.	From Koweit, Bushrah, Baghdad, and El-Hassa.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,400
...	500	...	...	...	...	1,500
1,100	...	...	...	...	...	2,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	14,000
...	...	...	400	...	...	400
1,000	...	...	500	...	1,500	3,900
...	...	...	...	...	...	28,000
...	...	...	4,000	6,500	...	18,500
...	...	...	200	...	...	800
...	90,000	...	7,000	...	...	97,000
...	...	...	...	8,000	...	8,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	18,000
...	...	...	...	...	15,000	15,000
150	...	...	2,00	...	...	350
...	...	...	7,000	8,000	...	15,000
...	...	...	...	400	...	3,700
800	...	...	1,400	...	...	1,400
...	...	1,200	1,000	13,000	...	15,000
...	...	...	300	...	...	1,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	200	300	...	...	2,000
21,230	1,10,300	3,27,800	3,03,390	6,95,600	24,400	29,82,190
60,000	...	40,000	1,20,000	1,50,000	...	9,70,000
81,230	1,10,300	3,67,800	4,23,390	8,45,600	24,400	39,52,190

and compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident.)



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144 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

TABLE

ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE  
DURING THE

Articles.	To England.	To other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	To India.	To Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living—				
Camels ... ..	...	...	...	...
Donkeys ... ..	...	...	6,000	...
Horses ... ..	...	...	30,000	...
Mules ... ..	...	...	...	...
Apparel, wearing ... ..	...	...	...	...
Arms and ammunition—				
Caps, percussion ... ..	...	...	...	...
Cartridges ... ..	...	...	...	...
Flints ... ..	...	...	...	...
Flint-cocks ... ..	...	...	...	...
Guns ... ..	...	...	...	...
Pistols ... ..	...	...	...	...
Powder ... ..	...	...	...	...
Shot ... ..	...	...	...	...
Swords ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ..	...	...	...	...
Beads and amber ... ..	...	...	...	...
Books and printed matter ... ..	...	...	...	...
Building materials—				
Chunam and lime ... ..	...	...	...	...
Stones ... ..	...	...	...	...
Candles ... ..	...	...	...	...
Canes and rattans ... ..	...	...	...	...
Canvas—				
Country ... ..	...	...	...	...
Europe ... ..	...	...	...	...
Cattle ... ..	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches ... ..	...	...	...	...
Coal ... ..	...	...	...	...
Cocoanuts ... ..	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... ..	...	...	...	...
Coir and coir-rope ... ..	...	...	...	...
Confectionery preserves ... ..	...	...	...	...
Cotton goods—				
Chintz of all kinds ... ..	...	...	...	...
Do. Masulipatam ... ..	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods of all kinds ... ..	...	...	...	...
Thread and twist ... ..	...	...	...	...
Cotton, raw ... ..	...	...	...	...
Dates, fresh, pressed in bags, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...
Do. dried ... ..	...	...	35,000	...
Date juice ... ..	...	...	...	...



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 145

No. 15.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE EXPORTED FROM BAHRAIN  
YEAR 1880.

To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	To Muscat and Dependents.	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf.	To Persian Gulf and Mehran.	To Koweit, Busrah, and Labasa.	To Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	400	...	...	...	400
...	...	...	...	...	9,000	15,000
...	5,000	...	...	...	...	35,000
...	...	500	...	100	...	600
...	...	400	...	500	...	900
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	250	...	300	...	550
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	800	...	1,200	...	2,000
...	...	450	...	600	...	1,050
...	...	400	...	700	...	1,100
...	...	450	...	600	...	1,050
...	...	300	...	400	...	700
...	...	...	...	120	...	120
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	100	...	600	...	700
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	200	...	500	...	700
...	...	60	...	70	...	130
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38,000	18,000	27,000	3,000	28,000	4,000	1,18,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	200	...	1,000	...	1,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	500	...	1,500	...	2,000
...	...	10,000	...	65,000	...	75,000
...	...	1,500	...	500	...	2,000
...	...	1,000	...	2,000	...	3,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	500	1,000	2,000	...	3,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	15,000	25,000	1,30,000	...	1,70,000
...	...	1,500	2,000	3,000	...	6,500
...	...	2,000	...	2,000	...	4,000
30,000	5,000	10,000	12,000	...	5,000	62,000
...	15,000	...	...	...	...	50,000
...	...	1,000	5,000	...	...	6,000

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"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
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146 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

Articles.	To England.	To other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	To India.	To Java.
Drugs and medicines—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aloes	...	...	...	...
Alum	...	...	...	...
Arsenic	...	...	...	...
Assafoetida	...	...	...	...
Camphor	...	...	...	...
Cassia fistula	...	...	...	...
Cod-liver oil	...	...	...	...
Rose, dry	...	...	...	...
Salammoniac	...	...	...	...
Saleb	...	...	...	...
Sarsaparilla	...	...	...	...
Senna-leaves	...	...	...	...
Sulphur	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and coloring materials—				
Gall-nuts	...	...	...	...
Henna-leaves	...	...	...	...
Madder-roots	...	...	...	...
Red ochre	...	...	...	...
Safflower	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...
Earthen-ware	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables—				
Ahlook (wild almonds)	...	...	...	...
Almonds	...	...	...	...
Figs	...	...	...	...
Hazel-nuts	...	...	...	...
Khismis	...	...	...	...
Pistachio-nuts	...	...	...	...
Plums	...	...	...	...
Raisins	...	...	...	...
Tamarind	...	...	...	...
Walnuts	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...
Fuel—				
Charcoal	...	...	...	...
Firewood	...	...	...	...
Furniture	...	...	...	...
Glass and glass-ware	...	...	...	...
Bangles	...	...	...	...
Looking (mirror)	...	...	...	...
Panes	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Gold embroidered cloth	...	...	...	...
Do. lace	...	...	...	...
Do. thread, &c.	...	...	...	...



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 147

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE, &c.—continued.

To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	To Muscat and Dependencies.	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf.	To Persian Gulf and Mekran.	To Koweit, Busrah, and Lahsa.	To Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	200	...	130	...	330
...	...	250	...	850	...	1,100
...	...	20	...	60	...	80
...	...	50	...	100	...	150
...	...	150	...	300	...	450
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	500	...	50	...	50
...	...	50	...	3,500	...	4,000
...	...	...	...	500	...	550
...	...	...	...	100	...	100
...	...	...	...	20	...	20
...	...	100	...	700	...	800
...	...	400	...	1,600	...	2,000
...	...	200	...	2,640	...	2,840
...	...	...	...	150	...	150
...	...	300	...	1,200	...	1,500
...	...	400	...	1,300	...	1,700
...	...	50	...	90	...	140
...	...	...	...	60	...	60
...	...	...	...	150	...	150
...	...	800	1,000	600	...	2,400
...	...	400	...	2,000	...	2,400
...	...	500	...	1,200	...	1,700
...	...	200	...	300	...	500
...	...	...	...	100	...	100
...	...	...	...	200	...	200
...	...	...	...	100	...	100
...	...	...	...	150	...	150
...	...	300	...	1,000	...	1,300
...	...	150	...	600	...	750
...	...	200	...	500	...	700
...	...	500	...	1,000	...	1,500
...	...	...	...	1,500	...	1,500
...	...	...	...	2,000	...	2,000
...	...	100	...	500	...	600
...	...	50	150	150	...	350
...	...	...	...	500	...	500
...	...	...	...	850	...	850
...	...	150	...	1,000	...	1,150
...	...	200	...	3,000	...	3,200



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148 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

Articles.	To England.	To other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	To India.	To Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grain and pulse—				
Barley	...	...	...	...
Beans	...	...	...	...
Dhall	...	...	...	...
Gram	...	...	...	...
Peas	...	...	...	...
Rice	...	...	...	...
Wheat	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Gum	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins	...	...	15,000	...
Indigo	...	...	...	...
Jute, raw	...	...	...	...
Do. manufactures of—				
Gunny bags	...	...	...	...
Leather, manufactures of—				
Shoes, boots, &c.	...	...	...	...
Lemons, dry	...	...	...	...
Lemon juice	...	...	...	...
Liquors, wines and spirits—				
Country	...	...	...	...
Europe	...	...	...	...
Lucifers	...	...	...	...
Mats—				
Bags	...	...	...	...
China	...	...	...	...
Country	...	...	...	...
Reed	...	...	...	...
Metals—				
Brass	...	...	...	...
Copper	...	...	...	...
Iron	...	...	...	...
Lead	...	...	...	...
Quicksilver	...	...	...	...
Steel	...	...	...	...
Tin—pig	...	...	...	...
Tin—plates	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Mill-stones	...	...	...	...
Oil—				
Cocconut	...	...	...	...
Fish (country)	...	...	...	...



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 149

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE, &c.—continued.

To Aden, Red Sea, &c.			To Muscat and Dependancies.	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf.	To Persian Gulf and Mekran.	To Koweit, Busrah, and Lahsa.	To Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	100	1,500	1,000	...	...	2,500
...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	300
...	...	...	300	...	20	...	...	20
...	...	...	100	...	1,500	...	...	1,800
...	...	...	70,000	50,000	300	...	...	400
...	...	...	15,000	12,000	1,50,000	...	...	2,70,000
...	...	...	...	...	40,000	...	...	67,000
...	...	...	30	...	70	...	...	70
...	...	...	200	...	100	...	...	130
...	...	...	...	10,000	1,000	...	...	1,200
...	...	...	500	1,500	...	...	...	25,000
...	...	...	400	...	7,000	...	...	9,000
...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	600
...	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	6,000
...	...	...	350	...	800	...	...	1,150
...	...	...	500	...	2,000	...	...	2,500
...	...	...	50	...	350	...	...	400
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	200	150	800	...	...	1,150
...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	300
...	...	...	3,000	2,000	2,500	1,500	500	9,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	50	...	150	...	...	200
...	...	...	300	...	1,500	...	...	1,800
...	...	...	1,000	...	500	...	...	1,500
...	...	...	500	1,000	2,000	...	...	3,500
...	...	...	50	...	150	...	...	200
...	...	...	300	200	350	...	...	850
...	...	...	200	150	250	...	...	600
...	...	...	50	...	150	...	...	200
...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	100
...	...	...	20	...	30	...	...	50
...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	200
...	...	...	1,500	500	1,000	...	...	3,000





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150 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL  
ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

Articles.	To England.	To other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	To India.	To Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Oil—continued.</i>				
Gingelly	...	...	...	...
Kerosine	...	...	...	...
Linseed	...	...	...	...
Rapeseed	...	...	...	...
Sesame	...	...	...	...
Turpentine	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Opium	...	...	...	...
Paints and colors	...	...	...	...
Pearls	...	...	20,00,000	...
<i>Perfumery—</i>				
Rose-water	...	...	...	...
Otr of rose	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
<i>Porcelain and china-ware</i>	...	...	...	...
<i>Provisions and oilman's stores —</i>				
Cheese	...	...	...	...
Fish, salt	...	...	...	...
Flour	...	...	...	...
Ghee	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Salt	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre	...	...	...	...
<i>Seeds—</i>				
Anchoochak	...	...	...	...
Anis	...	...	...	...
Black	...	...	...	...
Coriander	...	...	...	...
Cummin	...	...	...	...
Poppy	...	...	...	...
Quince	...	...	...	...
Sesame	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Shark fins	...	...	6,000	...
Shells, mother-o'-pearl	...	...	2,000	...
Silk, raw	...	...	...	...
Do. manufactures of	...	...	...	...
<i>Spices—</i>				
Capsicum	...	...	...	...
Cardamoms	...	...	...	...
Cinnamon	...	...	...	...
Cloves	...	...	...	...
Ginger, dry	...	...	...	...
Nutmegs	...	...	...	...



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 151

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE, &C.—continued.

To Aden, Red Sea, &c.		To Muscat and Dependencies.	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf.	To Persian Gulf and Mekran.	To Koweit, Busrah, and Lahsa.	To Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	500	300	1,000	...	...	1,800
...	...	1,500	500	3,000	...	...	5,000
...	...	...	...	150	...	...	150
...	...	300	...	200	...	...	500
...	...	100	...	100	...	...	100
...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	1,600
...	...	...	...	200	...	...	200
...	...	...	...	50	...	...	50
...	5,000	...	10,000	8,000	...	...	20,23,000
...	...	250	...	1,900	...	...	2,150
...	...	300	...	2,000	...	...	2,300
...	...	500	300	3,000	...	...	3,800
...	...	400	200	2,500	...	...	3,100
...	...	20	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	15,000	...	...	15,000
...	...	150	...	...	...	...	150
...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	4,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	200	...	...	...	...	200
...	...	150	...	800	...	...	950
...	...	100	...	200	...	...	300
...	...	180	...	150	...	...	330
...	...	100	...	200	...	...	300
...	...	...	...	70	...	...	70
...	...	...	...	200	...	...	200
...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30
...	...	...	...	40	...	...	40
...	...	300	...	...	...	...	300
...	2,000	...	900	...	...	...	900
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
...	...	2,000	500	5,500	...	...	8,000
...	...	5,500	...	16,000	...	...	21,500
...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100
...	...	1,000	500	4,500	...	...	6,000
...	...	150	...	650	...	...	800
...	...	100	...	700	...	...	800
...	...	120	200	550	...	...	870
...	...	40	...	90	...	...	130



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152 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

Articles.	To England.	To other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	To India.	To Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Spices— <i>continued.</i>				
Pepper, black ... ..	...	...	...	...
Turmeric ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ..	...	...	...	...
Stationery ... ..	...	...	...	...
Sugar-candy ... ..	...	...	...	...
Do. crushed ... ..	...	...	...	...
Do. loaf ... ..	...	...	...	...
Do. soft ... ..	...	...	...	...
Tallow ... ..	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ..	...	...	...	...
Tobacco ... ..	...	...	...	...
Do. manufacture of ... ..	...	...	...	...
Cheroots and cigars ... ..	...	...	...	...
Snuff ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ..	...	...	...	...
Timber and wood—				
Planks of all kinds ... ..	...	...	...	...
Rafters ... ..	...	...	...	...
Wax, bees' ... ..	...	...	...	...
Wool ... ..	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods—				
Broadcloth ... ..	...	...	...	...
Carpets and rugs ... ..	...	...	...	...
Cloaks (Persian) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Shawls ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ..	...	...	...	...
All other kinds not included above	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	20,94,000	...
Specie ... ..	...	...	...	...
Grand Total Rupees ... ..	...	...	20,94,000	...

(N.B.—The above details have been furnished by the Residency Agent, Bahrain,



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 153

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE, &C.—concluded.

To Aden, Red Sea, &c.		To Muscat and Dependencies.	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf.	To Persian Gulf and Mekran.	To Koweit, Bushrah, and Lahsa.	To Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	1,000	500	4,000	...	...	5,500
...	...	600	200	2,000	...	...	2,800
...	...	300	...	600	...	...	900
...	...	200	...	750	...	...	950
...	...	1,500	...	5,500	...	...	7,000
...	...	50	...	200	...	...	250
...	...	300	...	1,800	...	...	2,100
...	...	1,500	500	11,000	...	...	13,000
...	...	2,500	...	500	...	...	3,000
...	...	...	...	300	...	...	300
...	...	...	...	30,000	...	...	30,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,500	...	3,000	...	...	4,500
...	...	...	...	70	...	...	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,500	...	900	...	...	3,400
...	...	2,000	...	600	...	...	2,600
...	...	...	...	200	...	...	200
...	...	...	...	9,000	...	...	9,000
...	...	300	...	2,000	...	...	2,300
...	...	250	...	600	...	...	850
...	...	5,500	...	...	...	...	5,500
...	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	1,100
...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000
...	...	...	...	300	...	...	300
73,000	48,000	2,14,490	1,49,550	6,27,360	18,500	32,24,900	
...	...	1,00,000	...	4,00,000	...	5,00,000	
73,000	48,000	3,14,490	1,49,550	10,27,360	18,500	37,24,900	

and compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident.)

T



"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
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164 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

TABLE No. 16.

CONTRASTED STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE AND DESCRIPTION OF GOODS  
IMPORTED INTO BAHRAIN DURING THE YEARS 1879 AND 1880.

Class.	For the years		Increase in 1880.	Decrease in 1880.
	1879.	1880.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living ... ..	40,300	39,000	...	1,300
Apparel, wearing ... ..	1,350	1,500	150	...
Arms and ammunition ... ..	6,500	13,000	6,500	...
Beads and amber ... ..	...	200	200	...
Books and printed matter ... ..	...	1,000	1,000	...
Building materials ... ..	6,000	400	...	5,600
Candles ... ..	650	2,500	1,850	...
Canes and rattans ... ..	...	200	200	...
Canvas ... ..	...	...	...	...
Cattle ... ..	30,000	46,000	16,000	...
Clocks and watches ... ..	800	2,000	1,200	...
Coal ... ..	...	...	...	...
Cocanuts ... ..	3,500	3,500	...	...
Coffee ... ..	1,05,000	1,17,000	12,000	...
Coir and coir-rope ... ..	4,000	14,000	10,000	...
Confectionery preserves ... ..	200	5,750	5,550	...
Cotton goods ... ..	1,90,000	2,80,000	90,000	...
Thread and twist ... ..	21,500	27,000	5,500	...
Cotton, raw ... ..	1,25,000	1,10,000	...	15,000
Dates ... ..	1,39,000	1,50,000	11,000	...
Date juice ... ..	...	5,000	5,000	...
Drugs and medicines ... ..	11,480	23,850	12,370	...
Dyeing and coloring materials ... ..	7,830	8,900	1,070	...
Earthen-ware ... ..	800	2,000	1,200	...
Fruits and vegetables ... ..	15,000	24,200	9,200	...



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CONTRASTED STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE AND DESCRIPTION OF GOODS  
IMPORTED INTO BAHRAIN DURING THE YEARS 1879 AND 1880—continued.

Class.	For the years		Increase in 1880.	Decrease in 1880.
	1879.	1880.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fuel ... ..	8,900	20,400	11,500	...
Furniture ... ..	2,000	...	...	2,000
Glass and glass-ware ... ..	8,650	3,700	...	4,950
Gold embroidered cloth ... ..	15,000	1,500	...	13,500
Do. lace ... ..	...	2,000	2,000	...
Do. thread, &c. ... ..	2,000	9,400	7,400	...
Grain and pulse ... ..	4,50,000	8,01,650	3,51,650	...
Gum ... ..	150	230	80	...
Hardware and cutlery ... ..	...	1,800	1,800	...
Hides and skins ... ..	27,000	19,000	...	8,000
Indigo ... ..	11,000	14,000	3,000	...
Jute, raw ... ..	13,500	3,000	...	10,500
Do. manufactures of ... ..	5,500	700	...	4,800
Leather, manufactures of ... ..	2,200	1,750	...	450
Lemons, dry ... ..	3,000	8,500	5,500	...
Lemon juice ... ..	200	300	100	...
Liquors, wines and spirits ... ..	550	650	100	...
Lucifers ... ..	...	2,000	2,000	...
Mats ... ..	2,000	5,250	3,250	...
Metals ... ..	20,905	24,050	3,145	...
Mill-stones ... ..	...	100	100	...
Oil ... ..	29,000	31,200	2,200	...
Opium ... ..	400	600	200	...
Paints and colors ... ..	...	100	100	...
Pearls ... ..	...	7,00,000	7,00,000	...
Perfumery ... ..	10,000	13,500	3,500	...



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CONTRASTED STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE AND DESCRIPTION OF GOODS  
IMPORTED INTO BAHRAIN DURING THE YEARS 1879 AND 1880—concluded.

Class.	For the years		Increase in 1880.	Decrease in 1880.
	1879.	1880.		
Porcelain and china-ware ...	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 4,000	...
Provisions and oilman's stores ...	90,500	87,050	...	3,450
Salt ...	...	1,000	1,000	...
Saltpetre ...	500	1,400	900	...
Seeds ...	4,700	5,510	810	...
Shark fins ...	...	6,700	6,700	...
Shells, mother-o'-pearl ...	...	1,000	1,000	...
Silk, raw ...	...	10,300	10,300	...
Do. manufactures of ...	7,000	42,500	35,500	...
Spices ...	43,300	33,300	...	10,000
Stationery ...	800	2,800	2,000	...
Sugar-candy ...	2,700	14,000	11,300	...
Do. crushed ...	...	400	...	...
Do. loaf ...	36,500	3,900	...	4,200
Do. soft ...	...	28,000	...	...
Tallow ...	16,500	18,500	2,000	...
Tea ...	500	800	300	...
Tobacco ...	1,07,000	97,000	...	10,000
Do. manufactures of ...	...	8,200	8,200	...
Timber and wood ...	39,900	33,000	...	6,900
Wax, bees' ...	950	350	...	600
Wool ...	16,000	15,000	...	1,000
Woollen goods ...	18,100	22,100	4,000	...
Other kinds ...	5,600	2,000	...	3,600
Total ...	17,12,415	29,82,100	13,75,625	1,05,850
Specie ...	5,34,000	9,70,000	4,36,000	...
Grand Total Rupees ...	22,46,415	39,52,190	18,11,625	1,05,850



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TABLE No. 17.  
CONTRASTED STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE AND DESCRIPTION OF GOODS  
EXPORTED FROM BAHRAIN DURING THE YEARS 1879 AND 1880.

Class.	For the years		Increase in 1880.	Decrease in 1880.
	1879.	1880.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living ... ..	40,000	51,000	11,000	...
Apparel, wearing ... ..	250	900	650	...
Arms and ammunition... ..	5,425	6,570	1,145	...
Beads and amber ... ..	...	700	700	...
Books and printed matter ... ..	...	...	...	...
Building materials ... ..	...	700	700	...
Candles ... ..	250	130	...	120
Canes and rattans ... ..	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ..	...	...	...	...
Cattle ... ..	1,40,300	1,18,000	...	22,300
Clocks and watches ... ..	8,750	...	...	8,750
Coal ... ..	500	1,200	700	...
Cocoanuts ... ..	2,500	...	...	...
Coffee ... ..	45,000	75,000	30,000	...
Coir and coir-rope ... ..	2,000	2,000	...	...
Confectionery preserves ... ..	75	3,000	2,925	...
Cotton goods ... ..	1,10,000	1,73,500	63,500	...
Thread and twist ... ..	15,000	6,500	...	8,500
Cotton, raw ... ..	5,500	4,000	...	1,500
Dates ... ..	67,000	1,12,000	45,000	...
Date juice ... ..	3,500	6,000	2,500	...
Drugs and medicines ... ..	4,175	12,470	8,295	...
Dyeing and coloring materials ... ..	4,650	3,700	...	950
Earthen-ware ... ..	...	2,400	2,400	...
Fruits and vegetables ... ..	8,500	9,400	900	...
Fuel ... ..	...	3,500	3,500	...
Furniture ... ..	...	...	...	...
Glass and glass-ware ... ..	750	1,450	700	...
Gold embroidered cloth... ..	...	850	850	...
Do lace ... ..	...	1,150	1,150	...
Do. thread, &c. ... ..	...	3,200	3,200	...
Grain and pulse ... ..	97,400	3,42,090	2,44,690	...
Gum ... ..	50	130	80	...
Hardware and cutlery ... ..	...	1,200	1,200	...
Hides and skins ... ..	18,000	25,000	7,000	...
Indigo ... ..	6,000	9,000	3,000	...
Jute, raw ... ..	3,250	600	...	2,650
Do. manufactures of ... ..	5,200	6,000	800	...
Leather, manufactures of ... ..	3,150	1,150	...	2,000
Lemons, dry ... ..	1,300	2,500	1,200	...
Lemon juice ... ..	...	400	400	...





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CONTRASTED STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE AND DESCRIPTION OF GOODS  
EXPORTED FROM BAHRAIN DURING THE YEARS 1879 AND 1880—concluded.

Class.	For the years		Increase in 1880.	Decrease in 1880.
	1879.	1880.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Liquors, wines and spirits	...	...	...	...
Lucifers	...	1,150	1,150	...
Mats	10,450	9,800	...	650
Metals	9,350	8,950	...	400
Mill-stones...	...	50	50	...
Oil	3,250	12,350	9,100	...
Opium	50	200	150	...
Paints and colors	...	50	50	...
Pearls	18,11,000	20,23,000	2,12,000	...
Perfumery	8,900	8,250	...	650
Porcelain and china-ware	...	3,100	3,100	...
Provisions and oilman's stores	25,100	19,170	...	5,930
Salt	...	200	200	...
Saltpetre	...	950	950	...
Seeds	1,315	2,470	1,155	...
Shark fins	...	8,000	8,000	...
Shells, mother-o'-pearl	1,300	2,000	700	...
Silk, raw	...	8,000	8,000	...
Do. manufactures of	2,500	21,500	19,000	...
Spices	22,510	17,900	...	4,610
Stationery	500	950	450	...
Sugar-candy	1,950	7,000	5,050	...
Do. crushed	...	250	250	...
Do. loat	...	2,100	2,100	...
Do. soft	12,000	13,000	1,000	...
Tallow	1,000	3,000	2,000	...
Tea	300	300	...	...
Tobacco	35,000	30,000	...	5,000
Do. manufactures of	...	4,570	4,570	...
Timber and wood	6,000	6,000	...	...
Wax, bees'	330	200	...	130
Wool	2,500	9,000	6,500	...
Woollen goods	21,100	11,750	...	9,350
Other kinds	8,500	300	...	8,200
Total	25,83,410	32,24,900	7,23,680	82,190
Specie	1,40,000	5,00,000	3,60,000	...
Grand Total Rupees	27,23,410	37,24,900	10,83,680	82,190



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TABLE No. 18.

TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERING AND LEAVING  
THE PORT OF BAHRAIN DURING TWELVE MONTHS IN 1880.

CLASS A—European. CLASS B—Native Craft.

Where trading or description.	Average number.	Average tonnage of each vessel.	Total average tonnage.
<b>A—European.</b>			
Square-rigged, Europe ...	...	...	...
Ditto India ...	...	...	...
Ditto Java ...	...	...	...
Ditto Aden ...	...	...	...
Ditto Muscat ...	...	...	...
Steamers, Mail, B. I. S. N. Co. ...	39	648	25,272
Ditto ditto English line	...	...	...
Ditto Merchant, Bombay and Persian Co. ...	2	800	1,600
Steamers, pilgrim ...	1	2,500	2,500
Ditto miscellaneous ...	...	...	...
Total ...	42	...	29,372
<b>B—Native Craft.</b>			
India ...	38	150	5,700
Muscat and Dependencies ...	8	70	560
Arab Coast, Persian Gulf, Bahrain ...	73	12	876
Persian Coast, Mekran ...	62	16	992
Koweit, Busrah, and Kateef ...	594	10	5,940
Zanzibar ...	5	85	425
Total ...	780	...	14,493
Grand Total ...	822	...	43,865



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TABLE

ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE PRIN  
IN THE PERSIAN GULF KNOWN AS THE PIRATE COAST, EXTENDING

Articles.	From England.	From other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	From India.	From Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living—				
Camels	...	...	...	...
Donkeys	...	...	...	...
Horses	...	...	...	...
Mules	...	...	...	...
Apparel, wearing	...	...	4,000	...
Arms and ammunition—				
Caps, percussion	...	...	...	...
Cartridges	...	...	...	...
Flint	...	...	...	...
Flint-cocks	...	...	...	...
Guns	...	...	...	...
Pistols	...	...	...	...
Powder	...	...	...	...
Shot	...	...	...	...
Swords	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Beads and amber	...	...	...	...
Books and printed matter	...	...	...	...
Building materials—				
Chunam and lime	...	...	...	...
Stones	...	...	...	...
Candles	...	...	500	...
Canes and rattans	...	...	...	...
Canvas—				
Country	...	...	...	...
Europe	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches	...	...	500	...
Coal	...	...	...	...
Cocanuts	...	...	...	...
Coffee	...	...	1,000	...
Coir and coir-rope	...	...	35,000	...
Confectionery preserves	...	...	7,000	...
	...	...	500	...
Cotton goods—				
Chintz of all kinds	...	...	5,000	...
Do. Masulipatam	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods of all kinds	...	...	22,000	...
Thread and twist	...	...	4,000	...
Cotton, raw	...	...	...	...
Dates	...	...	...	...
Date juice	...	...	...	...



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No. 19.

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE IMPORTED ON THE ARAB COAST  
FROM RAS-EL-KHYMAH TO ABOO ZHABI, DURING THE YEAR 1880.

From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and Dependencies.	From Bahrain.	From Persian Gulf and Mehran.	From Koweit, Busrah, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	1,500	...	...	...	1,500
...	...	750	...	...	...	750
...	...	4,000	...	...	...	4,000
...	...	...	1,500	...	1,000	6,500
...	...	...	500	...	...	500
...	2,000	...	...	...	1,000	3,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,900	...	1,500	...	3,000	7,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,000	...	2,500	...	2,000	5,500
...	2,000	...	2,500	...	1,000	5,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
600	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5,000	3,000	...	...	8,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,000	...	22,000	...	1,000	2,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	59,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
...	...	...	3,000	...	...	3,500
...	5,000	...	...	2,500	1,500	14,000
...	...	...	4,000	...	...	4,000
...	500	...	...	...	1,000	23,000
...	15,000	...	...	...	...	19,000
...	...	...	8,000	...	...	8,000
...	6,000	45,000	90,000	2,50,000	...	3,91,000
...	...	3,000	...	7,000	...	10,000

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ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

Articles.	From England.	From other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	From India.	From Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Drugs and medicines—				
Aloes	...	...	...	...
Alum	...	...	...	...
Arsenic	...	...	...	...
Assafetida	...	...	...	...
Camphor	...	...	...	...
Cassia fistula	...	...	...	...
Cod liver oil	...	...	...	...
Rose, dry	...	...	...	...
Salammoniac	...	...	...	...
Saleb	...	...	...	...
Sarsaparilla	...	...	...	...
Senna-leaves	...	...	...	...
Sulphur	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	100	...
Dyeing and coloring materials—				
Gall-nuts	...	...	...	...
Henna-leaves	...	...	...	...
Madder-roots	...	...	...	...
Red ochre	...	...	...	...
Safflower	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...
Earthen-ware	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables—				
Ahlook (wild almonds)	...	...	...	...
Almonds	...	...	...	...
Figs	...	...	...	...
Hazel-nuts	...	...	...	...
Khismis	...	...	...	...
Pistachio-nuts	...	...	...	...
Plums	...	...	...	...
Raisins	...	...	...	...
Tamarind	...	...	2,000	...
Walnuts	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...
Fuel—				
Charcoal	...	...	...	...
Firewood	...	...	...	...
Furniture	...	...	2,000	...
Glass and glass-ware	...	...	...	...
Bangles	...	...	...	...
Looking (mirror)	...	...	600	...
Panes	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Gold embroidered cloth	...	...	1,000	...
Do. lace	...	...	...	...
Do. thread, &c.	...	...	500	...



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PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE, &C.—continued.

From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and Dependencies.	From Bahrain.	From Persian Gulf and Mekran.	From Koweit, Basrah, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	200	...	...	...	...	200
...	100	...	600	...	...	600
...	1,000	...	500	...	...	100
500	...	...	...	...	...	500
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
...	...	...	2,000	...	...	500
...	...	...	500	...	...	2,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	500
...	2,000	...	200	...	...	200
...	...	...	500	...	...	2,000
...	...	...	100	...	...	500
...	...	...	...	...	...	200
...	500	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,500
...	...	...	1,500	...	...	1,500
...	...	...	200	...	...	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	200
...	100	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	200	...	...	300
...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,000	...	...	1,000
...	...	...	2,000	...	...	2,000
...	...	...	2,000	...	...	2,000
...	...	...	500	...	...	500
...	...	...	2,000	...	...	2,000
...	...	...	200	...	...	200
...	...	...	300	...	...	300
...	...	...	4,000	...	...	300
...	...	...	3,000	...	...	4,000
...	...	...	2,000	...	...	5,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	600
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,000	1,000	2,000	...
...	500	...	1,000	...	...	6,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000



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ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

Articles.	From England.	From other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	From India.	From Java.	From other countries, &c.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grain and pulse—					
Barley	...	...	...	...	...
Beans	...	...	...	...	...
Dhall	...	...	1,000	...	...
Gram	...	...	...	...	...
Peas	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	...	...	2,50,000	...	...
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery	...	...	6,500	...	...
Hides and skins	...	...	...	...	...
Indigo	...	...	5,000	...	...
Jute, raw	...	...	2,000	...	...
Do. manufactures of—					
Gunny bags	...	...	...	...	...
Leather, manufactures of—					
Shoes, boots, &c.	...	...	500	...	40
Lemons, dry	...	...	...	...	...
Lemon juice	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors, wines and spirits—					
Country	...	...	...	...	...
Europe	...	...	...	...	...
Lucifers	...	...	250	...	...
Mats—					
Bags	...	...	...	...	...
China	...	...	...	...	...
Country	...	...	...	...	...
Reed	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—					
Brass	...	...	...	...	...
Copper	...	...	4,000	...	...
Iron	...	...	2,000	...	...
Lead	...	...	...	...	...
Quicksilver	...	...	...	...	...
Steel	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—pig	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—plates	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...
Mill-stones	...	...	...	...	...
Oil—					
Cocoanut	...	...	...	...	...
Fish (country)	...	...	...	...	...
Gingelly	...	...	...	...	6,000



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 165

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE, &C.—continued.

From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and Dependencies.	From Bahrain.	From Persian Gulf and Mekran.	From Koweit, Basrah, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	4,000	2,000	...	6,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,000	...	...	1,000
...	...	...	3,000	...	...	2,000
...	35,000	...	5,000,000	5,000	...	3,000
...	...	...	80,000	...	...	7,90,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	80,000
...	...	...	2,500	...	...	9,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5,000	...	...	10,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
400	500	...	1,000	1,500	500	4,400
...	15,000	...	...	...	...	15,000
...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	250	...	...	500
...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
...	...	3,000	6,000	1,000	...	10,000
...	...	...	...	3,000	...	3,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	7,000	...	...	11,000
...	...	...	3,000	...	...	5,000
...	600	...	1,000	...	2,000	3,600
...	...	...	200	...	...	200
...	...	...	600	...	...	600
...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	400	...	...	400
...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
6,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	7,000
...	...	...	2,000	...	...	2,000





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166 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL  
ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

Articles.	From England.	From other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	From India.	From Java.	From Arab. Recd from Arab.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Oil.—continued.</i>					
Kerosine	...	...	...	...	...
Linseed	...	...	...	...	...
Rapeseed	...	...	6,000	...	...
Turpentine	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...
Opium	...	...	...	...	...
Paints and colors	...	...	400	...	17,000
Pearls	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Perfumery—</i>					
Rose-water	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	1,000	...	...
Porcelain and china-ware	...	...	2,000	...	...
<i>Provisions and oilman's stores—</i>					
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...
Fish, salt	...	...	...	...	...
Flour	...	...	...	...	...
Ghee	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	...	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Seeds—</i>					
Anchoochak	...	...	...	...	...
Anis	...	...	...	...	...
Black	...	...	...	...	...
Coriander	...	...	...	...	...
Cummin	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy	...	...	...	...	...
Quince	...	...	...	...	...
Sesame	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...
Shark fins	...	...	...	...	...
Shells, mother-o'-pearl	...	...	...	...	...
Silk, raw	...	...	500	...	...
Do. manufactures of	...	...	2,000	...	1,000
<i>Spices—</i>					
Capsicum	...	...	...	...	...
Cardamoms	...	...	...	...	...
Cinnamon	...	...	...	...	...
Cloves	...	...	...	...	...
Ginger, dry	...	...	...	...	...
Nutmegs	...	...	...	...	...
Pepper, black	...	...	2,000	...	...
Turmeric	...	...	2,000	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 167

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE, &c.—continued.

From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and Dependencies.	From Bahrain.	From Persian Gulf and Mekran.	From Kuwait, Busrah, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	7,000	...	...	7,000
...	...	...	3,000	...	...	9,000
...	...	...	...	...	700	700
...	100	...	500	...	...	600
1,75,000	...	15,000	...	...	...	400
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,90,000
...	...	...	700	1,000	...	1,700
2,500	1,000	...	...	...	...	4,500
...	...	...	1,000	...	...	3,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	17,000	...	...	17,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,500	...	...	2,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	500	...	...	500
...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
...	...	...	2,000	...	...	2,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,500	...	...	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,500
1,000	5,000	...	4,000	...	3,000	15,000
...	...	...	300	...	...	300
...	...	...	1,500	...	...	1,500
...	...	...	300	...	...	300
...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000
...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
...	...	...	500	...	...	500
...	...	...	3,000	...	...	5,000
...	...	...	2,000	...	...	4,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...



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168 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL  
ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

Articles.	From England.	From other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	From India.	From Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stationery	...	...	200	...
Sugar-candy	...	...	2,000	...
Do. crushed	...	...	5,000	...
Do. loaf	...	...	...	...
Do. soft	...	...	15,000	...
Tallow	...	...	1,000	...
Tea	...	...	700	...
Tobacco	...	...	...	...
Do. manufactures of—	...	...	...	...
Cheroots and cigars	...	...	500	...
Snuff	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Timber and wood—	...	...	...	...
Planks of all kinds	...	...	35,000	...
Rafters	...	...	...	...
Wax, bees'	...	...	...	...
Wool	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods —	...	...	...	...
Broadcloth	...	...	2,500	...
Carpets and rugs	...	...	...	...
Cloaks (Persian)	...	...	...	...
Shawls	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...
All other kinds not included above	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	4,34,750	...
Specie	...	...	1,00,000	...
Grand Total Rupees	...	...	5,34,750	...

(N. B.—The above details have been furnished by the Acting Residency Agent,



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 169

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE, &c.—concluded.

From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and Dependencies.	From Bahrain.	From Persian Gulf and Mekran.	From Koweit, Busrah, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
300	...	...	500	...	...	1,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
...	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,000
...	9,000	...	1,20,000	...	...	1,44,000
...	...	...	4,000	...	...	5,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	700
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	35,000
...	...	...	...	...	13,000	13,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	11,000	...	...	11,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
600	500	600	1,000	...	...	5,200
...	...	...	9,000	...	...	9,000
...	...	...	...	700	...	700
...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,86,900	1,11,500	77,850	9,87,750	2,74,700	37,700	21,11,150
...	80,000	...	5,00,000	...	...	6,80,000
1,86,900	1,91,500	77,850	14,87,750	2,74,700	37,700	27,91,150

Arab Coast, and compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident.)



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170 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

TABLE  
ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE PRIN  
IN THE PERSIAN GULF KNOWN AS THE PIRATE COAST, EXTENDING

Articles.	To England.	To other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	To India.	To Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animal, living—				
Camels	...	...	...	...
Donkeys	...	...	...	...
Horses	...	...	3,000	...
Mules	...	...	...	...
Apparel, wearing	...	...	...	...
Arms and ammunition—				
Caps, percussion	...	...	...	...
Cartridges	...	...	...	...
Flints	...	...	...	...
Flint-cocks	...	...	...	...
Guns	...	...	...	...
Pistols	...	...	...	...
Powder	...	...	...	...
Shot	...	...	...	...
Swords	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Beads and amber	...	...	...	...
Books and printed matter	...	...	...	...
Building materials—				
Chunam and lime	...	...	...	...
Stones	...	...	...	...
Candles	...	...	...	...
Canes and rattans	...	...	...	...
Canvas—				
Country	...	...	...	...
Europe	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches	...	...	...	...
Coal	...	...	...	...
Cocoanuts	...	...	...	...
Coffee	...	...	...	...
Coir and coir-rope	...	...	...	...
Confectionery preserves	...	...	...	...
Cotton goods—				
Chintz of all kinds	...	...	...	...
Do. Masulipatam	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods of all kinds	...	...	...	...
Thread and twist	...	...	...	...
Cotton, raw	...	...	...	...
Dates	...	...	...	...
Date juice	...	...	...	...



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 171

No. 20.

CIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE EXPORTED FROM THE ARAB COAST  
FROM RAS-EL-KHYMAH TO ABOO ZHABI DURING THE YEAR 1880.

To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	To Muscat and Dependencies.	To Bahrain.	To Persian Gulf and Mehran.	To Koweit, Busrah, and Baghdad.	To Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	2,000	1,700	600	...	4,000	8,300
...	6,000	...	...	...	2,000	8,000
...	7,000	...	...	...	9,000	19,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,500	...	...	...	5,000	7,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
...	...	...	...	2,500	...	2,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

Articles.	To England.	To other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	To India.	To Java.
Drugs and medicines—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aloes	...	...	...	...
Alum	...	...	...	...
Arsenic	...	...	...	...
Assafoetida	...	...	...	...
Camphor	...	...	...	...
Cassia fistula	...	...	...	...
Cod liver oil	...	...	...	...
Rose, dry	...	...	...	...
Salammoniac	...	...	...	...
Saleb	...	...	...	...
Sarsaparilla	...	...	...	...
Senna-leaves	...	...	...	...
Sulphur	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and coloring materials—				
Gall-nuts	...	...	...	...
Henna-leaves	...	...	...	...
Madder-roots	...	...	...	...
Red ochre	...	...	...	...
Safflower	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...
Earthen-ware...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables—				
Ahlook (wild almonds)	...	...	...	...
Almonds	...	...	...	...
Figs	...	...	...	...
Hazel-nuts	...	...	...	...
Khismis	...	...	...	...
Pistachio-nuts	...	...	...	...
Plums	...	...	...	...
Raisins	...	...	...	...
Tamarind	...	...	...	...
Walnuts	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...
Fuel—				
Charcoal	...	...	...	...
Firewood	...	...	...	...
Furniture	...	...	...	...
Glass and glass-ware	...	...	...	...
Bangles	...	...	...	...
Looking (mirror)	...	...	...	...
Panes	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Gold embroidered cloth	...	...	...	...
Do. lace	...	...	...	...
Do. thread, &c.	...	...	...	...







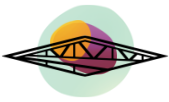
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174 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

Articles.	To England.	To other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	To India.	To Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grain and pulse—				
Barley	...	...	...	...
Beans	...	...	...	...
Dhall	...	...	...	...
Gram	...	...	...	...
Peas	...	...	...	...
Rice	...	...	...	...
Wheat	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins	...	...	...	...
Indigo	...	...	...	...
Jute, raw	...	...	...	...
Jute, manufactures of—				
Gunny bags	...	...	...	...
Leather, manufactures of—				
Shoes, boots, &c.	...	...	...	...
Lemons, dry	...	...	...	...
Lemon juice	...	...	...	...
Liquors, wines and spirits—				
Country	...	...	...	...
Europe	...	...	...	...
Lucifers	...	...	...	...
Mats—				
Bags	...	...	...	...
China	...	...	...	...
Country	...	...	...	...
Reed	...	...	...	...
Metals—				
Brass	...	...	...	...
Copper	...	...	...	...
Iron	...	...	...	...
Lead	...	...	...	...
Quicksilver	...	...	...	...
Steel	...	...	...	...
Tin—pig	...	...	...	...
Tin—plates	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Mill-stones	...	...	...	...
Oil—				
Cocoanut	...	...	...	...
Fish (country)	...	...	...	...
Gingelly	...	...	...	...

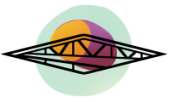




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176 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL  
ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

Articles.	To England.	To other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	To India.	To Java.
<i>Oil—continued.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kerosine	...	...	...	...
Linseed	...	...	...	...
Rapeseed	...	...	...	...
Turpentine	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Opium	...	...	...	...
Paints and colors	...	...	...	...
Pearls	...	...	15,00,000	...
<i>Perfumery—</i>				
Rose water	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
<i>Porcelain and china-ware</i>	...	...	...	...
<i>Provisions and oilman's stores—</i>				
Cheese	...	...	...	...
Fish, salt	...	...	...	...
Flour	...	...	...	...
Ghee	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Salt	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre	...	...	...	...
<i>Seeds—</i>				
Anchoochak	...	...	...	...
Anis	...	...	...	...
Black	...	...	...	...
Coriander	...	...	...	...
Cummin	...	...	...	...
Poppy	...	...	...	...
Quince	...	...	...	...
Sesame	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Shark fins	...	...	...	...
Shells, mother-o'-pearl	...	...	...	...
Silk, raw	...	...	...	...
Do. manufactures of	...	...	...	...
<i>Spices—</i>				
Capsicum	...	...	...	...
Cardamoms	...	...	...	...
Cinnamon	...	...	...	...
Cloves	...	...	...	...
Ginger, dry	...	...	...	...
Nutmegs	...	...	...	...
Pepper, black	...	...	...	...
Turmeric	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...
Stationery	...	...	...	...



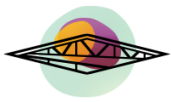
"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
في مسقط لسنة ١٨٨٠-١٨٨١" [١٦١] [٢٤٤/١٩٤]

RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 177

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE, &C.—continued.

To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	To Muscat and Dependencies.	To Bahrain.	To Persian Gulf and Mekran.	To Koweit, Bush-rab, and Bagh-dad.	To Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	14,00,000	1,50,000	...	30,50,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	500	...	1,000	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	6,000	6,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,000	...	22,000	...	...	27,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
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178 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

Articles.	To England.	To other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	To India.	To Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sugar-candy ...	...	...	...	...
Do. crushed ...	...	...	...	...
Do. loaf ...	...	...	...	...
Do. soft ...	...	...	...	...
Tallow ...	...	...	...	...
Tea ...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco ...	...	...	...	...
Do. manufactures of—				
Cheroots and cigars ...	...	...	...	...
Snuff ...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	...	...	...	...
Timber and wood—				
Planks of all kinds ...	...	...	...	...
Rafters ...	...	...	...	...
Wax, bees' ...	...	...	...	...
Wool ...	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods—				
Broadcloth ...	...	...	...	...
Carpets and rugs ...	...	...	...	...
Cloaks (Persian) ...	...	...	1,000	...
Shawls ...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ...	...	...	...	...
All other kinds not included above ...	...	...	2,000	...
Total ...	...	...	15,06,000	...
Specie ...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total Rupees ...	...	...	15,06,000	...

(N.B.—The above details have been furnished by the Acting Residency Agent,

MERCANTILE  
To Aden,  
Bombay,  
&c.  
Rs.  
2,50  
2,50  
2,50  
Arab Co



تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 179

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE, &c.—concluded.

To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	To Muscat and Dependencies.	To Bahrain.	To Persian Gulf and Mekran.	To Koweit, Bushrah, and Baghdad.	To Zanzibar.	Total value in Rupees.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	12,000	...	12,000	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2,500	1,000	3,000	1,000	2,500	11,000	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2,500	...	...	...	2,000	6,500	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2,500	27,000	4,700	14,27,000	1,66,500	35,500	31,69,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,500	27,000	4,700	14,27,000	1,66,500	35,500	31,69,200

Arab Coast, and compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Unconvenanted Assistant Resident.)



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180 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

TABLE No. 21.

CONTRASTED STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE AND DESCRIPTION OF  
GOODS IMPORTED AT THE PORTS OF THE 'OMÁN COAST IN THE PERSIAN  
GULF DURING THE YEARS 1879 AND 1880.

Class.	For the years		Increase in 1880.	Decrease in 1880.
	1879.	1880.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living ... ..	1,000	6,250	5,250	...
Apparel, wearing ... ..	23,000	6,500	...	16,500
Arms and ammunition... ..	16,550	21,900	5,350	...
Beads and amber ... ..	...	...	...	...
Books and printed matter ... ..	...	1,600	1,600	...
Building materials ... ..	100	...	...	100
Candles ... ..	500	1,500	1,000	...
Canes and rattans ... ..	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ..	10,000	8,000	...	2,000
Clocks and watches ... ..	500	1,500	1,000	...
Coal ... ..	...	...	...	...
Cocoanuts ... ..	2,000	2,000	...	...
Coffee ... ..	3,31,000	59,000	...	2,72,000
Coir and coir-rope ... ..	8,000	7,000	...	1,000
Confectionery preserves ... ..	100	3,500	3,400	...
Cotton goods ... ..	3,03,000	41,500	...	2,61,500
Thread and twist ... ..	3,000	19,000	16,000	...
Cotton, raw ... ..	5,000	8,000	3,000	...
Dates ... ..	6,56,000	3,91,000	...	2,65,000
Date juice ... ..	...	10,000	10,000	...
Drugs and medicines ... ..	72,170	8,300	...	63,870
Dyeing and coloring materials ... ..	2,300	4,200	1,900	...
Earthen-ware ... ..	...	300	300	...
Fruits and vegetables ... ..	7,850	19,000	11,150	...
Fuel ... ..	200	3,000	2,800	...
Furniture ... ..	2,000	2,000	...	...
Glass and glass-ware ... ..	500	1,800	1,300	...
Gold embroidered cloth... ..	...	6,000	6,000	...
Do. lace ... ..	...	...	...	...
Do. thread, &c. ... ..	...	2,000	2,000	...
Grain and pulse ... ..	7,98,500	8,82,000	83,500	...
Gum ... ..	2,100	...	...	2,100
Hardware and cutlery ... ..	...	9,000	9,000	...
Hides and skins ... ..	100	...	...	100
Indigo ... ..	15,000	10,000	...	5,000
Jute, raw ... ..	10,000	2,000	...	8,000
Do. manufactures of ... ..	100	...	...	100
Leather, manufactures of ... ..	2,100	4,400	2,300	...
Lemons, dry ... ..	2,000	15,000	13,000	...
Lemon juice ... ..	...	1,000	1,000	...

CONTRAST  
GOODS  
GULF

Liquors, v  
Lodgers  
Mats  
Metals, m  
Mill-stone  
Oil  
Opium  
Parris an  
Parris  
Perfumer  
Porcelain  
Povraic  
Salt  
Saltpetre  
Seeds  
Shark fin  
Shells, m  
Silk, raw  
Do. ma  
Spices  
Stations  
Sugar-c  
Do. c  
Do. b  
Do. s  
Tallow  
Tea  
Tobacco  
Do.  
Timber  
Wax, b  
Wool  
Woolen  
Other



تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 181

CONTRASTED STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE AND DESCRIPTION OF  
GOODS IMPORTED AT THE PORTS OF THE 'OMÁN COAST IN THE PERSIAN  
GULF DURING THE YEARS 1879 AND 1880—concluded.

Class.	For the years		Increase in 1880.	Decrease in 1880.
	1879.	1880.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Liquors, wines and spirits ...	1,000	...	...	1,000
Lucifers ...	200	500	300	...
Mats ...	8,000	14,000	6,000	...
Metals, manufactures of ...	30,200	21,400	...	8,800
Mill-stones ...	...	400	400	...
Oil ...	14,000	26,700	12,700	...
Opium ...	1,000	600	...	400
Paints and colors ...	...	400	400	...
Pearls ...	...	1,90,000	1,90,000	...
Perfumery ...	16,000	6,200	...	9,800
Porcelain and china-ware ...	5,000	3,000	...	2,000
Provisions and oilman's stores ...	15,000	17,000	2,000	...
Salt ...	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre ...	...	2,500	2,500	...
Seeds ...	1,500	5,000	3,500	...
Shark fins ...	...	...	...	...
Shells, mother-o'-pearl ...	...	...	...	...
Silk, raw ...	...	1,500	1,500	...
Do. manufactures of ...	...	15,000	15,000	...
Spices ...	24,300	13,600	...	10,700
Stationery ...	4,000	1,000	...	3,000
Sugar-candy ...	2,000	2,000	...	...
Do. crushed ...	1,000	5,000	4,000	...
Do. loaf ...	...	2,000	2,000	...
Do. soft ...	7,000	1,44,000	1,37,000	...
Tallow ...	10,000	5,000	...	5,000
Tea ...	500	700	200	...
Tobacco ...	10,000	...	...	10,000
Do. manufactures of ...	1,000	500	...	500
Timber and wood ...	50,000	48,000	...	2,000
Wax, bees' ...	...	...	...	...
Wool ...	8,000	11,000	3,000	...
Woollen goods ...	1,100	15,900	14,800	...
Other kinds ...	2,910	...	...	2,910
Total ...	24,86,380	21,11,150	5,78,150	9,53,380
Specie ...	10,00,000	6,80,000	...	3,20,000
Grand Total ...	34,86,380	27,91,150	5,78,150	12,73,380





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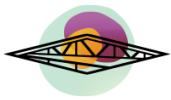
182 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

TABLE No. 22.

CONTRASTED STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE AND DESCRIPTION OF GOODS  
EXPORTED AT THE PORTS OF THE 'OMÁN COAST IN THE PERSIAN GULF  
DURING THE YEARS 1879 AND 1880.

Class.	For the years		Increase in 1880.	Decrease in 1880.
	1879.	1880.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living ... ..	400	35,300	34,900	...
Apparel, wearing ... ..	...	1,000	1,000	...
Arms and ammunition ... ..	...	7,500	7,500	...
Beads and amber ... ..	...	...	...	...
Books and printed matter ... ..	...	...	...	...
Building materials ... ..	...	...	...	...
Candles ... ..	...	...	...	...
Canes and rattans ... ..	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ..	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches ... ..	...	1,000	1,000	...
Coal ... ..	...	...	...	...
Cocoanuts ... ..	...	2,500	2,500	...
Coffee ... ..	...	...	...	...
Coir and coir-rope ... ..	...	...	...	...
Confectionery preserves ... ..	...	...	...	...
Cotton goods ... ..	...	...	...	...
Thread and twist ... ..	...	...	...	...
Cotton, raw ... ..	...	...	...	...
Dates ... ..	...	...	...	...
Date juice ... ..	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ..	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and coloring materials ... ..	...	5,000	5,000	...
Earthen-ware ... ..	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... ..	...	...	...	...

COSTRA  
XXX  
Fuel  
Furniture  
Glass and  
Gold and  
Do. lac  
Do. the  
Grain and  
Haulwa  
Hides and  
Indigo  
Jute, re  
Do. m  
Leather  
Lenses  
Lemon  
Liquor  
Luzifer  
Mats  
Metals  
Mill-st  
Oil  
Opium  
Paints  
Pearls  
Perfume  
Porcel



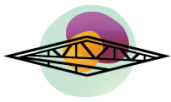
"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 183

CONTRASTED STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE AND DESCRIPTION OF GOODS  
EXPORTED AT THE PORTS OF THE 'OMÁN COAST, &c.—continued.

Class.	For the years		Increase in 1880.	Decrease in 1880.
	1879.	1880.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fuel ... ..	3,000	2,000	...	1,000
Furniture ... ..	...	...	...	...
Glass and glass-ware ... ..	...	...	...	...
Gold embroidered cloth... ..	...	...	...	...
Do. lace ... ..	...	...	...	...
Do. thread, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse ... ..	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery ... ..	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins ... ..	...	...	...	...
Indigo ... ..	...	...	...	...
Jute, raw ... ..	...	...	...	...
Do. manufactures of ... ..	...	900	900	...
Leather, manufactures of ... ..	...	...	...	...
Lemons, dry ... ..	...	...	...	...
Lemon juice ... ..	...	...	...	...
Liquor, wines and spirits ... ..	...	...	...	...
Lucifers ... ..	...	...	...	...
Mats ... ..	...	...	...	...
Metals ... ..	...	...	...	...
Mill-stones ... ..	...	...	...	...
Oil ... ..	2,000	...	...	2,000
Opium ... ..	...	...	...	...
Paints and colors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Pearls ... ..	14,00,000	30,50,000	16,50,000	...
Perfumery ... ..	...	...	...	...
Porcelain and china-ware ... ..	...	...	...	...



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184 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL  
CONTRASTED STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE AND DESCRIPTION OF GOODS  
EXPORTED AT THE PORTS OF THE 'OMÁN COAST, &c.—concluded.

Class.	For the years		Increase in 1880.	Decrease in 1880.
	1879.	1880.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provisions and oilman's stores ...	200	7,500	7,300	...
Salt ...	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre ...	...	...	...	...
Seeds ...	...	...	...	...
Shark fins ...	...	...	...	...
Shells, mother-o'-pearl ...	10,600	27,000	16,400	...
Silk, raw ...	...	...	...	...
Do. manufactures of ...	...	...	...	...
Spices ...	...	...	...	...
Stationery ...	...	...	...	...
Sugar-candy ...	...	...	...	...
Do. crushed ...	...	...	...	...
Do. loaf ...	...	...	...	...
Do. soft ...	...	...	...	...
Tallow ...	...	...	...	...
Tea ...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco ...	...	...	...	...
Do. manufactures of—	...	...	...	...
Timber and wood ...	...	12,000	12,000	...
Wax, bees' ...	20	...	...	20
Wool ...	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods ...	4,130	11,000	6,870	...
Other kinds ...	500	6,500	6,000	...
Total ...	14,20,850	31,69,200	17,51,370	3,020
Specie ...	95,500	...	...	95,500
Grand Total ...	15,16,350	31,69,200	17,51,370	98,520



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 185

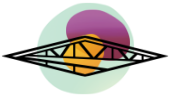
TABLE No. 23.

TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERING AND LEAVING  
THE PORTS OF 'OMÁN IN PERSIAN GULF DURING TWELVE MONTHS IN 1880.

CLASS A—European. CLASS B—Native Craft.

Where trading or description.	Average number.	Average tonnage of each vessel.	Total average tonnage.
<b>A—European.</b>			
Square-rigged, Europe ...	...	...	...
Ditto India ...	...	...	...
Ditto Java ...	...	...	...
Ditto Aden ...	...	...	...
Ditto Muscat ...	...	...	...
Steamers, Mail, B. I. S. N. Co. ...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto English line	...	...	...
Ditto Merchant, Bombay and Persian Co.	...	...	...
Steamers, Pilgrim ...	...	...	...
Ditto Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...
<b>B—Native Craft.</b>			
India ...	10	80	800
Muscat and Dependencies ...	200	24	4,800
Arab Coast, Persian Gulf, Bahrain... ..	30	25	750
Persian Coast, Mekran... ..	500	35	17,500
Koweit, Busrah, and Kateef ...	20	75	1,500
Zanzibar ...	15	65	975
Total ...	775	...	26,325
Grand Total ...	775	...	26,325

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186 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

TABLE

ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE PRIN  
DURING THE

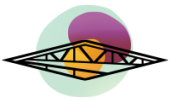
Articles.	From England.	From other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	From India.	From Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living—				
Camels	...	...	...	...
Donkeys	...	...	...	...
Horses	...	...	...	...
Mules	...	...	...	...
Apparel, wearing	...	...	3,200	...
Arms and ammunition—				
Caps, percussion	1,200	...	...	...
Cartridges	...	...	...	...
Flints	...	...	...	...
Flint-cocks	...	...	...	...
Guns	...	...	...	...
Pistols	...	...	...	...
Powder	...	...	...	...
Shot	...	...	4,000	...
Swords	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Beads and amber	...	...	...	...
Books and printed matter	...	...	700	...
Building materials —				
Chunam and lime	...	...	...	...
Stones	...	...	...	...
Candles	600	...	800	...
Canes and rattans	...	...	...	...
Canvas—				
Country	...	...	...	...
Europe	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches	...	...	8,000	...
Coal	...	...	...	...
Cocoanuts	...	...	5,000	...
Coffee	...	...	9,000	...
Coir and coir-rope	...	...	5,000	...
Confectionery preserves	...	...	2,500	...
Cotton goods—				
Chintz of all kinds	6,00,000	...	2,00,000	...
Do. Masulipatam...	...	...	12,000	...
Piece-goods of all kinds	4,00,000	...	3,00,000	...
Thread and twist	59,000	...	7,000	...
Cotton, raw	...	...	...	...
Dates	...	...	...	...
Date juice	...	...	...	...

No. 24.  
TOTAL AND  
THIS 188

From other Euro-  
pean or Ameri-  
can countries.

Rs.

8000



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 187

No. 24.

CIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE IMPORTED INTO BUNDER ABBASS  
YEAR 1880.

From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and Dependencies.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	From Persian Gulf and Mekran.	From Koweit, Busrah, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	From China.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	15,300	...	...	...	...	...	15,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
...	6,000	...	...	...	10,000	...	16,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
8,000	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	18,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	500	...	8,500
...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	7,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	6,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,00,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,00,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
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188 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL  
ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

Articles.	From England.	From other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	From India.	From Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Drugs and medicines—				
Aloes	...	...	500	...
Alum	...	...	6,000	...
Arsenic	...	...	...	...
Assafetida	...	...	...	...
Camphor	...	...	4,000	...
Cassia fistula	...	...	5,000	...
Cod-liver oil	...	...	...	...
Rose, dry	...	...	...	...
Salammoniac	...	...	9,000	...
Saleb	...	...	...	...
Sarsaparilla	...	...	...	...
Senna-leaves	...	...	...	...
Sulphur	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and coloring materials—				
Gall-nuts	...	...	...	...
Henna-leaves	...	...	...	...
Madder-roots	...	...	...	...
Red ochre	...	...	...	...
Safflower	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...
Earthen-ware	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables—				
Ahlook (wild almonds)	...	...	...	...
Almonds	...	...	...	...
Figs	...	...	...	...
Hazel-nuts	...	...	...	...
Khismis	...	...	...	...
Pistachio-nuts	...	...	...	...
Plums	...	...	...	...
Raisins	...	...	...	...
Tamarind	...	...	8,000	...
Walnuts	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...
Fuel—				
Charcoal	...	...	6,000	...
Firewood	...	...	...	...
Furniture	...	...	8,000	4,000
Glass and glass-ware	...	...	...	...
Bangles	...	...	...	...
Looking (mirror)	...	...	2,000	...
Panes	...	...	5,000	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Gold embroidered cloth	...	...	90,000	...

PRINCIPAL

From India, Rs.

Rs.

80

...



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في مسقط لسنة ١٨٨٠-١٨٨١ [١٦٧] [٢٤٤/٢٠٦]

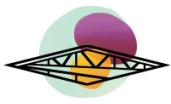
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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 189

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE, &C.—*continued.*

From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and Dependencies.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	From Persian Gulf and Mekran.	From Koweit, Bushrah, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	From China.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
800	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	800
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	45,000	...	...	...	45,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
...	5,000	...	4,000	...	...	...	9,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	94,000





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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

Articles.	From England.	From other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	From India.	From Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold lace	...	...	7,000	...
Do. thread, &c.	3,000	...	...	...
Grain and pulse—				
Barley	...	...	20,000	...
Beans	...	...	...	...
Dhall	...	...	500	...
Gram	...	...	...	...
Peas	...	...	...	...
Rice	...	...	25,000	...
Wheat	...	...	2,00,000	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery	...	...	6,000	...
Hides and skins	...	...	8,000	...
Indigo	...	...	1,50,000	...
Jute, raw	...	...	5,000	...
Do., manufactures of—				
Gunny bags	...	...	4,000	...
Leather manufactures of—				
Shoes, boots, &c.	...	...	2,000	...
Lemons, dry	...	...	...	...
Lemon juice	...	...	...	...
Liquors, wines and spirits—				
Country	...	...	...	...
Europe	6,000	...	4,000	5,000
Lucifers	...	...	4,000	...
Mats—				
Bags	...	...	...	...
China	...	...	6,000	1,000
Country	...	...	...	...
Reed	...	...	...	...
Metals—				
Brass	...	...	...	...
Copper	...	...	50,000	...
Iron	1,00,000	...	10,000	...
Lead	20,000	...	8,000	...
Quicksilver	...	...	...	...
Steel	...	...	5,000	...
Tin—pig	...	...	18,000	...
Tin—plates	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	10,000	...	...	...
Mill-stones	...	...	...	...



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 191

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE, &c.—continued.

From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and Dependencies.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	From Persian Gulf and Mekran.	From Koweit, Bushrah, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	From China.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
...	...	...	...	500	...	...	500
...	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	55,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,50,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
...	5,000	4,000	...	...	...	...	13,000
500	...	...	...	2,000	500	...	5,000
...	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
...	...	...	8,000	...	...	...	8,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
...	3,000	...	5,000	...	...	...	8,000
...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	8,000
...	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	2,000
...	...	...	...	400	...	...	400
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,50,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000
...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	14,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



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192 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

Articles.	From England.	From other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	From India.	From Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Oil—				
Cocanut	...	...	4,000	...
Fish (country)	...	...	...	...
Gingelly	...	...	5,000	...
Kerosine	...	...	12,000	...
Linseed	...	...	...	...
Rapeseed	...	...	7,000	...
Turpentine	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Opium	...	...	...	...
Paints and colors	...	...	1,000	...
Pearls	...	...	...	...
Perfumery—				
Otr of roses	...	...	6,000	...
Rose-water	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Porcelain and china-ware	...	...	8,000	...
Provisions and oilman's stores—				
Cheese	...	...	...	...
Fish, salt	...	...	...	...
Flour	...	...	...	...
Ghee	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Salt	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre	...	...	...	...
Seeds—				
Anchoochak	...	...	...	...
Anis	...	...	...	...
Black	...	...	...	...
Coriander	...	...	...	...
Cummin	...	...	...	...
Poppy	...	...	...	...
Quince	...	...	...	...
Sesame	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Shark fins	...	...	...	...
Shells, mother-o'-pearl	...	...	...	...
Silk, raw	...	...	...	...
Do., manufactures of	...	...	15,000	...
Spices—				
Capsicum	...	...	3,000	...
Cardamoms	...	...	1,000	...
Cinnamon	...	...	1,20,000	...
Cloves	...	...	...	...
Ginger, dry	...	...	5,500	...



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 193

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE, &C.—*continued*.

From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and Dependences.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	From Persian Gulf and Mekran.	From Koweit, Bushrah, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	From China.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
...	4,000	...	...	...	4,000	...	20,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
...	...	25,000	...	...	...	...	25,000
4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	18,000
5,000	2,000	...	...	3,000	...	6,000	31,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,20,000
...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,500

Y



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194 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

Articles.	From England.	From other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	From India.	From Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Spices— <i>continued.</i>				
Nutmegs ... ..	...	...	...	...
Pepper, black ... ..	...	...	25,000	...
Turmeric ... ..	...	...	15,000	...
Other kinds ... ..	...	...	5,000	...
Stationery ... ..	...	...	1,000	...
Sugar-candy ... ..	...	...	1,12,000	...
Do. crushed ... ..	50,000	...	5,50,000	...
Do. loaf ... ..	1,50,000	...	...	...
Do. soft ... ..	...	...	1,00,000	2,00,000
Tallow ... ..	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ..	...	...	14,000	1,00,000
Tobacco ... ..	...	...	...	...
Do. manufactures of—				
Cheroots and cigars ... ..	...	...	2,000	3,000
Snuff ... ..	...	...	3,000	...
Other sorts ... ..	...	...	...	...
Timber and wood--				
Planks of all kinds ... ..	...	...	9,000	11,000
Rafters ... ..	...	...	...	...
Wax, bees' ... ..	...	...	...	...
Wool ... ..	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods—				
Broadcloth ... ..	1,50,000	...	50,000	...
Carpets and rugs ... ..	...	...	...	...
Cloaks (Persian) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Shawls ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ..	...	...	...	...
All other kinds not included above ... ..	...	...	2,000	...
Total ... ..	15,49,800	...	23,08,700	3,24,000
Specie ... ..	...	...	...	...
Grand Total Rupees ... ..	15,49,800	...	23,08,700	3,24,000

(N.B.—The above details have been furnished by the Acting Residency Agent,



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 195

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE, &c.—concluded.

From Aden, Red Sea, &c.	From Muscat and Dependencies.	From Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	From Persian Gulf and Mekran.	From Kowet, Bushrah, and Baghdad.	From Zanzibar.	From China.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,12,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,00,000
50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,00,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,14,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000
...	4,000	...	...	...	5,000	...	9,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
200	500	...	2,000	...	...	...	4,700
78,500	98,800	42,000	64,000	20,900	30,000	12,000	45,28,700
...	2,50,000	...	...	...	...	...	2,50,000
78,500	3,48,800	42,000	64,000	20,900	30,000	12,000	47,78,700

Arab Coast, and compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident.)



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196 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

TABLE  
ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE PRIN  
DURING THE

Articles.	To England.	To other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	To India.	To Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living—				
Camels	...	...	...	...
Donkeys	...	...	...	...
Horses	...	...	6,200	...
Mules	...	...	...	...
Apparel, wearing	...	...	...	...
Arms and ammunition—				
Caps, percussion	...	...	...	...
Cartridges	...	...	...	...
Flints	...	...	...	...
Flint-cocks	...	...	...	...
Guns	...	...	...	...
Pistols	...	...	...	...
Powder	...	...	...	...
Shot	...	...	...	...
Swords	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Beads and amber	...	...	...	...
Books and printed matter	...	...	...	...
Building materials—				
Chunam and lime	...	...	...	...
Stones	...	...	...	...
Candles	...	...	...	...
Canes and rattans	...	...	...	...
Canvas—				
Country	...	...	...	...
Europe	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches	...	...	...	...
Coal	...	...	...	...
Cocoanuts	...	...	...	...
Coffee	...	...	...	...
Coir and coir-rope	...	...	...	...
Confectionery preserves	...	...	...	...
Cotton goods—				
Chintz of all kinds	...	...	...	...
Do. Masulipatam	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods of all kinds	...	...	...	...
Thread and twist	...	...	...	...
Cotton, raw	...	...	3,50,000	...
Dates	...	...	...	...
Date juice	...	...	...	...



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 197

No. 25.

CAPITAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE EXPORTED FROM BUNDER ABBASS  
YEAR 1880.

To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	To Muscat and Dependents.	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	To Persian Gulf and Mekran.	To Koweit, Bussrah, and Baghdad.	To Zanzibar.	To China.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	4,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	500	...	...	...	...	500
...	...	200	...	...	...	...	200
...	600	...	...	...	500	...	1,100
...	1,500	500	1,000	...	500	...	500
...	1,000	200	500	...	...	...	3,000
600	500	...	500	...	200	...	1,700
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800
...	...	100	...	...	...	...	100
...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35,000	...	2,000	...	...	3,000	...	40,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	3,55,000
...	...	14,000	...	...	...	...	14,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...





"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
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198 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL  
ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

Articles.	To England.	To other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	To India.	To Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>Drugs and medicines—</b>				
Aloes	...	...	...	...
Alum	...	...	...	...
Arsenic	...	...	...	...
Assafetida	...	...	...	...
Camphor	...	...	...	...
Cassia fistula	...	...	...	...
Cod-liver oil	...	...	...	...
Rose, dry	...	...	6,000	...
Salammoniac	...	...	...	...
Saleb	...	...	...	...
Sarsaparilla	...	...	...	...
Senna-leaves	...	...	...	...
Sulphur	...	...	10,000	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...
<b>Dyeing and coloring materials—</b>				
Gall-nuts	...	...	5,000	...
Henna-leaves	...	...	...	...
Madder-roots	...	...	2,00,000	...
Red ochre	...	...	3,000	...
Safflower	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...
<b>Earthen-ware</b>				
...	...	...	...	...
<b>Fruits and vegetables—</b>				
Ahlook (wild almonds)	...	...	...	...
Almonds	...	...	35,000	...
Figs	...	...	10,000	...
Hazel-nuts	...	...	15,000	10,000
Khismis	...	...	11,000	12,000
Pistachio-nuts	...	...	20,000	15,000
Plums	...	...	8,000	9,000
Raisins	...	...	55,000	8,000
Tamarind	...	...	500	...
Walnuts	...	...	25,000	15,000
Other kinds	...	...	...	...
<b>Fuel—</b>				
Charcoal	...	...	...	...
Firewood	...	...	...	...
<b>Furniture</b>				
...	...	...	...	...
<b>Glass and glass-ware</b>				
Bangles	...	...	...	...
Looking (mirror)	...	...	...	...
Panes	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...



"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 199

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE, &c.—continued.

To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	To Muscat and Dependencies.	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	To Persian Gulf and Mekran.	To Koweit, Busrah, and Baghdad.	To Zanzibar.	To China.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	7,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	22,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
...	5,000	...	...	25,000	...	...	25,000
...	2,000	...	...	45,000	...	...	2,50,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,000	2,000	...	3,000	1,000	...	8,000
...	5,000	2,000	...	...	9,000	...	51,000
...	3,000	1,000	...	...	2,000	...	16,000
6,000	2,500	...	...	...	5,000	...	38,500
3,000	4,000	1,000	5,000	2,000	3,000	...	41,000
5,000	3,000	1,000	...	...	4,000	...	48,000
5,000	2,000	500	...	4,000	2,000	...	30,500
2,000	5,000	700	3,000	3,000	2,000	6,000	84,700
...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	5,500
7,000	6,000	2,000	6,000	4,000	5,000	...	70,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	700	2,500	5,000	5,000	...	13,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,500	500	500	2,000	500	...	5,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



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200 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL  
ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

Articles.	To England.	To other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	To India.	To Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold embroidered cloth ...	...	...	...	...
Do. lace ...	...	...	...	...
Do. thread, &c. ...	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse—				
Barley ...	...	...	...	...
Beans ...	...	...	...	...
Dhall ...	...	...	...	...
Gram ...	...	...	...	...
Peas ...	...	...	9,000	...
Rice ...	...	...	...	...
Wheat ...	...	...	5,000	...
Other sorts ...	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery ...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins ...	...	...	...	...
Indigo ...	...	...	...	...
Jute, raw ...	...	...	...	...
Jute, manufactures of—				
Gunny bags ...	...	...	...	...
Leather, manufactures of—				
Shoes, boots, &c. ...	...	...	...	...
Lemons, dry ...	...	...	...	...
Lemon juice ...	...	...	1,000	...
Liquors, wines and spirits—				
Country ...	...	...	...	2,000
Europe ...	...	...	...	...
Lucifers ...	...	...	...	...
Mats—				
Bags ...	...	...	...	...
China ...	...	...	...	...
Country ...	...	...	...	...
Reed ...	...	...	...	...
Metals—				
Brass ...	...	...	...	...
Copper ...	...	...	...	...
Iron ...	...	...	...	...
Lead ...	...	...	...	...
Quicksilver ...	...	...	...	...
Steel ...	...	...	...	...
Tin-pig ...	...	...	...	...
Tin-plates ...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	...	...	...	...
Mill-stones ...	...	...	...	...



تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 201

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE, &c.—continued.

To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	To Muscat and Dependencies.	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	To Persian Gulf and Mekran.	To Koweit, Busrah, and Baghdad.	To Zanzibar.	To China	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	500	...	...	...	...	500
...	1,000	300	...	...	1,000	...	2,300
...	4,000	400	...	...	2,000	...	6,400
...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000
...	500	300	...	...	...	...	800
...	1,000	1,000	1,500	...	...	...	3,500
...	2,000	1,500	1,000	3,000	2,000	...	18,500
...	1,000	500	1,000	...	1,000	...	3,500
...	...	...	...	...	600	...	5,600
...	...	1,000	3,500	...	...	...	4,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	500	500	1,500	...	...	2,500
...	1,000	700	3,000	...	...	...	4,700
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	400	200	...	...	...	...	600
...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	2,000
...	...	...	3,000	2,000	...	...	6,000
...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	3,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	500	1,000	2,000	...	1,000	...	4,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	600	500	400	1,000	...	...	2,500

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"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
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202 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL  
ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

Articles.	To England.	To other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	To India.	To Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>Oil—</b>				
Cocoanut	...	...	...	...
Fish (country)	...	...	...	...
Gingelly	...	...	...	...
Kerosine	...	...	...	...
Linseed	...	...	...	...
Rapeseed	...	...	...	...
Turpentine	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Opium	...	...	...	...
Paints and colors	...	...	...	...
Pearls	...	...	...	...
<b>Perfumery—</b>				
Rose-water	...	...	5,000	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
<b>Porcelain and china-ware</b>				
...	...	...	...	...
<b>Provisions and oilman's stores—</b>				
Cheese	...	...	...	...
Fish, salt	...	...	15,000	...
Flour	...	...	...	...
Ghee	...	...	9,000	10,000
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Salt	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre	...	...	...	...
<b>Seeds—</b>				
Anchoochak	...	...	4,000	...
Anis	...	...	...	...
Black	...	...	5,000	...
Coriander	...	...	...	...
Cummin	...	...	7,500	...
Poppy	...	6,000	...	...
Quince	...	...	...	...
Sesame	...	...	2,000	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Shark fins	...	...	...	...
Shells, mother-o'-pearl	...	...	...	...
Silk, raw	...	20,000	...	...
Do., manufactures of	...	...	10,000	...
<b>Spices—</b>				
Capsicum	...	...	...	...
Cardamoms	...	...	...	...
Cinnamon	...	...	...	...
Cloves	...	...	...	...
Ginger, dry	...	...	...	...



تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 203

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE, &c.—continued.

To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	To Muscat and Dependencies.	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	To Persian Gulf and Mekran.	To Koweit, Bushrah, and Baghdad.	To Zanzibar.	To China.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	12,00,000	12,00,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,000	500	...	...	...	...	7,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	19,000
...	500	...	...	...	...	...	19,500
...	8,000	...	...	...	5,000	...	13,000
...	1,000	1,000	...	...	3,000	...	5,000
...	2,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	7,000
...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	20,000
...	11,000	4,000	...	...	8,000	...	6,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



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204 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL  
ABSTRACT TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE

Articles.	To England.	To other Euro- pean or Ameri- can countries.	To India.	To Java.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Spices— <i>continued.</i>				
Nutmegs	...	...	...	...
Pepper, black	...	...	...	...
Turmeric	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...
Stationery	...	...	...	...
Sugar-candy	...	...	...	...
Do. crushed	...	...	...	...
Do. loaf	...	...	...	...
Do. soft	...	...	...	...
Tallow	...	...	...	...
Tea	...	...	...	...
Tobacco	...	...	...	...
Do., manufactures of—				
Cheroots and cigars	...	...	...	...
Snuff	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	...	...	...	...
Timber and wood—				
Planks of all kinds	...	...	...	...
Rafters	...	...	...	...
Wax, bees'	...	...	...	...
Wool	...	...	2,50,000	...
Woollen goods—				
Broadcloth	...	...	...	...
Carpets and rugs	...	...	50,000	...
Cloaks (Persian)	...	...	...	...
Shawls	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	...	...	...	...
All other kinds not included above	...	...	2,500	...
Total	26,000	...	11,34,700	81,000
Specie	...	...	4,00,000	...
Grand Total Rupees	26,000	...	15,34,700	81,000

(N.B.—The above details have been furnished by the Acting Residency Agent,



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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 205

PRINCIPAL AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TRADE, &c.—concluded.

To Aden, Red Sea, &c.	To Muscat and Dependences.	To Arab Coast of Persian Gulf and Bahrain.	To Persian Gulf and Mekran.	To Koweit, Busrah, and Baghdad.	To Zanzibar.	To China.	Total value in Rupees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,00,000	...	...	...	50,000	...	...	1,50,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,50,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,50,000
...	300	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,300
25,000	5,000	...	...	...	5,000	...	35,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,000	400	200	1,000	200	...	...	6,300
3,90,600	1,08,800	50,000	35,900	1,57,700	82,300	12,06,000	32,73,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,00,000
3,90,600	1,08,800	50,000	35,900	1,57,700	82,300	12,06,000	36,73,000

Arab Coast, and compiled by Mr. George Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant Resident.)





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206 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

TABLE No. 26.

TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERING AND LEAVING  
THE PORT OF BUNDER ABBASS DURING TWELVE MONTHS IN 1880.

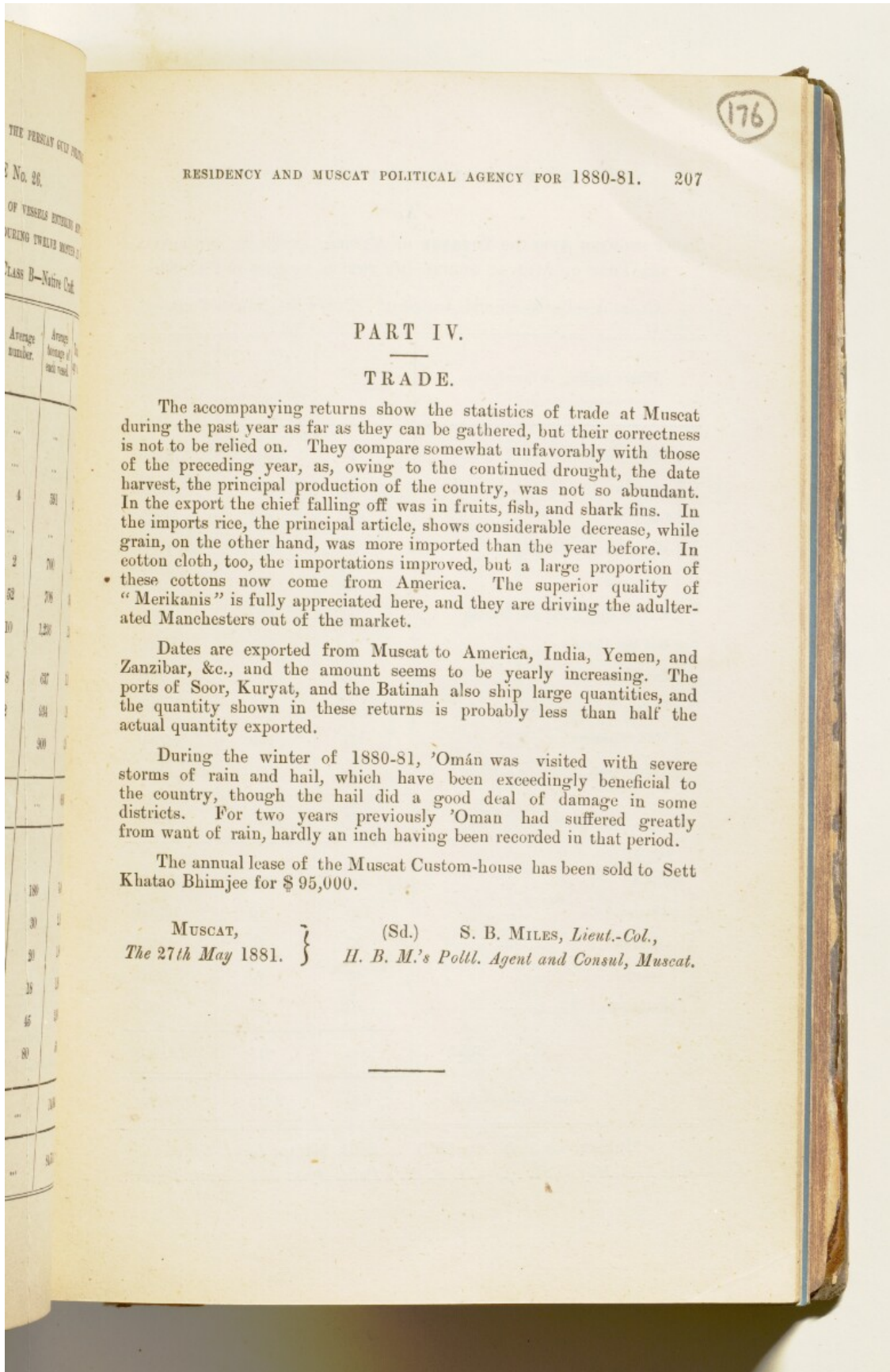
CLASS A—European. CLASS B—Native Craft.

Where trading or description.	Average number.	Average tonnage of each vessel.	Total average tonnage.
A—European.			
Square-rigged, Europe ...	...	...	...
Ditto India ...	...	...	...
Ditto Java ...	4	591	2,364
Ditto Aden ...	...	...	...
Ditto Muscat ...	2	700	1,400
Steamers, Mail, B. I. S. N. Co. ...	52	708	36,816
Ditto ditto English line	10	1,236	12,360
Ditto Merchant, Bombay and Persian Co. ...	18	637	11,466
Steamers, Pilgrim ...	2	934	1,868
Ditto Miscellaneous... ..	4	900	3,600
Total ...	92	...	69,874
B—Native Craft.			
India ...	30	180	5,400
Muscat and Dependencies ...	70	30	2,100
Arab Coast, Persian Gulf, Bahrain ...	50	20	1,000
Persian Coast, Mekran ...	110	18	1,980
Koweit, Busrah, and Kateef ...	80	45	3,600
Zanzibar ...	7	80	560
Total ...	347	...	14,640
Grand Total ...	439	...	84,514

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harvest, th  
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the impor  
gan, on  
ective ab  
these cot  
Merika  
sted Man  
Dite  
Zanzibar,  
ports of  
the quan  
actual qu  
Dre  
storms o  
the coun  
districts.  
from war  
The  
Khatia  
The 27



"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
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"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
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208 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

A.

TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERING AND LEAVING  
THE PORT OF MUSCAT DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS OF 1880-81.

CLASS A—European and American. CLASS B—Native Craft.

Where trading or description.	Average number.	Average tonnage of each vessel.	Total average tonnage.	
A—European and American.	Coal vessels ... ..	1	2,500	2,500
	America ... ..	3	700	2,100
	India ... ..	20	600	12,000
	Mauritius and Bourbon ... ..	3	500	1,500
	Singapore ... ..	2	300	600
	Persian Gulf Ports and Busrah ... ..	4	600	2,400
	Red Sea Ports ... ..	1	500	500
	Zanzibar ... ..	2	500	1,000
	Natal ... ..	1	600	600
	Mail Steamers ... ..	81	800	64,000
Other do. ... ..	12	500	6,000	
Total ... ..	130	8,100	93,200	
B—Native Craft.	India ... ..	200	100	20,000
	Persian Gulf ... ..	180	75	13,500
	Mekran ... ..	60	40	2,400
	Yemen ... ..	40	80	3,200
	Zanzibar ... ..	20	80	1,600
Total ... ..	500	375	40,700	
Grand Total, A & B ... ..	630	8,475	1,33,900	

MUSCAT, } (Sd.) S. B. MILES, Lieut.-Col.,  
The 27th May 1881. } H. B. M.'s Polt. Agent and Consul, Muscat.



تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
في مسقط لسنة ١٨٨٠-١٨٨١ [١٧٧] [٢٤٤/٢٢٦]

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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 209

B.  
EXPORT.  
ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1880-81.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	To
Dates (pressed) ...	1,00,000 bags.	3,50,000	India, Yemen and America.
Do. (dry) ...	75,000 "	4,50,000	India.
Do. (black) ...	15,000 "	2,500	Ditto.
Date juice ...	400 dubbas.	1,200	Ditto.
Fruit ...	...	20,000	Ditto.
Dried limes ...	1,200 bags.	16,000	Persian Gulf.
Raisins (zebeeb) ...	600 "	3,500	India and Yemen.
Plums ...	5 "	40	India.
Almonds ...	100 "	800	Ditto.
Walnuts ...	40 "	200	Ditto.
Tamarind ...	400 baskets.	1,200	Gulf and Busrah.
Fish ...	13,000 in No.	2,400	India and Mauritius.
Do. malls (for manure) ...	400 bags.	2,400	India.
Do. sounds ...	100 "	1,800	Ditto.
Shark fins ...	100 "	4,000	Ditto.
Pearls ...	...	60,000	Ditto.
Mother-o'-pearl ...	350 bags.	12,000	Ditto.
Cotton ...	360 bales.	9,000	Ditto.
" fabrics ...	300 boxes.	1,50,000	Zanzibar.
" seeds ...	800 bags.	1,700	India.
Rose leaves ...	550 "	2,000	Yemen.
Rose-water ...	750 karbas.	1,500	India, Zanzibar and Singa- poor.
Pomegranate skins ...	25 bales.	100	India.
Henna ...	200 bags.	1,000	Persian Gulf and Busrah.
Opium ...	4 boxes.	3,500	Zanzibar.
Wheat ...	1,000 bags.	3,500	Persian Gulf and Busrah.
Rice ...	3,000 "	10,500	Ditto ditto.
Jowari ...	1,000 kandies.	17,000	Mekran Coast.
Barley ...	1,500 bags.	3,000	Mekran and Busrah.
Moong ...	...	...	.....
Ghee ...	100 dubbas.	2,200	Singapoor and Mauritius.
Sugar ...	1,000 bags.	18,000	Yemen.
Salt ...	10,000 loads.	20,000	India, Zanzibar and Singa- poor.
Red ochre ...	250 "	500	India.
Sulphur ...	250 bags.	1,000	Busrah and Persian Gulf.
Madder ...	50 "	400	India.
Assafetida ...	5 "	200	Ditto.
Garlic ...	100 "	500	Zanzibar.
Musk ...	20 bottles.	1,000	Persian Gulf.
Aloes wood ...	5 boxes.	1,800	Ditto.
Incense ...	100 bags.	600	Ditto.
Shunna ...	75 bales.	300	Ditto.
Aloes ...	600 skins.	3,500	India.
Senna leaves ...	100 bags.	250	India and Persia.

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"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
في مسقط لسنة ١٨٨٠-١٨٨١" [١٧٧ظ] (٢٤٤/٢٢٧)

210 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL  
ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1880-81—concluded.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	To
Dragon's blood ...	30 pots.	600	India.
Budr bud ...	1,000 bales.	4,000	Yemen.
Reed pens ...	25 bundles.	500	India.
Goats' hair ...	300 bales.	4,000	Busrah.
Cowries ...	2,000 bags.	6,000	India.
Hulwah ...	...	10,000	Ditto.
Otto of Roses ...	...	1,000	Ditto.
Canvas (Arabian) ...	1,000 bolts.	4,000	Yemen.
Rafters ...	100 scores.	500	Persian Gulf and Busrah.
Planks ...	75 "	6,000	Ditto. ditto.
Donkeys ...	200 in No.	4,000	India.
Oil (kerosine) ...	4,000 boxes.	8,000	Gulf and Busrah.
Cloves ...	100 bags.	3,500	India.
American (cloth) ...	150 bales.	10,000	Persian Gulf.
Wool ...	100 "	4,000	India.
Rifles ...	8 boxes.	600	Persian Gulf.
Ebony ...	35 scores.	650	India.
Paper ...	20 boxes.	550	Persian Gulf.
Mat bags ...	1,000 bundles.	2,000	India.
Total ...	...	12,50,990	
Specie ...	...	2,20,000	
Grand Total ...	...	14,70,990	

MUSCAT, } (Sd.) S. B. MILES, Lieut.-Col.,  
The 27th May 1881. } H. B. M.'s Polll. Agent and Consul, Muscat.



تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
في مسقط لسنة ١٨٨٠-١٨٨١ [١٧٨] [٢٤٤/٢٢٨]

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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. - 211

C.  
IMPORTS.  
ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1880-81.

From	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	Remarks.
INDIA.	Barley	2,981 bags.	5,200	
	Rice, Bengal	143,812 "	5,03,342	
	Do. Malabar	300 mooras.	800	
	Do. (red)	325 bags.	1,200	
	Wheat	1,523 "	40,000	
	Bajri	393 "	1,100	
	Jowari	12,000 "	24,000	
	Dhall	850 "	2,700	
	Sugar	5,150 "	60,000	
	Sugar-candy	115 "	1,300	
	Jagree	39 pots.	175	
	Coffee	2,300 bags.	30,000	
	Tea	...	...	
	Pepper	570 bags.	7,000	
	Turmeric	406 "	1,600	
	Cardamoms	25 "	3,100	
	Cinnamon	548 "	3,500	
	Ginger (dry)	30 mooras.	250	
	Nutmegs	8 bags.	200	
	Betel-nuts	40 "	600	
	Cocoanuts (fresh)	10,000 "	170	
	Do. (dry)	37 bales.	350	
	Tamarind	577 baskets.	1,500	
	Monkey-nuts	828 bags.	1,200	
	Musk	45 bottles.	3,500	
	Aloes wood	8 boxes.	3,000	
	Frankincense	121 "	3,000	
	Sandal-wood chips	20 kandies.	1,200	
	Camphor	26 boxes.	400	
	Gooracco	150 pipes.	600	
	Cotton (damaged)	600 bales.	2,400	
	Do. stuff	1,100 "	1,50,000	
	Do. cloth (blue)	250 "	22,500	
	Turkey (red)	20 boxes.	2,500	
Handkerchiefs, coloured	15 "	2,250		
Chintz	150 "	3,000		
Twist	953 "	76,240		
Sewing cotton	...	600		
Broadcloth	10 bales.	1,000		
Shawls and loongees	54 in No.	1,000		
Silk	24 bales.	9,600		
Silk goods	45 "	9,500		
Gold thread	2,557 tolas.	19,000		
Hemp	1,042 coils.	4,200		
Twine	18 bundles.	120		
Gunnies	30 bales.	1,000		
Rope, coir	80 kandies.	1,500		
Copper	1,404 pieces.	11,000		



تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
في مسقط لسنة ١٨٨٠-١٨٨١ [١٧٨] [٢٤٤/٢٢٩]

212 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1880-81—continued.

From	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	Remarks.
INDIA.	Tin and lead ... ..	727 pieces.	5,200	
	Steel ... ..	60 casks.	300	
	Brass ... ..	150 pieces.	500	
	Ironware ... ..	...	2,000	
	Dyes ... ..	25 kegs.	200	
	Indigo ... ..	...	...	
	Oil, sweet ... ..	5,300 casks.	70,000	
	„ kerosine ... ..	750 boxes.	1,700	
	Candles ... ..	150 „	600	
	Oil seeds ... ..	6 kandies.	200	
	Ganja (flax seeds) ... ..	50 bags.	600	
	Sulphur ... ..	318 casks.	6,000	
	Lucifer matches ... ..	40 boxes.	700	
	Fire-works ... ..	50 „	300	
	Surrungee ... ..	6 bags.	200	
	Purwass ... ..	...	...	
	Saffron ... ..	12 boxes.	1,800	
	Alum ... ..	11 casks.	150	
	Wood ... ..	...	1,500	
	Wines, spirits, and malt liquors...	...	3,000	
	Tar ... ..	...	...	
	Clay ... ..	...	...	
	Paper ... ..	50 boxes.	2,000	
	Dubbas, empty ... ..	...	...	
	Delf ... ..	...	5,000	
	Soda ... ..	200 baskets.	600	
	Gram ... ..	413 bags.	850	
	Ghee ... ..	898 dubbas.	18,000	
	Cummin seed ... ..	& boxes.	...	
	Coriander ... ..	1,160 bags.	11,000	
	Garlic ... ..	614 „	1,000	
	Salammoniac ... ..	90 „	150	
	Hyacinth ... ..	5 pipes.	100	
	Borax ... ..	15 bales.	100	
	Caraway seed ... ..	5 pipes.	50	
Hides ... ..	5 bags.	40		
Pewter-ware ... ..	35 scores.	1,700		
Tallow ... ..	24 pieces.	500		
Boxes, empty D. wood ... ..	30 skins.	600		
Miscellaneous articles, such as cutlery, preserved provisions, oilman's stores, &c. ... ..	700 in No.	200		
	...	30,000		
	Total ... ..	...	11,85,237	
	Specie ... ..	...	1,00,000	
	Grand Total ... ..	...	12,85,237	



"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
في مسقط لسنة ١٨٨٠-١٨٨١" [١٧٩] (٢٤٤/٢٣٠)

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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 213

ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1880-81—continued.

From	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	Remarks.
PERSIAN GULF, BUSRAH, AND MERRAN COAST.	Dates (pressed)	4,200 bags.	8,000	
	Do. (dry)	1,652 "	9,000	
	Wheat	...	...	
	Jowari	...	...	
	Vetches	...	...	
	Barley	...	...	
	Moong	...	...	
	Rice	...	...	
	French beans	435 bags.	1,600	
	Ghee	75 skins.	1,500	
	Almonds	124 bags.	1,000	
	Walnuts	42 "	200	
	Pistachio-nuts	25 "	400	
	Figs	7 "	40	
	Plums	625 "	3,600	
	Raisins	8 "	50	
	Cotton	1,990 bales.	15,000	
	Carpets and rugs	20 "	1,000	
	Silk (raw)	25 "	6,000	
	Do. goods	25 "	5,000	
	Canvas	...	...	
	Skins	120 scores.	1,400	
	Goats' hair	503 bags.	4,000	
	Salt	10,189 loads.	18,000	
	Red ochre	250 "	500	
	Sulphur	...	...	
	Saltpetre	210 pots.	1,200	
	Lime (gitch)	400 loads.	600	
	Gunpowder	...	...	
	Assafetida	6 skins.	200	
	Madder	60 bags.	500	
	Myrtle leaves	950 "	2,800	
	Millet seeds	25 "	500	
	Rose-water	892 karabas & boxes.	1,500	
	Roses (dry)	613 bags.	2,100	
Pomegranate skins	40 "	140		
Pearls	...	60,000		
Mother-o'-pearl	350 bags.	11,000		
Budr bud	1,179 "	4,000		
Opium	6 boxes.	4,800		
Drugs	...	...		
Dyes	...	...		
Yellow wood	...	...		
Reed pens	25 bundles.	450		
Tallow	...	...		
Mat bags	150,625 in No.	9,000		
Jeerah (Coriander seed)	260 bags.	3,000		
Saffron	7 boxes.	1,000		
Gram	350 bags.	1,600		
Vinegar	40 karabas.	40		
Tobacco	780 bags.	2,400		





"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
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214 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL  
ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1880-81—continued.

From	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	Remarks.
PERSIAN, GULF, BUSRAH, AND MEXAN COAST.	Cloaks	7 scores.	475	
	Hair-comb	30 packets.	300	
	Wool	331 bags.	4,500	
	Twist	232 "	3,000	
	Cowries	200 "	400	
	Shark fins and fish maws	...	4,000	
	Fish sounds	...	500	
	Miscellaneous articles, such as mat- ting, raw cotton, chemicals, &c.	...	4,000	
	Total	...	2,00,645	
	Specie	...	8,000	
Grand Total	...	2,08,645		
SOUTH ARABIA AND AFRICA.	Coffee	320 bags.	6,500	
	Sugar	...	500	
	Do. (loaf)	25 boxes.	...	
	Indian-corn	...	...	
	Jowari	...	...	
	Cocoanuts	15 kandies.	300	
	Monkey-nuts	100,000 in No.	1,700	
	Chintz	250 bags.	450	
	Cotton, American	...	...	
	Do. twist	410 bales.	27,000	
	Paper	...	...	
	Cloves	42 boxes.	1,200	
	Wood (rafters)	127 bags.	4,500	
	Fowling-pieces	200 scores.	900	
	Frankincense	16 boxes.	1,100	
	Antimony	137 bags.	700	
	Ambergris	20 "	250	
	Civet	8 boxes.	1,000	
	Dragon's blood	15 horns.	700	
	Arabian gum (mukull)	35 pots.	600	
	Wild cypress seeds	20 bags.	200	
	Otto of roses	675 "	23,000	
	Shunna	300 bottles.	300	
	Gum	100 bags.	400	
	Senna leaves	10 "	150	
	Aloes	107 "	250	
	Fish oil	600 skins.	3,500	
Tallow	...	1,800		
Cowries	...	...		
Soap, American	2,067 bags.	7,000		
Mother-o'-pearl	...	...		
Oil (kerosine)	...	...		
Clocks	3,800 boxes.	7,500		
Cotton	60 in No.	240		
Hides	117 bales.	1,100		
	10 scores.	100		



تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 215

ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1880-81—concluded.

From	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	Remarks.
SOUTH ARABIA AND AFRICA.	Ebony	12 scores.	200	
	Razors	5 cases.	250	
	Fez (red caps)	124 scores.	500	
	Flour (American)	262 boxes.	1,500	
	Candles	60 "	250	
	Miscellaneous articles, such as rafters, wood for native craft, empty boxes, &c.	...	3,000	
	Total	...	98,640	
	Specie	...	50,000	
	Grand Total	...	1,48,640	
SINGAPOOR AND MAURITIUS.	Planks	150 scores.	1,000	
	Rafters	40 "	250	
	Timber	5 "	200	
	Sugar	300 "	4,500	
	Benzoin	50 boxes.	1,000	
	Coffee	...	...	
	Ginger (dry)	24 mooras.	200	
	Ram	...	...	
Crockery	...	300		
	Total	...	7,450	
	Specie	...	2,400	
	Grand Total	...	9,850	

MUSCAT, } (Sd.) S. B. MILES, *Lieut.-Col.*,  
The 27th May 1881. } H. B. M.'s *Polit. Agent and Consul, Muscat.*

"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
في مسقط لسنة ١٨٨٠-١٨٨١" [ظ ١٨٠] [٢٤٤/٢٣٣]

216 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

D.

CONTRASTED STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERING  
AND LEAVING THE PORT OF MUSCAT.

Estimate for the year 1880-81.

A—European and American. B—Native Craft.

CLASS.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1880-81.	Decrease in 1880-81.
	1879-80.	1880-81.		
A.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
Coal vessels ... ..	1	1	...	...
America ... ..	3	3	...	...
India ... ..	27	20	...	7
Mauritius and Bourbon ... ..	5	3	...	2
Singapore ... ..	5	2	...	3
Persian Gulf Ports and Busrah... ..	6	4	...	2
Red Sea Ports ... ..	3	1	...	2
Zanzibar ... ..	1	2	1	...
Natal ... ..	1	1	...	...
Mail steamers ... ..	73	81	8	...
Other steamers ... ..	11	12	1	...
Total ... ..	136	130	10	16
B.				
India... ..	250	200	...	50
Persian Gulf ... ..	200	180	...	20
Mekran... ..	100	60	...	40
Yemen ... ..	40	40	...	...
Zanzibar ... ..	35	20	...	15
Total ... ..	625	500	...	125
Grand Total, A & B ... ..	761	630	10	141

MUSCAT,  
The 27th May 1881.

(Sd.) S. B. MILES, Lieut.-Col.,  
H. B. M.'s Polit. Agent and Consul, Muscat.



تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
في مسقط لسنة ١٨٨٠-١٨٨١ [١٨١] [٢٤٤/٢٣٤]

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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 217

E.

CONTRASTED STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE AND DESCRIPTION OF GOODS  
EXPORTED FROM MUSCAT.  
*Estimate for the year 1880-81.*

Class.	For the official year		Increase in 1880-81.	Decrease in 1880-81.
	1879-80.	1880-81.		
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Dates (pressed) ...	3,50,000	3,50,000	...	...
Do. (dry) ...	5,00,000	4,50,000	...	50,000
Do. (black) ...	4,000	2,500	...	1,500
Date juice ...	600	1,200	600	...
Fruits ...	25,000	20,000	...	5,000
Dried limes ...	13,000	16,000	3,000	...
Raisins (zebeeb) ...	2,400	3,500	1,100	...
Plums ...	150	40	...	110
Almonds ...	250	800	550	...
Walnuts ...	100	200	100	...
Tamarind ...	400	1,200	800	...
Fish ...	4,000	2,400	...	1,600
Do. small (for manure) ...	900	2,400	1,500	...
Do. sounds ...	7,500	1,800	...	5,700
Shark fins ...	15,000	4,000	...	11,000
Pearls ...	50,000	60,000	10,000	...
Mother-o'-pearl ...	35,000	12,000	...	23,000
Cotton ...	10,500	9,000	...	1,500
Do. fabrics ...	1,50,000	1,50,000	...	...
Do. seeds ...	2,500	1,700	...	800
Rose leaves ...	450	2,000	1,550	...
Do. water ...	800	1,500	700	...
Pomegranate skins ...	75	100	25	...
Henna ...	1,600	1,000	...	600
Opium ...	5,000	3,500	...	1,500
Wheat ...	11,000	3,500	...	7,500
Rice ...	35,000	10,500	...	24,500
Jowari ...	10,000	17,000	7,000	...
Barley ...	...	3,000	3,000	...
Moong ...	...	...	...	...
Ghee ...	2,500	2,200	...	300
Sugar ...	11,000	18,000	7,000	...
Salt ...	25,000	20,000	...	5,000
Red ochre ...	600	500	...	100
Sulphur ...	2,000	1,000	...	1,000
Madder ...	800	400	...	400
Assafotida ...	350	200	...	150
Garlic ...	350	500	150	...
Musk ...	700	1,000	300	...
Aloes wood ...	3,500	1,800	...	1,700
Incense ...	...	600	600	...
Shuuna ...	150	300	150	...
Aloes ...	2,000	3,500	1,500	...
Senna-leaves ...	500	250	...	250
Dragon's blood ...	600	600	...	...
Budr bud ...	3,500	4,000	500	...

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تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
في مسقط لسنة ١٨٨٠-١٨٨١ [ظ ١٨١] (٢٤٤/٢٣٥)

218 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL  
CONTRASTED STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE AND DESCRIPTION OF GOODS  
EXPORTED FROM MUSCAT—concluded.

Class.	For the official year		Increase in 1880-81.	Decrease in 1880-81.
	1879-80.	1880-81.		
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Reed pens ... ..	400	500	100	...
Goats' hair ... ..	1,000	4,000	3,000	...
Cowries ... ..	2,500	6,000	3,500	...
Hulwah ... ..	10,000	10,000	...	...
Otto of roses ... ..	4,000	1,000	...	3,000
Canvas (Arabian) ... ..	1,000	4,000	3,000	...
Rafters ... ..	3,500	500	...	3,000
Planks ... ..	4,500	6,000	1,500	...
Donkeys ... ..	2,000	4,000	2,000	...
Oil (kerosine) ... ..	3,000	8,000	5,000	...
Cloves ... ..	1,500	3,500	2,000	...
American cloth ... ..	...	10,000	10,000	...
Wool ... ..	...	4,000	4,000	...
Rifles ... ..	...	600	600	...
Ebony ... ..	...	650	650	...
Paper ... ..	...	550	550	...
Mat bags ... ..	...	2,000	2,000	...
Total ... ..	13,22,175	12,50,000	78,025	1,49,210
Specie ... ..	2,00,000	2,20,000	20,000	...
Grand Total ... ..	15,22,175	14,70,990	98,025	1,49,210

MUSCAT, } (Sd.) S. B. MILES, Lieut.-Col.,  
The 27th May 1881. } H. B. M.'s Poltl. Agent and Consul, Muscat.



تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
في مسقط لسنة ١٨٨٠-١٨٨١ [١٨٢] [٢٤٤/٢٣٦]

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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 219

F.  
CONTRASTED STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE AND DESCRIPTION OF GOODS  
IMPORTED INTO MUSCAT.  
Estimate for the year 1880-81.

From	Class.	For the official year		Increase in 1880-81.	Decrease in 1880-81.
		1879-80.	1880-81.		
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
INDIA.	Barley ...	600	5,200	4,600	...
	Rice, Bengal ...	5,62,500	5,03,342	...	59,158
	Do. Malabar... ..	3,700	800	...	2,900
	Do. red ... ..	1,200	1,200	...	...
	Wheat ... ..	19,000	40,000	21,000	...
	Bajri ... ..	400	1,100	700	...
	Jowari ... ..	12,000	24,000	12,000	...
	Dhal ... ..	750	2,700	1,950	...
	Sugar ... ..	48,000	60,000	12,000	...
	Sugar-candy ... ..	800	1,300	500	...
	Jaggery ... ..	200	175	...	25
	Coffee ... ..	24,000	30,000	6,000	...
	Tea ... ..	100	...	...	100
	Pepper ... ..	2,500	7,000	4,500	...
	Turmeric ... ..	1,500	1,600	100	...
	Cardamoms ... ..	1,500	3,100	1,600	...
	Cinnamon ... ..	2,300	3,500	1,200	...
	Ginger (dry) ... ..	200	250	50	...
	Nutmegs ... ..	160	200	40	...
	Betel-nuts ... ..	400	600	200	...
	Cocoanuts (fresh) ... ..	280	170	...	110
	" (dry) ... ..	350	350	...	...
	Tamarind ... ..	700	1,500	800	...
	Monkey-nuts ... ..	1,350	1,200	...	150
	Musk ... ..	3,000	3,500	500	...
	Aloes wood ... ..	6,000	3,000	...	3,000
	Frankincense ... ..	2,500	3,000	500	...
	Sandal-wood, chips ... ..	1,800	1,200	...	600
	Camphor ... ..	400	400	...	...
	Gooracoo ... ..	450	600	150	...
	Cotton (damaged) ... ..	500	2,400	1,900	...
	Do. stuffs ... ..	1,06,000	1,50,000	44,000	...
Do. cloth (blue) ... ..	24,000	22,500	...	1,500	
Turkey (red) ... ..	8,000	2,500	...	5,500	
Handkerchiefs (coloured) ... ..	3,500	2,250	...	1,250	
Chintz ... ..	15,000	3,000	...	12,000	
Twist ... ..	56,000	76,240	20,240	...	
Sewing cotton ... ..	800	600	...	200	
Broadcloth ... ..	3,000	1,000	...	2,000	
Shawls and loongees ... ..	1,000	1,000	...	...	
Silk ... ..	12,000	9,600	...	2,400	



"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
في مسقط لسنة ١٨٨٠-١٨٨١" [١٨٢] (٢٤٤/٢٣٧)

220 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL  
CONTRASTED STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE AND DESCRIPTION OF GOODS  
IMPORTED INTO MUSCAT, &C.--continued.

From	Class.	For the official year		Increase in 1880-81.	Decrease in 1880-81.
		1879-80.	1880-81.		
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
INDIA.	Silk goods ...	12,000	9,500	...	2,500
	Gold thread ...	6,000	19,000	13,000	...
	Hemp ...	6,000	4,200	...	1,800
	Twine ...	200	120	...	80
	Gunnies ...	...	1,000	1,000	...
	Rope, coir ...	1,100	1,500	400	...
	Copper ...	1,600	11,000	9,400	...
	Tin and lead ...	4,000	5,200	1,200	...
	Steel ...	500	300	...	200
	Brass ...	...	500	500	...
	Ironware ...	6,000	2,000	...	4,000
	Dyes ...	1,500	200	...	1,300
	Indigo ...	...	...	...	...
	Oil (sweet) ...	50,000	70,000	20,000	...
	Do. (kerosine) ...	250	1,700	1,450	...
	Candles ...	200	600	400	...
	Oil seeds ...	200	200	...	...
	Ganja (flax seed) ...	500	600	100	...
	Sulphur ...	300	6,000	5,700	...
	Lucifer matches ...	400	700	300	...
	Fire-works ...	400	300	...	100
	Surrungee ...	200	200	...	...
	Purwas ...	...	...	...	...
	Saffron ...	4,000	1,800	...	2,200
	Alum ...	200	150	...	50
	Wood ...	2,000	1,500	...	500
	Wines, spirits, & malt liquors	2,000	3,000	1,000	...
	Tar ...	...	...	...	...
	Clay ...	...	...	...	...
	Paper ...	1,000	2,000	1,000	...
	Dubbas, empty ...	250	...	...	250
	Delf ...	8,000	5,000	...	3,000
	Soda ...	700	600	...	100
	Gram ...	...	850	850	...
Ghee ...	...	18,000	18,000	...	
Cummin seed ...	...	11,000	11,000	...	
Coriander ...	...	1,000	1,000	...	
Garlic ...	...	150	150	...	
Salammoniac ...	...	100	100	...	
Hyacinth ...	...	100	100	...	
Borax ...	...	50	50	...	
Caraway seed ...	...	40	40	...	
Hides ...	...	1,700	1,700	...	



تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
في مسقط لسنة ١٨٨٠-١٨٨١ [١٨٨٣] [٢٤٤/٢٣٨]

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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 221

CONTRASTED STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE AND DESCRIPTION OF GOODS  
IMPORTED INTO MUSCAT, &C.—continued.

From	Class.	For the official year		Increase in 1880-81.	Decrease in 1880-81.
		1879-80.	1880-81.		
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
INDIA.	Pewter-ware ...	...	500	500	...
	Tallow ...	...	600	600	...
	Boxes, empty D. wood ...	...	200	200	...
	Miscellaneous articles, such as cutlery, preserved provisions, Oilman's stores, &c.	35,000	30,000	...	5,000
	Total ...	10,72,940	11,85,237	2,24,270	1,11,973
	Specie ...	1,50,000	1,00,000	...	50,000
	Grand Total ...	12,22,940	12,85,237	2,24,270	1,61,973
PERSIAN GULF, BUSRAH, AND MEKRAN COAST.	Dates (pressed)	11,000	8,000	...	3,000
	Do. (dry) ...	10,000	9,000	...	1,000
	Wheat ...	39,000	...	...	39,000
	Jowari ...	...	...	...	...
	Vetches ...	2,000	...	...	2,000
	Barley ...	...	...	...	...
	Moong ...	1,500	...	...	1,500
	Rice ...	...	...	...	...
	French beans ...	1,600	1,600	...	...
	Ghee ...	8,000	1,500	...	6,500
	Almonds ...	1,500	1,000	...	500
	Walnuts ...	500	200	...	300
	Pistachio-nuts ...	200	400	200	...
	Figs ...	240	40	...	200
	Plums ...	120	3,600	3,480	...
	Raisins ...	2,400	50	...	2,350
	Cotton ...	14,000	15,000	1,000	...
	Carpets and rugs ...	1,000	1,000	...	...
	Silk (raw) ...	22,000	6,000	...	16,000
	Do. goods ...	15,000	5,000	...	10,000
Canvas ...	...	...	...	...	
Skins ...	250	1,400	1,150	...	
Goats' hair ...	1,000	4,000	3,000	...	
Salt ...	25,000	18,000	...	7,000	
Red ochre ...	600	500	...	100	
Sulphur ...	1,600	...	...	1,600	
Saltpetre ...	1,000	1,200	200	...	
Lime (gitch) ...	2,200	600	...	1,600	
Gunpowder ...	800	...	...	800	
Assafetida ...	350	200	...	150	





تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
في مسقط لسنة ١٨٨٠-١٨٨١ [١٨٣] [٢٤٤/٢٣٩]

222 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL  
CONTRASTED STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE AND DESCRIPTION OF GOODS  
IMPORTED INTO MUSCAT, &c.—continued.

From	Class.	For the official year		Increase in 1880-81.	Decrease in 1880-81.
		1879-80.	1880-81.		
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
PERSIAN GULF, BUSRAH, AND MEXRAN COAST.	Madder ...	1,000	500	...	500
	Myrtle leaves ...	2,000	2,800	800	...
	Millet seeds ...	1,000	500	...	500
	Rose-water ...	1,500	1,500	...	...
	Roses, dry ...	600	2,100	1,500	...
	Pomegranate skins ...	300	140	...	160
	Pearls ...	55,000	60,000	5,000	...
	Mother-o'-pearl ...	35,000	11,350	...	23,650
	Budr bud ...	3,200	4,000	800	...
	Opium ...	6,000	4,800	...	1,200
	Drugs ...	300	...	...	300
	Dyes ...	...	...	...	...
	Yellow wood ...	...	...	...	...
	Reed pens ...	...	450	450	...
	Tallow ...	350	...	...	350
	Mat bags ...	10,500	9,000	...	1,500
	Jeerah (Coriander seed) ...	9,000	3,000	...	6,000
	Saffron ...	2,000	1,000	...	1,000
	Gram ...	...	1,600	1,600	...
	Vinegar ...	...	40	40	...
	Tobacco ...	...	2,400	2,400	...
	Cloaks ...	...	475	475	...
	Hair-comb ...	...	300	300	...
Wool ...	...	4,500	4,500	...	
Twist ...	...	3,000	3,000	...	
Cowries ...	...	400	400	...	
Shark fins ...	...	4,000	4,000	...	
Fish sounds ...	...	500	500	...	
Miscellaneous articles, such as matting, raw cotton, chemical, &c. ...	...	5,000	4,000	...	1,000
Total ...	...	2,95,610	2,00,645	34,795	1,29,760
Specie ...	...	6,000	8,000	2,000	...
Grand Total ...	...	3,01,610	2,08,645	36,795	1,29,760
S. ARABIA & AFRICA.	Coffee ...	3,200	6,500	3,300	...
	Sugar ...	1,000	...	...	1,000
	Do. loaf ...	1,000	500	...	500
	Indian-corn ...	500	...	...	500
	Jowari ...	450	300	...	150



"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
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RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 223

CONTRASTED STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE AND DESCRIPTION OF GOODS  
IMPORTED INTO MUSCAT, &c.—continued.

From	Class.	For the official year		Increase in 1880-81.	Decrease in 1880-81.
		1879-80.	1880-81.		
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
SOUTH ARABIA AND AFRICA.	Cocoanuts ...	2,500	1,700	...	800
	Monkey-nuts ...	600	450	...	150
	Chintz ...	...	...	...	...
	Cotton (American) ...	61,000	27,000	...	34,000
	Do. twist ...	...	...	...	...
	Paper ...	1,400	1,200	...	200
	Cloves ...	1,800	4,500	2,700	...
	Wood rafters ...	4,000	900	...	3,100
	Fowling-pieces ...	3,000	1,100	...	1,900
	Frankincense ...	1,200	700	...	500
	Antimony ...	150	250	100	...
	Ambergris ...	300	1,000	700	...
	Civet ...	2,000	700	...	1,300
	Dragon's blood ...	600	600	...	...
	Arabian gum (mukul) ...	150	200	...	50
	Wild cypress seeds ...	16,000	23,000	7,000	...
	Otto of roses ...	5,000	300	...	4,700
	Shunna ...	300	400	100	...
	Gum ...	150	150	...	...
	Senna leaves ...	500	250	...	250
	Aloes ...	1,800	3,500	1,700	...
	Fish oil ...	1,000	1,800	800	...
	Tallow ...	500	...	...	500
	Cowries ...	2,400	7,000	4,600	...
	Soap (American) ...	800	...	...	800
	Mother-o'-pearl ...	35,000	...	...	35,000
	Oil (kerosine) ...	5,000	7,500	2,500	...
	Clocks ...	...	240	240	...
	Cotton ...	...	1,100	1,100	...
	Hides ...	...	100	100	...
Ebony ...	...	200	200	...	
Razors ...	...	250	250	...	
Fez (red caps) ..	...	500	500	...	
Flour (American) ...	...	1,500	1,500	...	
Candles ...	...	250	250	...	
Miscellaneous articles, such as rafters, wood for native craft, empty boxes, &c. ...	7,000	3,000	...	4,000	
Total ...	1,60,300	98,640	27,640	89,300	
Specie ...	25,000	50,000	25,000	...	
Grand Total ...	1,85,300	1,48,640	52,640	89,300	



"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
في مسقط لسنة ١٨٨٠-١٨٨١" [١٨٤ظ] (٢٤٤/٢٤١)

224 ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL

CONTRASTED STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE AND DESCRIPTION OF GOODS  
IMPORTED INTO MUSCAT, &C.—concluded.

From	Class.	For the official year		Increase in 1880-81.	Decrease in 1880-81.
		1879-80.	1880-81.		
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
SINGAPOOR AND MAURITIUS.	Planks ... ..	7,000	1,000	...	6,000
	Rafters ... ..	250	250	...	...
	Timber ... ..	500	200	...	300
	Sugar ... ..	6,500	4,500	...	2,000
	Benzoin ... ..	...	1,000	1,000	...
	Coffee ... ..	1,200	...	...	1,200
	Ginger, dry ... ..	...	200	200	...
	Rum ... ..	400	...	...	400
	Crockery ... ..	600	300	...	300
	Total ... ..		16,450	7,450	1,200
Specie ... ..		...	2,400	2,400	...
Grand Total ... ..		16,450	9,850	3,600	10,200

MUSCAT, } (Sd.) S. B. MILES, Lieut.-Col.,  
The 27th May 1881. } H. B. M.'s Poll. Agent and Consul, Muscat.





"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
في مسقط لسنة ١٨٨٠-١٨٨١" [١٨٥] [٢٤٤/٢٤٢]

(185)

RESIDENCY AND MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1880-81. 225

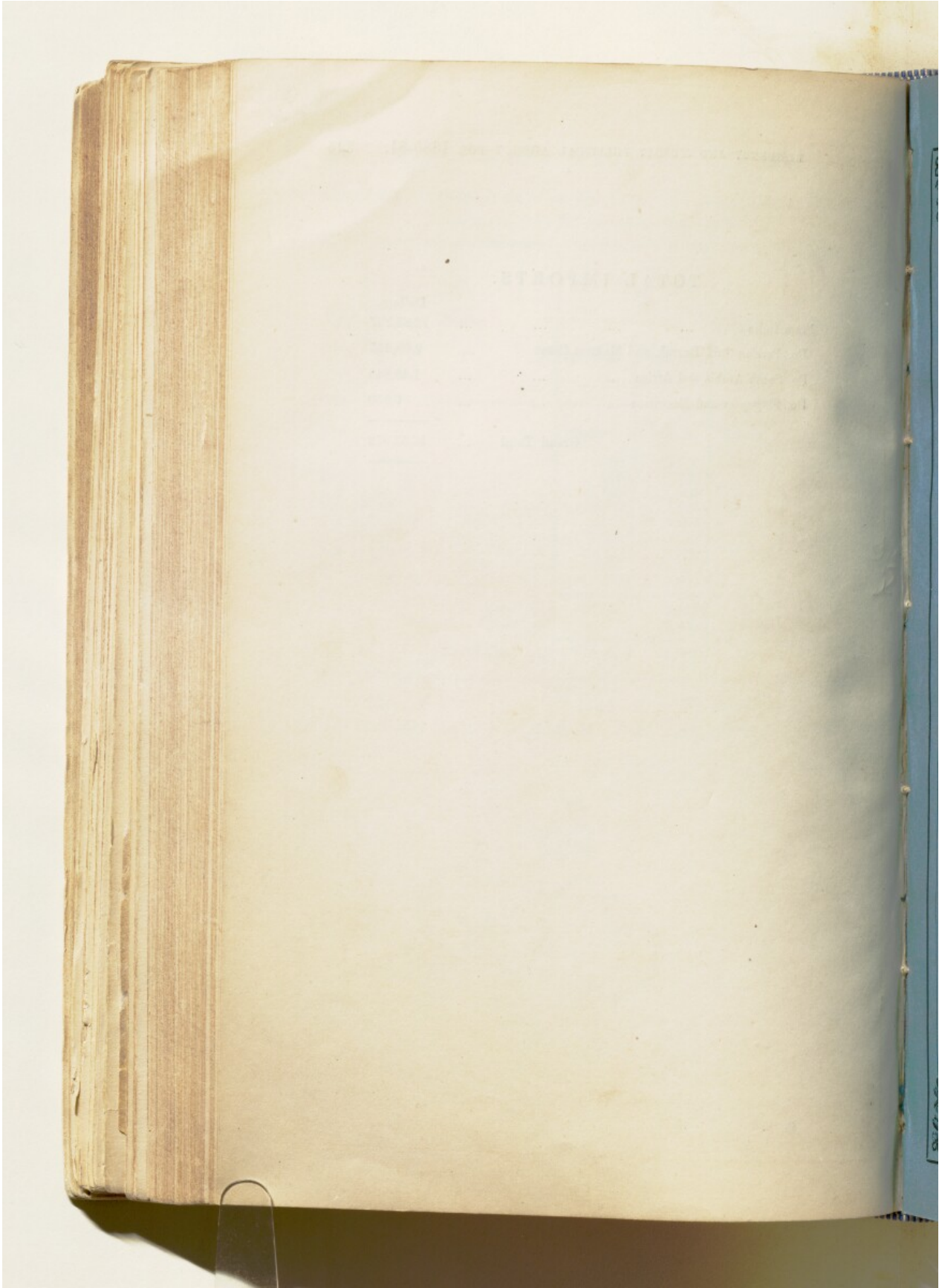
TOTAL IMPORTS.

	Dollars.
From India ... ..	12,85,237
Do. Persian Gulf, Busrah, and Mekran Coast ...	2,08,645
Do. South Arabia and Africa ... ..	1,48,640
Do. Singapoer and Mauritius ... ..	9,850
Grand Total ... ..	16,52,372

0.



"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
في مسقط لسنة ١٨٨٠-١٨٨١" [١٨٥ظ] (٢٤٤/٢٤٣)





"تقرير عن إدارة المقيمة السياسية في الخليج العربي والوكالة السياسية  
في مسقط لسنة ١٨٨٠-١٨٨١" [خلفي] (٢٤٤/٢٤٤)

